Recensio Synoptica

ANNOTATIONIS SACRÆ;

BEING A

CRITICAL DIGEST

AND

SYNOPTICAL ARRANGEMENT

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT

ANNOTATIONS ON THE NEW TESTAMENT,

EXEGETICAL, PHILOLOGICAL, AND DOCTRINAL:

CAREFULLY COLLECTED AND CONDENSED, FROM THE BEST COMMENTATORS,

BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN,

AND SO DIGESTED AS TO FORM ONE CONSISTENT BODY OF ANNOTATION,

In which

Each Portion is systematically attributed to its respective Author,

AND THE FOREIGN MATTER TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH;

The whole accompanied with

A COPIOUS BODY OF ORIGINAL ANNOTATIONS.

By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, M.A.

OF SIDNEY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, VICAR OF BISBROOKE IN RUTLAND, AND RESIDENT CURATE OF TUGBY, LEICESTERSHIRE.

Οὐ σοφισταί ἢκομεν, οὐδὲ ἀπιστεῖν ἐστομι, θεαται δὲ μόνον τῶν γεγραμμένων, ἐξετάζομεν τὴν Γραφὴν.


"Ὅπως οὖν ἔστι πίστις, ἀπαντά γιασεῖ, καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἂ μάχαι πιέτουνται λόγων, τοῦ πιθανοτέρου τὸν ἔτερον ἀναρέσειν δοκοῦντος. Ἡ πίστις ὀφθαλμὸς ἑστιν τὸ μὴ ἐχειν ὀφθαλμοῖς οὐδὲν εὑρίσκει, ἀλλὰ μόνον ἑιτεῖ.

Theophylact, from Chrysostom.

VOL. VIII.

LONDON:

C. AND J. RIVINGTON,

63, ST PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD; AND 3, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL.

MDCCXXVIII.
This Epistle, according to the custom of St. Paul, begins with a salutation, ver. 12., then thanks to God for the progress of the church in Christianity, ver. 3—8., and prayers to Him to preserve and confirm it in the same, ver. 9. seqq. (Heinrichs.) The commencement of this Epistle is nearly the same as that of the one to the Ephesians, where see the note.

Verse 1. ὁ ἀδελφός, “our brother,” i. e. brother minister. See the note on Phil. 4, 21.

2. Κολοσσαῖς. Several antient MSS. read Κολοσσαῖς, which is probably the true reading. But such points are of difficult decision. Thus, in Thucyd., instead of the common reading Μυτυλήνη and Συρακοσίων and Μυτυλήνη, the best MSS., coins, and inscriptions, read Συρακοσίων and Μυτυλήνη.

3. εὐχαριστοῦμεν—προσευχόμενοι. The πάντοτε may be joined either with εὐχαριστοῦμεν (as it is done by the recent Commentators), or with προσευχόμενοι, as it is done by the antient and earlier moderns. The former construction is confirmed by 1 Cor. 1, 11. 1 Thess. 1, 2. 2 Thess. 1, 8. Yet the latter, which is supported by Rom. 1, 10., is the more natural. Πάντοτε may, however, be said to belong to both words.

4. ἀκούσαντες τὴν πίστιν ὑμῶν—ἀγίας. Heinrichs explains πίστις accessio ad Christum. And by ἀγίας he understands palmaria virtus, for omnis virtutis Christianæ ambitus. But this is too artificial. It is better to interpret the words in their plain and natural sense.
tural acceptation; the former as denoting the pro-
profession of the Christian religion: the latter, kindness
and charity towards the poor brethren, whether
townsmen or strangers. But the full sense of πιστ.
and ἀποκειμένης will depend upon the determination of
the question whether the Church at Colossæ had
been founded by St. Paul or not: a point rather
doubtful; since the passages adduced admit of some
latitude of interpretation. Yet, upon the whole, the
evidence for the latter opinion seems the stronger.
The church was probably founded by Epaphras. So
the antients and many moderns.

5. διὰ τὴν ἐμπιστεύσα τὴν ἀποκειμένην ὑμῖν ἐν τοῖς ὀφρανώις.
The Apostle now proceeds to accumulate period on
period; whence in this chapter we find the con-
struction not a little embarrassed, and, by frequent
additions, the context much protracted; just as in
the Epistle to the Ephesians. (Heinr.)

The words seem connected with the εὐχαριστοῦμεν,
&c. at ver. 3.; though some refer them to those
immediately preceding, with this sense: “because
of the felicity which ye know is thereby laid up for
you in heaven.” Of both the constructions mention
is made by the antients.

By ἐλπὶ is meant not so much the hope itself as
the thing hoped for; a frequent sense. See the
examples of Kypke and Loesn. or Schleus. Lex. in v.
Rosenm. observes that this ἐλπὶ is represented under
the image of a βραβεῖον, or ἀθλος, which πρόκειται,
ἀποκειμένη. See at Hebr. 6, 8. And so Joseph. Ant.
8, 12, 3. and Philo 834. d. and often. But here the
term is ἀποκείμενη, in which there cannot be an agonis-
tical allusion; but rather one to money or rich
goods laid up in a royal treasury, and to be distri-
buted to the deserving. Thus Heinr. cites Plut.
1, 521. τῶν ἐν βεβαιωκόσιν ἀποκειμένη γέρας ἐν ᾠδού.*
The chief intent of the metaphor is to represent the
felicity hoped for as sure and certain, like a sum

* So also good offices were metaphorically said to be laid up,
i. e. the reward of them; as in Thucyd. 1, 129. κεῖται στὸ: εἰσφροσύνη.
deposited in a royal treasury, or that of some temple inviolable. So Theophyl.: μὴ οὖν ἀμφιβάλλετε περὶ τῆς ἔλπιδος ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ γὰρ ἀποκεῖται.

5. ἦν προηγοῦσατε. By the προ, Commentators, both antient and modern, are agreed, is signified formerly, at the beginning, namely, of their conversion. This implies that some considerable time had since elapsed. The ἡκούσατε has reference to catachetical and oral instruction. Ἀληθείας, Rosenm. would take as put for the cognate adjective. But I prefer, with Heinr., to regard λόγῳ τῆς ἀληθείας as a periphrasis for the Christian religion (as in 2 Cor. 6, 7. and Eph. 1, 13.); and τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ for εὐαγγελιζομένου.

6. τοῦ παρόντος εἰς ύμᾶς—ἀληθεία. On the sense of παρόντος the Commentators are not agreed. The antients took it for διὰ πάρεστι, κρατεί, ἐνεργεῖ. Thus εἰς ύμᾶς will be for ἐν ύμῖν. And so several moderns. But this seems very harsh. It appears preferable, with Grot. and most recent Commentators, to take παρόντος in that sense which, especially when followed by εἰς, the word often has in the Classical writers. Raphel adduces some examples from Polyb. (to which several from Thucyd. might be added.) And so 2 Cor. 2, 11, 11, 8, 13, 2 & 10. Gal. 4, 18 & 20. Though sometimes it is uncertain whether the sense to be, or to go, is preferable. Here come is, by a common idiom, for brought, preached.

Καὶ ὁ δὲ ἐν παντὶ τῷ κόσμῳ, “as has been the case with all the world.” Heinr. considers this as put for, “not the Jews only, but all nations.” This method, however, though meant to avoid a difficulty in τῷ κόσμῳ, taken in the ordinary way, is too harsh. Nor is it necessary. The best Commentators are agreed that it may be regarded as a popular hyperbole (see Rom. 1, 8.); though it is probable that there were few countries of the civilized world into which the Gospel had not been, by this time, introduced; and for savages it was not intended, since civilization must necessarily precede evangelization.

Καὶ ἐστὶ καρποφοροῦμενον. All the Commentators
seem agreed that ἐστὶ καρποφοροῦμενον is for καρποφορεῖ. But why, then (it may be asked) did not the Apostle so write? Because, I apprehend, he meant something more. For is bearing somewhat differs from bears. So of a tree, when its fruit is in the bud, we may say καρποφορῶν ἐστι, or καρποφοροῦμενος, but afterwards καρποφορεῖ: and I apprehend that the Apostle meant thus to represent a state of the Gospel in some of the many countries of the world into which it had been introduced. By the fruit is meant, by a common metaphor (as Matt. 13, 23. Mark 4, 20. Luke 8, 15. and Rom. 7, 4.) the fruit of reforming and blessing men here, and by the production of good works, as the fruits of faith, making them meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light hereafter. This metaphorical sense of κάρτος is rare in the Classical writers, and the philological Commentators adduce no example. The following may therefore be acceptable. Plut. Arat. 10. ἄρεγκασε τὴν ἀρεσθῆν, ὀμέρεν καιρὸν αὐτοφυή καὶ ἀγαφήτων.

After καρποφοροῦμενον several MSS. have καὶ αὐξανόμενον, which is supported by almost all the Versions, and some Fathers and Greek Commentators, and has been approved by most Critics, and admitted into the text by Griesbach; but, I think, on insufficient grounds. The reason assigned for its omission, namely, homoioteleuton, is not satisfactory: for how could such an accidental error have extended itself to so many MSS.? It is far more probable, as is the opinion of Wolf, Wets., and Matthæi (on the authority of Chrys.), that it was introduced from ver. 10.

Καθὼς καὶ ὑμῖν, “as it has also done among you.” Ἄφες ἡ ἡμέρας—ἀληθεία. The Commentators are not agreed to what to refer the ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, whether to ἐπέγνωσε, taking ἐν ἀληθείᾳ for ἁληθῶς (as Joh. 4, 24.), or to χάριν, by hendiadis, for χάριν ἀληθῆ. The former method is far preferable. Other less probable constructions are detailed by Rosenm. and Heinr. Theophyl. well explains thus: οὐκ ἐν ἀπάτῃ
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. I.

καὶ λόγοις ἐκάλοις, ἀλλ. ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, τοινύτων, σημεῖος καὶ ἔγγυος παραδόξοις.

7, 8. καθὼς καὶ ἐμάθετε. Heinr. rightly refers κα-θὼς to ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, for ἀληθῶς. Συνδοῦλ., fellow minis-ter. Ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, “for your advantage;” a frequent signification of ὑπὲρ. Compare 2 Cor. 4, 5. Ἀγάπη must be interpreted as at ver. 4., where see the note. Ἐν πνεύματι is by some, as Menoch. Beza, and Whitby, interpreted, “wrought in you by the spirit.” But this seems not to be the sense here; especially as there is no article. I prefer the interpretation of Grot. and most modern Commentators (confirmed also by the antients), who take it to signify “spiritual, sincere, and as becometh the Gospel.” The antients, and some moderns, regard the love in question as that borne by the Colossians towards Paul. But that, if (as it seems) they had not yet seen him, is rather improbable. It is, besides, far more natural to take it of love towards each other, as supra ver. 4.

9. The Apostle now (according to his usual cus-tom), to the rendering of thanks adds prayers for the furtherance of the Colossians in Christianity. Before all things he prays that they may have a progressively better and truer knowledge of this saving doctrine, since on that may be laid the super-structure of true Christian virtue. Now this admo-nition was necessary, on account of the Judaizing and fanatical teachers, who endeavoured to persuade the Colossians that the doctrine of Christ was insuffi-cient to bless men. (Heinr.)

9. ἵνα πληρωθῇ τῷ ἐπίγνωσιν τοῦ θελήματος αὐτῶ, “that ye may be filled with divine knowledge.” At ἐπίγνωσιν must be understood κατὰ. Of αὐτῶ the antecedent is Θεοῦ at ver. 6. The θέλ. is explained by Rosenm. of the divine precepts; and thus ἐπίγν. τοῦ θελήματος τοῦ Θεοῦ, will be, “a knowledge of what God would have us know, believe, and do.” But I prefer, with Heinr., to understand it of the divine plans for the salvation of men by Christ. So Theophyl. well explains: θέλημα γὰρ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ
eudokia, to tou. Tien deh
ai oteri idiai, oux tei
tous agyel

ous. He also observes, that the pler.
implies that
that knowledge was yet incomplete and imperfect.
On the sense of the rest of the verse see the notes
on Ephes. 1, 8. and Dodd. in loc.

10. peripatetoi oymas axiws tou Kuriou eis pasan
areskeian. At peripat. must be understood eis to.
The preposition here, as often, indicates the end and
tendency. For a life and conduct worthy of Christ
and his religion was the fruit to be expected from a
right knowledge. At eis pasan areskeian subaud tou
Theou, from the next clause. The term areskeia
signifies the study of pleasing others, and is therefore
capable both of a good, and a bad sense. In the
Classical writers it is almost always used in the latter:
but examples of the former are found; as Polyb.
(cited by Raphel) w tou basilews areskeia: and,
what is more to the purpose, Philo 33 c. (cited by
Loesner) where it is said of Adam: eis areskeian tou
patros kal basileos.

The words following suggest how this areskeia
may be accomplished, namely, 1st, by perseverance
in rendering the fruit of good works; 2dly, by pa-
tience and constancy in temptation and adversity.
On karpoforontes, see the note supra ver. 6. There
is an enallage for karpoforontes; though some refer
all the nominatives to plerazhte. The eis xw
agadoi karpoforontes, evidently refers to good works;
the axiavmenoi eis tin epignasin tou Theou, to that cor-
rect knowledge of God's will by which alone good
works can be produced. The eis is rendered by Storr.
quod attinet ad. But this is too feeble a sense: and
I remember no example of eis after axis in this sense.
Heinr. renders it suitably to, which makes a good
sense, but not, I think, that which the Apostle in-
tended. Besides, it would require kata. The in-
terpretation is, however, supported by Theophyl.: wv
agados apaitei aixanein en tois agadois ergois, eis to aima
kai ton Theou agadois ergois, eis to aima kai ton Theou epig-
ignashkein ekateron gar ekateterou sustatinov. After all,
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. I.

I see no reason to desert the common interpretation; by which αἰτε· εἰς is taken as synonymous with αἰτε· ἐν, which is found in some MSS., or αἰτε· by itself, which is found in many others, and is received by Griesb. (and so 2 Pet. 3, 18.); but (I think) on insufficient grounds. It savours of a gloss, and the common reading is sufficiently defended both by its greater difficulty, and by a similar construction in the Twin Epistle (Eph. 4, 15.) αἰτε·σωμεν εἰς αὐτόν (i. e. Christ), where see the note. When the nature of the term αἰτε·σωμεν is considered, such a construction will not seem strange. The Apostle has placed the two particulars together, the increase of knowledge and that of virtue, well knowing that they always tend to mutually produce each other.

11. ἐν τάση δυνάμει δυναμοῦμεν κατὰ τὸ κράτος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ, ἵνα ἐν δυναμοῦμεν τάση δυνάμει. This very energetic expression ἐν τάση δυνάμει δυναμοῦμεν κ.τ.κ. δ. (where τῆς δόξης is for the cognate adjective) must denote those powerful and extraordinary aids of the holy spirit then vouchsafed to faithful Christians; though the ordinary influences of the same blessed spirit are given to all of every succeeding age to profit withal.

The words εἰς τάσαν ὑπομονὴν καὶ μακροθυμίαν μετὰ χαρᾶς, show the end and purpose of such extraordinary aids, namely, that they might bear every sort of temptation and persecution with patience, nay, even alacrity. For such is the sense of this condensed, and therefore obscure, clause. Μακροθυμία must here denote, not (as the antients say) a slowness to anger, but, as appears from the following words μετὰ χαρᾶς (which stand in the place of a cognate adjective), patience of endurance.

12—14. These verses close (like an epilogus,) what he had thus far said; q. d. “And if in this manner you perceive the power of the Christian doctrine, and show it in good works, you will not doubt whether that doctrine points the true and right way to salvation, but, persuaded that to it you owe all your
happiness, you will assuredly render thanks to God, for having admitted you, though Gentiles, into the Christian society. (Heinr.)

12. εὐχαριστοῦντες—ἐν τῶ φωτὶ, "And that we may return thanks to the Father, who, by this knowledge, hath fitted you to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints," &c. Such is the general sense of the passage, which, however, from brevity of expression, and idiomatic phraseology, is somewhat obscure.

12. τῷ ἰκανῶσατι. At this word both the antient and the modern Critics have stumbled. Hence the reading καλέσαντι, which was as much a conjecture as that of Bentley, καυνόσαντι; and both equally unnecessary. The best Commentators, antient and modern, are agreed, that the term ix. is here to be taken in a sense, somewhat rare indeed, but of which the nature of the word is very susceptible, namely, meet; fit. So Theophyl. explains: εἰτηδείους. Schleus. defines the word thus: sufficientem reddo, idoneum, aptum facio, facultatem aliquius rei efficiente largior. And he adduces as examples of this sense, 2 Cor. 3. 6. ὥσ καὶ ἰκάνωσεν ἡμᾶς διακόνους καυνῆς διαθήκης.

Eis τὴν μέριδα coming after ἰκανόσαν, is a locutio praegnans, signifying "fit for (a participation in) the portion of the inheritance," &c. Heinr. observes, that ἄγων, answering to the Hebr. יְשַׁקֵר, was the sublimior Christianorum appellatio, as it had been that of the Jews. The figure (he adds) here adopted (which is similar to one in Acts 20, 32. 26, 18. and Eph. 1, 18.) is that of a state whose citizens have assigned to each of them a μέρις, portion, or possession (see Gen. 14, 24.); and all these are supposed to be assigned by lot, κλήρῳ. So that μέις κληρον is for "an allotted portion." The above interpretation is confirmed by Theophyl., who explains thus: τῷ μετὰ τῶν ἄγων κατατάξαντι καὶ ὥσ ὄφτας ἀπλῶς; ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀπολαύσαι παρεσχηκότι διὰ τῆς μερίδος ἄνθρωποι. Ἑστὶ μὲν γὰρ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πάλιν κατατάξησαι, οὐ μὴν τῆς αὐτῆς μερίδα ἔχειν καὶ πάλιν, ἐν τῷ αὐτῶ κλήρῳ εἶναι, ἀλλ' οὐ τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχειν μερίδα· οὐν, ἐν τῷ
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. I.

αὐτῷ κλήρον τῆς ἐκκλησίας πάντες ἐσμέν, ἀλλὰ ἄλλος ἄλλην ἔχειν μερίδαν. Ἑνταῦθα δὲ καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλήρου ἡξίωσε, καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς μερίδος.

The ἐν τῷ φωτὶ is by some taken for διὰ τοῦ φῶτος. (See Rosenm.) But the common interpretation in light, seems preferable. Φῶς is, by a common image, put for light, knowledge. Thus Christians are said to be sons of light, τεῦθωσιμένοι. And the Deity is metaphorically represented as dwelling in light. Theophyl. explains φωτὶ by γνῶσις: and he thinks it refers to both the present and the future world: for now God hath enlightened us by a revelation of divine mysteries; and in the future world he will impart it far more clearly. By us is meant, us Christians, whether Jews or Gentiles.

13. ὃς ἐφρύσατο ἡμᾶς ἐκ τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ σκότους, "who hath liberated us from the power of darkness," i.e. the dominion of ignorance, sin, and Satan. In this sense ἐξουσία is used in Rom. 13, 1. and elsewhere. The image in σκότους was evidently suggested by that in the preceding verse. It is frequently used to designate the state of the Gentiles before their conversion to Christianity; as 1 Pet. 2, 9. Acts 26, 18. The ἐξουσίας and ἐφρύσατο suggest the harshness of the tyranny under which they had groaned: and it is well observed by Wets. and Heinr., that under the ἐξουσίας is couched a notion of despotism, or tyranny. The words φῶς and σκότος carry with them an adjunct notion of happiness and misery, especially with reference to a future world.

13. μετέστησεν. Heinr. remarks on the aptness of the term; since it is not only used of the transferring of persons from one habitation to another, and of transplanting any by colonization, but also of changing a form of government; as from oligarchy to democracy. So here those who had been under the despotism of ignorance and Satan, are represented as being transferred to the kingdom of knowledge, virtue, and Christ, in which they have each their allotted portion. Tῆς ἀγάπης is plainly for ἀγαθημένου.
14. ἐν δὲ ἔχωμεν τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν διὰ τοῦ αἵματος αὐτοῦ. These words have been explained at Eph. 1, 7.

There are few passages on which the opinions of Commentators are more divided. The antients almost universally and the early moderns taking the terms of the passage in their literal sense, interpret it of the natural creation of all things by Christ; and hence deduce a strong argument for the divinity of Christ. On the other hand the later Commentators, (including Grot. and Whitby, and especially the recent ones,) objecting that the above interpretation is not agreeable to the context, take the passage to refer to the new and spiritual creation by Jesus Christ; which, they maintain, is quite correspondent to the context and the phraseology of many parallel passages, as Eph. 1, 10 and 21. 2, 10 and 15. 3, 9 and 10. 4, 22—24. Col. 3, 10 and 11. Rom. 3, 11 seqq. James 1, 18. 2 Cor. 5, 17. They particularly dwell on the similarity of style and subject matter in this and the twin Epistle (to the Ephesians), from which (3, 10,) it appears that by the revelation of the plan of redemption in the Gospel the angelic creation became enlightened as well as subject to Christ. This interpretation has been supported by all the acuteness and erudition which the recent Foreign School could bestow upon it, especially by Ernesti, Justinus, Grulich, Noessel, and Heinr., which last mentioned Commentator gives the following sketch of the subject matter from ver. 15 to 19. “1. Maximâ quin divinâ majestate exsplendescit J. C. in omni creaturâ morali primus, ver. 15.; 2. Collegit is sibi societatem undique, quæ ex ipsius mente Deum veneraretur, fundavitque regnum morale, v. 16.; 3. Huic ipse (nemo alius) praest, in omnibus facile princeps, v. 17—19.; 4. Ex omnibus autem gentibus sine ullo discrimine collegit sibi cultores, v. 20.; 5. Atqui eodem honore dignatus est et vos, cujus pretium persentiscestis, dummodo firmos vos geritis et constantes.” All this, to say the least, is extremely plausible, and there is much to countenance the opinion. Insomuch that even some very orthodox divines seem inclined to adopt it, observing that other and unexceptionable proofs remain of the divinity of Christ, and that (as Mr. Slade remarks) even from the figurative sense the same inference may be fairly deduced; for he who could so newly create the heavens and the earth, as to bring them, by his power, into an universal subjugation to himself, can hardly be imagined as less than divine.” This may be true; but I cannot without regret contemplate the wanton profusion and recklessness with which important evidences of the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel are squandered, as if our stores were inexhaustible. Let it be remembered, that when Commentators admit certain doctrines in a general way, and yet can scarcely ever find them in any specific passage, their belief in them is, to say the least, very equivocal. As an instance in point, I need only refer to the case of the excellent Dr. Macknight, who, though he always continued in the profession of Calvinism, yet hardly any where espouses those peculiar interpretations on which Calvinism is founded. Who, then, can suppose him to have been really a Calvinist? The application is obvious: and
the spirit with which important evidences are thus thoughtlessly squandered away, is much to be deprecated. I cannot, therefore, but add my humble mite of praise (little as it is needed) to the efforts of one venerable Prelate, who in reference to a long controverted passage, has had the courage to make such a stand against the whole phalanx of Verbal Critics (who, in accordance with certain Critical Canons more applicable to Classical than Sacred Criticism, had cancelled the passage,) as has made even the most decided and able supporters of the new opinion pause, and others sing their παλινῳδία. It is an important remark of Whitby, that this exposition of the passage respecting a true and proper creation of all things by Jesus Christ, is by the Father, from the beginning, laid down as a rule to which the Orthodox, keeping close, might show that the Heretics, who held that the world was created by angels, deviated from the truth. On the present occasion, then, I see no sufficient reason to abandon the common interpretation, which yields an unobjectionable sense; and as to the context, it must be remembered, that in so irregular a writer as St. Paul even that is a principle of no very certain application. As to the parallel passages which are so confidently appealed to, they are, most of them, not really such, or at least doubtful; and in the interpretation of them the present passage is appealed to, which is really reasoning in a circle. Besides, the exposition in question, though it may be justified as far as concerns εἰρείειν from the usus loquendi, yet in other respects it involves greater difficulties than the common one. This, however, will better appear from the following examination of the passage in detail.

15. ὃς ἐστιν εἰκὼν τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ἀναράτου. The best Commentators, antient and modern, are agreed that the sense is: “who (i.e. Christ) is (in his human nature) the visible image of the invisible God.” Here the antient Commentators deserve attentive examination, especially Chrys., Theophyl., and OEcumen. My limits will only permit me to insert a short extract or two. Theodoret: Ἤναργεισ γὰρ φέρει τοῦ γεγεννηκότος τοῦ χαρακτῆρα. And again: ἐστὶ τοῖνυν εἰκὼν δηλοῦσα τὸ δρομοῦσιν· αἱ μὲν γὰρ άληθεῖς εἰκόνες οὐκ ἔχουσι τὴν οὐσίαν τῶν ναὸν ὡσπερ εἰκόνες εἰσιν. ἢ δὲ ὡς ἐκεῖν εἰκὼν, καὶ τὸ ἀπαράλλακτον ἔχουσα, τὴν αὐτήν ἔχει φύσιν τὰ ἀρχετύπω. Theophyl.: τὸ τῆς φύσεως ἐντομον, καὶ τὸ μεγαλείον τῆς ἀξίας τοῦ μνημείου τίθησιν ενταύθα· εἰκὼν, φησίν, ἐστὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ οὐκοὺν ἀπαράλλακτος. And again: εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὡς ἀνθρώπους ἦν εἰκὼν, εἰχές τι λέγειν, ὅτι ἡ οἰκὼν οὐ φθέανε πρὸς τὸ πρωτότυπον. Ἐπει δὲ εἰκὼν ἐστιν ὢς Θεὸς καὶ Θεοῦ οὐδὲ ἀπαράλ-
Colossians, Chap. I.

Whitby has here a very masterly annotation, in which, after refuting the frigid and jejune interpretation of the Socinians, who maintain that Christ is called the image of the invisible God, because he, by his Gospel, hath made known to us the will of God, offers the following exposition: “Christ is the image of God, as making him who is invisible in his essence, conspicuous to us by the Divine works he wrought, they being such as plainly shewed, that in him dwelt the fulness of the God-head bodily; for an invisible God can only be seen by his effects of power, wisdom, and goodness, by which, says the Apostle, from the Creation of the World the invisible things of God, to wit, his power and God-head, have been made known by the things that are made, Rom. 1, 20. He, therefore, who in the Works both of the Old and New Creation, has given us such clear declarations of the Divine power, and wisdom, and goodness, is upon this account as much an image of God as anything can be; to this sense the image of God here seems necessarily restrained by the connective Particle ἐν, he is the image of God, for by him all things were created. Moreover, that this place is parallel to that in the Epistle to the Hebrews, the words sufficiently declare; here he is the image of God, there the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person; here he is the first-born, or Lord of every creature, there the heir of all things; here it is said that all things were created by him, there that he made the World; here that by him all things do consist, and there that he supporteth all things by the word of his power; now, that there he is styled the image of God’s glory, and the character of his person, by reason of that Divine power, wisdom, and majesty, which shined forth in his actions, Schlichtingius is forced to confess. It is not, therefore, to be doubted that he is here styled the image of God in the same sense.” The learned Commentator also thinks it highly
probable that he is called the *image of the invisible God*, as appearing to the Patriarchs, and representing to them that God, who lives in light inaccessible, to which no mortal eye can approach. And in this sense Christ said to Philip, "He that hath seen me, hath seen the Father." And St. Paul elsewhere says of Christ, with respect to the Father, that he is the radiance of His glory. The above opinion was maintained by the Antinicene Fathers, and is somewhat countenanced by Chrys., Óecumen., and Theophyl. But it is involved in some difficulties, on which see the note on Hebr. 2, 2.

15. ΠΡΩΤΟΤΟΚΟΣ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΚΤΙΣΕΩΝ. On the interpretation of this word (which the Apostle evidently employs in an unusual sense) there are many difficulties attendant: for the best interpretations have little of actual authority in their favour. The most natural, and probably best founded one, is that of the early Fathers, and the Greek Commentators, who take it to signify *begotten before the existence of any created being*: like πρῶτος in Joh. 1, 15 & 30. So Theodore: ἄλλως τε οὐδὲ πρωτότοκιστον αὐτοῦ ἐίπει ὁ θεὸς ἀπόστολος, ἀλλὰ πρωτότοκος, τοντεστι πρῶτον οὖν καὶ πρωτότοκος ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν πρῶτος γαρ ἄνεστι. And so Dr. Wells, who paraphrases: "The same second person in the Holy Trinity may also be styled the first-born of every creature, namely, as in respect of his divine nature, he was begotten of the Father before all creatures, and, as to his human nature, he was the first that was raised from the dead, never to die again." Another, and also well founded interpretation, is propounded by Whitby, who, after having thoroughly refuted the shallow inference of the Socinians, that from this passage it must appear that Christ is in the number of creatures, maintains that he is so styled as being the Lord of all things. And he compares the phrase in a parallel passage, ὀνομάζων πάντων, and proves, from the antients, that Heir and Lord were terms interchangeable. He concludes a long and able defence of this interpreta-
tion, by saying, that we may conceive the person of whom David was a type, may be also here styled the
first-born, as being Prince over, and high above all creatures, they being all the work of his hands. In
the language of the Rabbins, too (as we learn from
Michaelis), God is called the first-born of the world.
This interpretation is also adopted by Schleus. and
Jaspis. And though it has been objected by Bp.
Middleton, that thus Christ would be said to be the
eldest born of his own creation, which (he observes)
would be absurd; yet I here desiderate the usual
judgment and good taste of the learned Prelate; for
it were injudicious, and even unwarrantable to thus
press on the consistency of a figure in so little regular
a writer as St. Paul.

The truth seems to lie between these two interpre-
tations.* Which to prefer I know not. Perhaps
they may be united. Bp. Middleton engrais on the
former the following interpretation: "He was the first
offspring of that great and glorious scheme, formed
in the eternal counsel of God for the restoration of a
fallen world." This may be true in doctrine, but it
cannot be proved to be the truth intended by the
Apostle.

16. δι' ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς καὶ
tὰ ἐν τῆς γῆς. It cannot be denied that κτίσεως is
sometimes used of a moral or evangelical creation.
But for the reasons above assigned, and because (as
Whitby says) not one instance can be shown where
the creation of all things in heaven and in earth, visi-
ble and invisible, is ever used in a moral sense, or
concerning any other creation than the natural, this
cannot be here admitted. Mr. Slade (partly from
Abp. Magee and Dr. Nares) truly observes, that the
terms are so general and explicit, that they cannot
properly be limited in this manner. The Apostle

* For as to others, they have not the semblance of it; ex. gr.
that of Isidore, Erasm., and Michaelis, who accentuate πρωτότοκος,
thus taking the word in an active sense; which is liable to insuper-
able objections, both grammatical and doctrinal.
may be understood as illustrating and establishing the sovereignty of Christ over the new creation, by the circumstance of his being Creator and King of all the beings and powers in heaven and in earth. The interpretation in question is indeed so frigid, forced, and unnatural, nay, even (as Whitby says) flat and mean, that one would wonder how so many able Commentators could have been induced to adopt it, except from mere fondness for hypothesis. Whitby has (I think) unanswerably shewn the felicity of it, and his chief reasons are these: 1st., the Apostle here speaks of the creation of such things as are not capable of a moral creation: since all must comprehend inanimate substances; and to the Angels, whether the good or the bad, it can by no means apply.* 2dly., the words in this sense were far from being true when the Apostle spoke them; for only a very small remnant of the Jews were then converted to the Christian Faith, and of the Gentiles few, in comparison of those multitudes which afterwards embraced the Faith; and yet the Apostle plainly speaks of a creation wholly past already. 3dly., The Apostle afterwards enters upon the moral creation, at ver. 18, 19 & 20. (as it should seem, engraving it upon the other Edit.). Now these things being thus connected by the Particle καὶ, to what he had before said of the creation of all things by Christ, demonstratively show that he was not then speaking of that revelation, which he begins to speak of in these following words.

16. τὰ πάντα δὲ αὐτῶ καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν ἐκτίσται, “created by God through him, as instrumental cause.” Εἰς αὐτὸν, “for his governance, and for the manifestation of his power and wisdom therein.”

17. καὶ αὐτὸς ἐστὶ πρὸ πάντων, καὶ τὰ πάντα ἐν αὐτῷ συνέστηκε. This is evidently a further developement

* So Bp. Pearson on the Creed, who, in his luminous exposition of this text, shows that the verb κτίζειν, as applied to the angels, must be understood of their original creation; they could not be said to be created anew.
of the same thought as that of the preceding verse. Here the supporters of the new interpretation are put to great straits. First they interpret πρὸ, not of pre-existence but of supereminence, an interpretation, they think, required by the following words. Doddre. expresses both. But the former interpretation deserves the preference. And so Theophyl., who remarks, that the Apostle does not say, was before all, but is, as being especially appropriate to the Deity. Nor can the words καὶ τὰ πάντα ἐν αὐτῷ συνέτοικε, without great harshness, be interpreted of the moral preservation, governance of, &c.; q. d. “not only the Jews and Gentiles are become τὰ ἀμφότερα ἐν (Eph. 2, 14, 16.), but all the various orders of beings will together be subject to Christ, as one harmonized whole:” a sense for which there is no good authority: whereas of that of create there are abundance of examples, both in the Scriptural and Classical writers, which may be seen in the Commentators, or Schleus. Lex. The sense is: “were created, and are preserved. So Theodoret: Οὐ γὰρ μόνον ἐστὶν ἀπάντων δημιουργὸς ἀλλὰ καὶ προμηθεῖται ἐν ἐποίησι, καὶ κυβερνᾷ τὴν κτίσιν.

18. καὶ αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ἡ κεφαλὴ τῶν σῶμάτων. The Apostle now engraves on the natural creation of all things by Christ another view, in which he alludes to the moral or evangelical creation. So Theophyl. observes, that having spoken of the dignity of the Son, he now speaks of his condescending humanity. And Theodoret remarks: ἀπὸ τῆς Θεολογίας εἰς τὴν οἰκείωσιν μετέβη.

The sense is: “And (moreover) he is the head of the body of the Church (He), who is the beginning, or author of the Church, the first-born, or Lord of the dead.” The comparison in κεφαλή, &c. is frequent; as infra ver. 24, 2, 19., Eph. 4, 15 & 16., 1 Cor. 11, 3. Christ is here said to be the πρωτόκος ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, as at 1 Cor. 15, 20., he is called ἀπαρχὴ τῆς κοιμημένων. By the ἐκκλησία, is meant
(Theophyl. observes), the whole race of men. And so Est. and Mackn.

18. ἵνα γεννηται ἐν πασὶν αὐτὸς πρωτεύων. The recent Commentators take the ἵνα in the eventual sense; which, however, seems not very necessary. Πρωτεύων, in the sense to be first, is frequent both in the Sept. and the Classical writers; and is used of Kings, Princes, and Governors. At πᾶς, some supply πράγμασι; others, ἀνθρώποις. The latter method is preferable; but both may be included. And so Theophyl. explains: ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς περὶ αὐτῶν θεαρουμένοις. Καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ πάντων γεγένηται ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς, καὶ πρώτος πάντων ἐστὶν, ὡς κεφαλὴ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, καὶ πρὸ πάντων ἀνέστη, χαριζόμενος αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀφθονίαν, ὡς ἀπαρχή.

19. ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ εὐδόκησε πᾶν τὸ πλῆρωμα κατοικῆσαι. There is some little ambiguity and obscurity about this sentence, which, may, perhaps, be imputed to the awful nature of the subject treated on. The recent Commentators here propose several novel modes of interpretation, which, however, effect so considerable a change in what has been, from the earliest ages, the received interpretation, that I cannot venture to place much confidence in it. The general rules of Grammarians and Critics ought indeed to be applied with great caution in cases like the present, where there is no reason to think that the Apostle had any thing of that sort in view, and in which the subject matter rather than the words themselves must be attended to. I see no reason to desert the opinion of the antients, and most moderns, that at εὐδόκησε must be supplied ὁ Θεὸς. The sense is: "For in him (God) was pleased that all the fullness (of perfection and government) should dwell;" as Gal. 1, 15. See also Rom. 15, 26. Theophyl. explains: τὸ πλῆρωμα τῆς θεότητος, τουτέστιν, εἰς ἐν τῷ Υἱῷ καὶ Δόγμα, ἐκεῖ ἡκάσιν, οὐκ ἑνεργητίᾳ τις, ἀλλὰ ὀνόμα. Οὐκ ἄχει δὲ ἅλλην εἰς εἰς αἰτίαν, εἰ μὴ τὴν εὐδοκίαν καὶ τὴν θελήσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Rosenm. (partly from Noesselt) gives the following explanation of πλῆρωμα: "Plenitude activè et passivè accipitur, i. e. de ipsis quoque impleat, dant, docent, aut quæ capiunt aliquid, possident, coeque ornati sunt vel imbuti, sive de copià quacunque, Joh. 1, 16., Rom. 11, 25 & 12. Hoc loco intelligitur de dotibus, quas Deus Christo concesserat, inprimisque de cognitione Dei quàm tradere hominibus, doctrinàque celestia, quà vim monstrare ad veram animi salutem debere, f. 2, 9." The subject, however, is more solidly and fully treated on by Whitby, thus: "The great end of our Saviour's sufferings was to rescue our bodies, condemned for sin to death, from that mortality, and to bestow on all whom God should give him, eternal life, by raising of
their bodies to a state of incorruption. So Hebr. 2, 14 & 15. Therefore the Church which is his body, is represented as the Church of the first-born enrolled in heaven, Hebr. 12, 23., a Church against which the Gates of Hades, or of Death, shall not prevail to hinder their enjoyment of this resurrection to a life of happiness; they are the sons of God, and therefore children of the resurrection, Luke 21, 36., therefore heirs of God, joint heirs with Christ, who shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption, into the glorious liberty of the sons of God, v. 21., shall have the adoption, to wit, the redemption of the body, ver. 23., and they are also represented as persons fore-ordained to be conformed to the image of Christ, by having their vile bodies changed into the likeness of Christ's glorious body, ver. 29. Note, 2dly., That to this end was Christ raised, that he the first-born from the dead, might raise up his whole body from the dead, he being raised from the dead as the first-fruits of them that slept, 1 Cor. 15, 20., for to this end Christ both died and rose again, that he might be the Lord both of the dead, and of the living, Rom. 14, 9., and God hath therefore exalted him, that at the name (i. e. the power) of Jesus, every knee should bow, of things in heaven, in the earth, and under the earth, Philip. 2, 10., that is, the bodies of the dead: for by this argument, and from these very words, the Apostle proves the resurrection, and a future judgment, Rom. 14, 10, 11, 12. He is, therefore, so the first-born of the dead, as to be the Lord of them, according to our former interpretation of the word first-born, as to have power to raise them up who sleep in him, and bring them with him, 1 Thess. 4, 14., to give eternal life unto them, and raise them up at the last day, Joh. 5, 28, 29., 17, 2. And thus hath he the pre-eminence in all things, being Lord of all creatures, dead and living, and giving both their first and their new being to them, and rendering his members conformed to his glorious image, that so they may be joint heirs with him in glory."

20. καὶ δὲ αὐτῶν ἀποκαταλάβας—ὑφανοῦς. Here must be repeated εὑρίσκεις ὦ Θεὸς. The words τὰ πάντα—εἶτε τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, εἶτε τὰ ἐν τοῖς ὑφανοῦσι have not a little exercised the Commentators. The best founded opinion seems to be that of Hamm. and the most eminent Interpreters since his times, that the neuter gender is here put for the masculine, as often: and that by τὰ πάντα, as far as regards the τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, may be understood Jews and Gentiles. See the long note of Hamm. They might have added, that γένη is here understood.

Ἀποκαταλάβας is a very strong term, and imports far more than καταλαβέω. Whether by αὐτῶν be meant God, or Christ, Commentators are are not agreed. The latter seems to be the best founded opinion;
but both may be admitted. This "complete reconciliation," it is said, was effected, and peace restored, by the blood of his cross, i.e. by the blood of his body shed on the cross.

On the meaning of τὰ ἐν σιναῖσι there is some difference of opinion, on which I beg to refer the reader to Wolff's Curæ. I must confess, that upon the whole, I see no opinion so probable as that of the antient Commentators and Dr. Whitby, which is embraced by Dr. Doddr., the former of whom renders: "and by him to make all things friendly in him, making peace between them by the blood of his cross." And in his note he observes, that whilst man continued in his obedience to God, angels and men were in a perfect friendship, but when men became disobedient to their Sovereign Lord, the angels became averse to them, because their Lord was dishonoured by them: but God being reconciled unto us by the death of his Son, they also became friends and ministering spirits to us, and we became of the same Church and body with them, under the same head Christ Jesus, Heb. 12, 22. And so all things in heaven and earth were gathered into one Christ. Eph. 1, 10.

21. καὶ ὑμᾶς πότε—τοῖς πνεύμοις. What he had said of Jesus Christ the Apostle now applies to the state of the Colossians, as formerly Gentiles, and now Christians. (Heinr.)

Ἀπέλλαθαταμένους, "aliens from God, and consequently alienated or separated from, deprived of, the divine promises and benefits." Compare Tit. 3, 3. Eph. 2, 12, 4, 18. where see the note. The words ἐγερθοῦσι τῇ διανοίᾳ are exegetical of the preceding. See Rom. 5, 10. The διανοίᾳ is justly regarded by the antient Commentators as a strong term denoting deliberate and purposed enmity. It must, at least, indicate that it was deeply seated, namely, in the thoughts as well as the affections, and developing itself in evil works. 'Ev, in, by; like the Hebr. אֶמְאַה.

21. καὶ δὲ ἀτοματικοὶ. The δὲ is by Beza ren-
dered *saná omnino*. I prefer, however, our Common Version *yet*; for the participle seems to have what may be called a hypoadversative force.

22. *ἐν τῷ σώματι τῆς σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ.* These words are by some considered as pleonastic. Yet they impart great energy to the sentence. Besides, there seems to be an allusion to the other and glorified nature now enjoyed by Christ in the union of the Godhead. Others explain the σώμ. as denoting the *body of the Church* into which they were now incorporated. But nothing can be more harsh or far-fetched.

At παραστήσαι must be understood *eis τὸ*, which signifies the end and purpose. Theophyl. compares this with the *ικανόσαστι ημᾶς* a little before; q. d. "He hath not only liberated us from sin, but likewise bestowed holiness, not of a common sort, but pure and irreprehensible." Compare Eph. 5, 27. (and the note) and 2, 13—18. and the notes.

23. *εἰς γε ἔπιμένες τῇ πίστει τεθεμελιωμένοι καὶ ἐθραίως.* The εἰς carries with it an ellipsis, as: "And thus it will be with you, if indeed, &c. Τεθεμελιωμένοι καὶ ἐθραίως, "grounded and founded, and therefore stable." See the note on the parallel passage of Eph. 3, 17., to which I would add, that there is a masterly criticism on the passage by Phot. in his Epist. p. 238. Montac. The whole Epistle will repay an attentive perusal, and is highly characteristic of the acuteness and consummate erudition of that extraordinary man.

23. *καὶ μὴ μετακινούμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς ἐξέπεσος τοῦ εὐαγγελίου.* This is expressed with popular brevity. The sense is: "not shaken or removed from the hope of the benefits revealed by the Gospel." The μετὰ has reference to the *change* to other opinions and the taking up of other hopes. Thus in the Classical writers it is applied to the changing of governments, or altering of compacts. And Schleus. remarks that in Theodotion's translation of 1 Sam. 2, 30. μετακινούμενοι is used of those who suffer themselves to be
drawn this way and that by persuasions, ac auras sunt leviores. It is probable that the Apostle might have that passage in view, and that the word might have place in some copies of the Sept. then extant.

23. κηρυχθέντος εν πάση τῇ κτίσει. By κτίσις. is, of course, meant the moral creation, i.e. every nation under heaven. This is regarded by most Commentators as a popular hyperbole for most nations, or for Jews and Gentiles. Which, however, is little necessary. It is probable there was scarcely any one civilized nation of the then known world to which the Gospel had not been promulgated. See the note supra ver. 15.

24—29. Here (Theophyl. remarks,) there may appear an inconsequence, but there is, in fact, none. For, after having said, "I am a minister of the Gospel, from which I conjure you not to swerve," he shows, that so true is this, that he even suffers for it, nay even rejoices in his sufferings, especially as being calculated for their benefits. Here St. Paul, as in other Epistles sent from Rome, when in captivity, introduces a mention of his bonds. This was, in the present case, suggested by the word διάκονος, that recalling to his mind the cause for which he was suffering this misery, of which he felt proud, and which was the source of great joy; since his doctrines were calculated to reform the morals of, and to confer temporal and eternal happiness on all who embraced them.

24. νῦν χαίρω εν τοῖς παθήμασι μου ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, "Now I rejoice at these my sufferings (which are thus) for you, and your benefit." Καὶ ἀνακαταληκὼς—αὐτοῖ. Heinr. would take the καὶ for καὶ γὰρ. But this is too arbitrary. The Apostle seems to have intended the χαίρω to be here understood for χαίρων ἀνακαταληκὼς, "I rejoice, I say, at filling up," &c. As to ἀνακαταλ., it is regarded by almost all modern Commentators as put for the simple ἀναπλ. But this is a principle which I am always slow to admit, especially in writers so little pleonastic as St. Paul.
Such pleonasms (as I have before observed) are usually to be ascribed to our ignorance. Perhaps the ἀνα may signify vicissim, on my part. See Wolf's Curæ. The verb ἀνανακαλοῦν is somewhat rare; yet it has been adduced from some of the later Greek writers by Alberti and Wets.

The words following τὰ οὐσεπίμαστα are very energetic, and to be ascribed to the high wrought feelings of the Apostle on a subject so interesting to him. In considering them, the antients and the early moderns have (I think) taken a far more correct view than the recent Commentators (whose speculations will be found in Heinr.). See Chrys., Theophyl., Æcumen., and Theodoret, from whom Whitby remarks, that "Christ having told us that what is done to his members, is done to him, Matt. 25, 40 and 45, the afflictions of his members are styled the persecutions and afflictions of Christ, Acts 9, 4 & 5."

"Now the Jews (continues he) speak much of the afflictions of Christ and his disciples, comprehending both under the name of ἀθάνατος Ἰησοῦς Χριστοῦ, the afflictions of the Messiah." The Apostle (as Doddr. observes) could not mean that the sufferings of Christ were imperfect as to that fulness of atonement which was necessary to the justification of believers (or require, as the Romanists say, the addition of the sufferings of the saints, Edit.); but he deeply retained in his mind the impression of that first lesson which he had from his Saviour's mouth, viz. that he was persecuted in his members (Acts 9, 4.); he therefore considers it as the plan of Providence, that a certain measure of sufferings should be endured by this body, of which Christ was the Head; and he rejoices to think that what he endured in his own person was congruous to that wise and gracious scheme." See also Mackn.

25. κατὰ τὴν ὄῳκονομαν—ὑμᾶς. The Apostle now drops the image by which the Church is compared to a body, and uses terms suited to a house, to which indeed the Church is compared in 1 Tim. 3, 15.
Now over this house God presides as supreme οἰκώνομος (οἰκονομία Θεοῦ), but also commits this οἰκονομία to others, as here to Paul (τὰς δοσιές μοι), and these are called διακόνοι. (Heinr.)

The sense is, "according to the dispensation of God given unto me." Eἰς ὑμᾶς, "for your benefit." This is put instead of a dativus commodi. Or (with Heinr.) it may be construed with πληρώσαι, which must have εἰς τὸ supplied. Many Commentators take πληρώσαι in the sense διδάσκειν. But it imports something more, namely, fully teach and promulgate; as Rom. 15, 19.* The antients rightly considered this as having reference to that fuller instruction which the Gentiles needed.

27. οὐς ηθέλεσεν—ἐδεικνύομαι, "to whom God was pleased to make known what are the glorious riches and preciousness of this mystery among the Heathens.” The ηθέλει indicates (as Theophyl. observes) the good pleasure of God in making it known to whom he will. One cannot but notice, with Theophyl., the exuberance (ὁγκὸς) of the phraseology with which St. Paul expatiates on this interesting point. Thus the terms πλοῦτος τῆς δόξης, which signify richly glorious, are highly impressive.

Some recent Commentators, as Heinr. and Rosenm., take the οὐς for οὐ, and refer it to μυστήριον. It is usually referred to πλοῦτον, which seems preferable: but it may refer to both, by the πρὸς τὸ σημεῖον, though only accommodated in gender to one. So Theophyl.: ἔρμηνεύον τί τὸ πλοῦτον, καὶ τί τὸ μυστήριον, ὁ Χριστός, φησίν, ἃ τοῖς ἑτοῖς Χριστοῦ γνώσις, ὃς ἐστίν ἐν ημῖν.

The words following are added, Theophyl. observes, μετὰ ἐγκωμίων, and in order thereby to draw them from angel-worship. Χριστὸς is by Theoph. well explained the ἡ τοῦ Χριστοῦ γνώσις, the Christian doc-

* So Rosenm. explains it, "perfecte et cum prospero successu docere, quae plenior institutio in eo erat, quod Gentiles etiam ad societatem Christianam admittendos et perducendos esse doceret."
trine. The μυστήριον is explained by Theodoret, "that the heathens sitting in darkness have received the riches of divine knowledge, the φιλοσοφίαν τῆς τῆς δόξης. The ἔλεις τῆς δόξης is explained by the recent Commentators the cause of the hope of. But I prefer, with the antients, to take ἔλεις τῆς δόξης for τὴν προσδοκαμένην δόξαν. Of course, δόξ. denotes the felicity laid up for Christians in heaven.

28. νουθετοῦντες πάντα ἄνθρωπον, καὶ διδάσκοντες πάντα ἄνθρωπον, "whom, (i. e. his doctrine,) we preach and promulgate, admonishing every man (of whatever nation) of its claim to attention, and teaching every man who attends to the admonition, the duties it enjoins." Such appears to be the true sense; for I cannot think with some recent Commentators, that the terms νουθετ. and διδάσκ. are synonymous. Even Heinr. acknowledges that the former may relate to the morals, and the latter to the understanding. So Theophyl.: Νομίσεις δὲ νουθετικάν μὲν έτι τῆς πράξεως διδακτικάν δὲ έτι δογματικάν. The πάντα is thought to be emphatic, and ἄνθρωπον to be put for men, i. e. men of every nation. Others take ἄνθρ. to denote man. But perhaps in the Hellenistic and popular style πάντα ἄνθρωπον may be merely a stronger expression than τινα.

The words πάντα ἄνθρωπον after δόξ. are omitted in several antient MSS., some Fathers, Versions, and early Editions; perhaps rightly: but this is a question of no easy determination.

28. ἐν πάσῃ σοφίᾳ. in all wisdom. See the note supra ver. 9 and infra 2, 3. Theophyl. explains this not only of that of the Scriptures, but of the art of reasoning and a knowledge of Greek literature. Παραστήσωμεν, present; as courtiers do any one to a sovereign, or great man. See supra ver. 22. Τέλειον ἐν Χριστῷ, i. e. (as the best Commentators explain) "possessed of a perfect knowledge of Christ and the Gospel, and exercised in the duties it enjoins." "It must be observed (says Photius) that such was his object; if few comparatively would listen to his ex-
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. I. II. 25

hortations, and still fewer put them in practice to the extent he wished, it was not his fault." Some recognize in παραστ. and τέλιον sacrificial metaphors. But this is perhaps too fanciful.

29. εἰς δὲ καὶ κοπιῶ, ἀγωνιζόμενος—ἐν δυνάμει. These are very strong terms; and the passage may be thus rendered: “For which (purpose) also I strenuously labour, according to His energy who operates in me powerfully.” The ἀγωνισμ. (which is an agonistical term) is intensive of the κοπιῶ. See 1 Tim. 4, 10., and on the whole verse compare Phil. 4, 13.

CHAP. II.

Ceasing to speak of himself, the Apostle now turns to the Colossians, admonishing them to abide constantly by the pure and genuine Christian instructions which they had received from Epaphras, and not suffer themselves to be led away by any of the preposterous inventions of fraudulent teachers. An admonition, on account of the many errors of doctrine with which they were carried to and fro (see Prolegomena), especially necessary. Now this the Apostle urges with the greater warmth, as he had not himself instructed them (any more than the Laodiceans, Hieropolitans, &c.), and with his admonitions he now and then mixes detestations of those adversaries who were striving to lead them away from the true path of Christ. This disputation extends to the end of the chapter, and proceeds in the following order: 1. It has given me much pain to hear how you are carried away with false opinions, and certainly there is nothing I more earnestly wish, than that you, and all whom I have not been able to admonish and instruct in person, may be confirmed in the doctrine of Christ, so infinitely more sublime than all human inventions, ver. 1—3. 2. Do not, then, commit yourselves to those wily persons, but keep firm and constant to Christ, ver. 4—8. 3. For he is worthy of being embraced, and his transcendent merits ever held in reverence and admiration, ver. 9—15. Henceforth shun every thing that is abhorrent to the pure doctrine of this Teacher, ver. 16—21n. (Hein.)

VERSE 1. θέλω γὰρ—Λαοδikeίᾳ. The γὰρ has reference to the ἀγωνιζόμενος in the preceding verse, and (as Rosenm. observes) it suggests a reason why the Colossians should remain constant in the performance of their Christian duties. Ἡλίκοις ἀγὼνα ἐξα. These words (which are explained by Theoph.
express the strong solicitude of the Apostle with respect to the Colossians and Laodiceans, especially on account of the dangers they were in from the arts of wily seducers, and seem to imply a desire of seeing them, to avert that danger. On Laodicea, the capital of Phrygia Pacatiana, see Strabo, Pliny, and the other authorities adduced by Wetts.

1. καὶ δοσιν οὖχ ἐπαρακάσει τῷ πρόσωπον μου ἐν σαρκί. These words are well paraphrased by Theodoret: ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ πάντων τῶν μυθετῶν με τεθειμένων. The expression ἐπάρ. τῷ πρόσωπον μου ἐν σαρκί is a mere Hebraism, which ought not to be too much pressed upon. The δοσιν, &c. signifies, “and as many other churches in your province as have not yet seen me.” It is well observed by Theoph., that the Apostle adds Laodicea and others, to spare their feelings in the censures he has to introduce.

2. ἵνα παρακληθῶσιν αἱ καρδίαι αὐτῶν. Some Commentators interpret the παρακλ. of consolation; others, of admonition. Much may be said in support of either interpretation. Admonition and confirmation would be necessary to produce that comfort and tranquillity which had been interrupted by the dissensions introduced by rival teachers; to which purpose it was necessary συμβιβάζειν, “to bring them together,” and thus close up the schism. On συμβ. see the note on Eph. 4, 16.* For συμβιβασθέντων some MSS. read συμβιβασθέντες. Both expressions are anomalous, but the common one seems the more genuine, as being the harsher. Heinr. says it may be resolved into ἵνα συμβιβασθῶσιν. But αὐτῶν might rather be repeated. The irregularity arose from the Apostle’s saying “their hearts,” for they.

The ἐν ἀγάπῃ is said to be for δι’ ἀγάπης, as showing the bond by which all, being reconciled and

* Of this sense of the word Wetts. has numerous examples; as Thucyd. 8, 29. ἐνεμβιβασε δὲ τὸν Περικλέαν τοῖς ἀδημασίσις. Herod. 1, 74. οἱ δὲ συμβιβασθέντες αὐτῶν ἔσοντας οἴδε. Dio Exc. p. 617. ἐπέμφη γὰρ ὅπερ συμβιβάσων αὐτῶν τοῖς ὁμοχρών—διασφερομένους.
brought together, might resist the attacks of adversaries.

2. καὶ εἰς πάντα πλοῦτον τῆς πληροφορίας τῆς συνέσεως. Heinr. remarks, that as ἐν has shown the instrument, so εἰς denotes the scope and end to which they were to be united, namely, that their minds might be imbued with knowledge far more elevated than the false teachers devised. And in order to heighten the δειμότης, he, instead of εἰς πάντα ορ εἰς τῆς συν-έσιν, says εἰς πληροφορίαν τῆς συνέσεως, and, what is yet more, εἰς πάντα πλοῦτον τῆς πληροφορίας τῆς συνέ-σεως. Then, by apposition, he at εἰς ἐκποιησεν τοῦ μυστηρίου adds the cause for which he could ascribe πλοῦτος and πληροφορία to Christian knowledge, namely, inasmuch as it leads us to understand the μυστηρίον, or divine decree for blessing men by Christ, hitherto hidden. See supra 1, 26. As an example of πλοῦτας in the above sense I would cite Jamb. de V. Pyth. § 67. προμενεῖαν πλοῦτον.

Ἐπίγνωσις signifies here, as often, an exacter knowledge.

2. καὶ πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ. From the diversity of readings found in the MSS., the Critics are inclined to regard the whole clause as spurious. A conclusion as rash and groundless as such usually are. The true reading it is neither very easy nor very material to determine. On these words see Wolf’s Curæ and especially Whitby.

3. ἐν ᾧ εἰς πάντες—ἀπόκοψαι. It is strange that many recent Commentators should refer the ἐν φη to μυστηρίου; which method, indeed, yields a tolerable sense, but (as Wolf observes) not so good a one as arises by referring it to Χριστοῦ, with the antients and most moderns, and recently Heinrichs. It respects (as Whitby observes) the person of Christ as Mediator, the knowledge of whom, the Apostle says, hath an excellency beyond all other knowledge, Phil. 3, 8. for ἐν δὲ περεμπθητε, in whom ye are circumcised, ver. 11. and ἐν φη, in whom ye are risen again, ver. 12. plainly relate to Christ’s person and his merits as Me-
diator; and the whole of the following chapter treats of him, and of the benefits we have received ἐν αὐτῷ by him. The Apostle also applies this to him by saying (ver. 6.) as you received the Lord Jesus Christ, so walk in him; and by warning us against the deceit of vain philosophy, because in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead." Heinr. however takes Ἡγ. to signify the doctrine of Christ; which, (Whitby observes,) will make no great difference, since these hidden treasures of Christ's wisdom are revealed to us by his Gospel only, and thence alone we obtain all our knowledge of him as our Mediator, and of all the offices he sustains as such.

3. οἱ θεσαυροὶ τῆς σοφίας καὶ τῆς γνώσεως ἀπόκρυψις. A similitude taken from a money-chest, from whence the cash is taken when needed. See Macc. 1, 24. Ὑστ. denotes (as Theophyl. remarks) the abundance of the knowledge; and the πάντες its boundlessness. The ἀπόκρυπ., too implies that he alone knoweth, and therefore from Him we are to seek wisdom and knowledge. The ἐν δὲ too, denotes his self-derived wisdom and knowledge.*

4. τὸῦτο δὲ λέγω—πιθανολογία. In the preceding verse there seems to be an allusion to the false teachers; as appears plainly from the present verse, which is introduced by the formula τοῦτο λέγω, which always imports an injunction to great attention. Here, however, it has a somewhat different sense; and λέγω seems to be a vox prægnans; q. d. "This I say, meaning that," &c. Παραλογις. is a word often used in the Classical writers; and joined with ἐλπισταῖ and other similar words; it signifies to deceive and circumvent, to come round (παρά) any one by false pretences, and, in a general way, to deceive;

* As the philological Commentators adduce nothing on these words, the following passages may be acceptable. Eurip. Alcest. 6,14. Wakef. ἐν τοῖς ἀγάθους δὲ παντ' ἐνέτοι σοφία (δώρα). I must also subjoin (what is singular) an imitation (for such I take it to be) of this passage by the Apostle Julian, in his Hymn in Solomon 2. ἀναλαβοντι σοφίαν ἀνυψάζει θεσαυροὺς.
as here, for πιθαναλογία is added, which signifies a specious and taking sort of address, adapted to persuade and bring over those with whom it is employed. Theophyl. explains: Τι γὰρ έι πιθανός λέγει; οὐδὲν ομε, παραλογισμός ἐστι τὸ πᾶν, καὶ σοφίσματα. On this term may be compared the similar one χρηστολογία at Rom. 16, 18. Loesner aptly cites Philo 4, 14. C. οἴτινες αὐθόρασιν σοφίαν πιθανούν εἶναι λόγων εὑρεσιν, ἀλλ' οὐ πραγμάτων ἀληθεστάτην πίστιν" and 338 e. τὴν τῶν λόγων πιθανότητα.

Rosenm. thinks these deceivers were persons who mingled together Judaism and Oriental philosophy.

5. εἴ γὰρ καὶ τῇ σαρκὶ ἀπείμα, ἀλλὰ τῷ πνεύματι οὐν ύμῶν εἰμί. Compare a similar sentiment at 1 Cor. 5, 3, where see the note. ΄Αλλὰ, yet; as 2 Cor. 11, 6, 18, 9.

5. χαίρων καὶ βλέπων. An Hendiadis for, "rejoicing while I see." So Joseph. Bell. 3, 9, 2. (cited by Wets.) ὑμᾶς πρὸς τὸ παρόν εἴ ἔχουσα χαίρων καὶ βλέπων. and Galen: ἵππων καὶ χαίρων. Τὴν τάξιν ύμῶν, "your order and regularity," εὐταξίαν (as Theophyl. explains). A military metaphor generally implying discipline, obedience, and constancy. So here, Heinr. thinks, it may have reference to subordination and obedience to the superior teachers, the order with which every thing was done (as in 1 Cor. 14, 40.); also the regular management of the funds for the relief of the poor; and especially constancy in adhering to the faith of Christ." This last particular, however, does not seem adverted to in these words; but it is so especially in the words following, καὶ τὸ στριφόμα τῆς εἰς Χριστὸν πίστεως ύμῶν.

6. αἰς εὖ παρελάβετε τὸν Χ. Ὅ. Ὁ. Κ., ἐν αὐτῷ περιπατεῖτε, "As, therefore, ye have received the doctrine of Christ, walk, continue in it, and by it regulate your whole conduct." Παραλαμβ. is used of teaching of every kind, both oral, and by letter. See 1 Cor. 11, 23. &c. Περιπατεῖν, as Heinr. remarks, here denotes not merely the habitual regula-
tion of the life, but continuance in doctrine; since
the whole chapter is not ethical, but doctrinal.
7. ἐβρισκόμενοι καὶ ἑτοικοδομόμενοι, “rooted and
well founded* in it;” as Jude 20. Both these ex-
pressions are explained by the βεβαιούμενοι. See the
oberves, that καθὼς ἐδικ. must be closely connected
with πίστις; and περισσεύοντες ἐν αὐτῇ ἐν εὐχαριστίᾳ,
imports a progressive increase in faith and in per-
formance of good works, as the fruits of it.” But
the former seems all that is here intended; and σὺν
εὐχαριστίᾳ signifies “with thankfulness to God for
your conversion.” See 1, 12. and Ps. 100, 4.
8. βλέπετε μη τις—ἀτάτης, “See, mind lest.” So
Matt. 24, 4. βλέπετε μη τις υφας πλανώσῃ. The verb
in this sense has usually after it a negative particle,
or an ἀπο. Ἐσται ὁ συλαγώγει, is said to be for
συλαγαγῇ, perhaps by a sort of Hebraism. Yet there
seems more of energy and emphasis. Συλαγώγει
signifies literally to carry off spoils or booty. Making a
spoil of you may therefore import either, “treating you
as things to be sacked, and spoiling your Christian
goods;” or, “carrying you away with them, as the
sacker carries off the inhabitants as a booty.” The
former seems preferable. Theophyl. thinks (as also
Douaeus) that there is an allusion to a thief who
privily digs his way into a house, and steals the
property.
8. διὰ τῆς φιλοσοφίας καὶ καθα ἀτάτης. This is con-
sidered by most Commentators as an hendiadis, for
“sophistical and fallacious philosophy.”† For the

* Like the immense stones without cement which formed the
foundations of the edifices of the antients. See the note on Eph.
3, 17., to which may be added a passage of Demophilus, cited by
Bulkeley on Joh. 15, 5. ἐκ Θεοῦ καὶ φύετες, &c. Having
been rooted and sprung up from God, let us adhere to our root;
for like streams of water divided from their fountain, so the plants
of the earth, cut off from their root, soon become withered, dry,
and rotten.”

† The same interpretation is adopted by Schoettg., who has here
a long and able annotation. Grot. observes, that the Apostle uses
Apostle (they say) does not absolutely condemn philosophy, but kathâ ti, comparâte, i.e. out of its proper limits, and exercised upon matters which exceed its comprehension. But I rather apprehend that the Apostle means to censure the Grecian philosophy in general, which was altogether hostile to the Gospel, and could by no means be mixed with it, but to the detriment of the latter; especially since (as Heinr. observes) the term φιλοσοφία also denoted what we call religion, and is applied as such by Josephus and Philo to the Jewish religion.

As to the persons here meant, some (as Whitby observes) fix on Simon Magus and the Gnostics. Others, on the Jewish Doctors, who then mixed the philosophy of the Heathens with their ceremonial worship, and had learned to allegorize it. Others, again, divide the matter between Jews and Gentiles.

"That the Jewish Doctors (continues he) are, in a great measure, adverted to, appears from ver. 14—16. This indeed seems the key of the following, which, may be distributed into two heads: 1. Cautions against the seductions of the Jews zealous for observation of their rites and ceremonies; 2. against the seductions of the Heathens by their vain philosophy dressed up by them anew, both as to its doctrines and morals, and set off with the most specious pretences, styled here πεπαλαιωμα, enticing speech." See also Mackn. and especially Wolf's Cure.

On the στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου, see the note on Gal. 4, 3.

9. ἐν αὐτῷ κατοικεῖ τὰν τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς θείτητος σωματικῶς.

The connexion is thus traced by Whitby: "(of which philosophy ye can have no need) since," &c. But this seems too arbitrary. It may

φιλοσοφία, because it was the received term; but by adding τῆς κενῆς ἀπαρῆς he expresses its real nature; since it deceived many by professing to be what it was not, and promising what it did not perform. So that though the knowledge of it was not of itself bad, yet it was dangerous; and certainly after the Jews had studied philosophy, their antient doctrines were much corrupted.
be more closely traced thus: "(And yet their philosophizing ought to be κατὰ Χριστοῦ, as being Christians,) for in him dwelleth," &c.

On the sense of the words the antient and modern interpreters exceedingly differ. The antients and earlier moderns recognise in them a strong evidence of the Deity of Christ; and they assign the following sense: "in whom the whole fulness of deity substantially dwells." Of σωματως there have been, even among the orthodox, three interpretations, which are thus stated by Wolf: 1. corporally, so that the body of Christ as a subject of habitation be signified; 2. truly, as indicating the mode of habitation; 3. substantially. The first is supported by Theodoret, OEcumen., and many moderns. The second is modified by some, so as to mean solidly, really, in opposition to types and shadows. So Glass, Hamm.,* Hackspan, Vitringa, and most Lutherans. The third interpretation is supported by many antients, Thus Theophyl.: τοντέστη, οὐκ ἐστιν ἐνεργεία τις, ἀλλὰ ὑπάρχει καὶ ὑπὲρ σωματος καὶ μια ἀπόστασις ἐν μετὰ τοῦ προσθέματος. Ἡ καὶ οὕτως, κατὰ τὸν ἄγιον Κυρίλλον, ὡς ἐν ἐν σώματι θυσίας ἐνεργείας καὶ ἀπόστασις ἐν σώματι ὑπερφυσικῶς καὶ ἀφοράς, substantially, or personally. And so Bochart and Suc. Thes. 2, 1917. Wolf (rightly I think) is of opinion that all three interpretations (so that the word θεός be taken of the nature of Christ) are so far from being adverse, that they are reconcilable, and arise one out of another. "Thus (continues he) the divine nature of Christ (or the λόγος) is said to dwell; which necessarily supposes a subject for indwelling, and such is the body, or human nature of Christ. In that the λόγος dwelt, not by shadow, appearance, or figure, but truly and in presence. And if so, then not only ενεργητικῶς and effectually, but in substance and essence."

The above seems, upon the whole, a correct representation of the sense. It is observed by Whitby, that the Apostle does not directly say, that Christ is God, but expresses his divine nature thus, partly to represent to the Jews the divinity of Christ, with allusion to the God of Israel dwelling in the Temple, partly to oppose him to the πλήρωμα of the Gnostics, and to the partial deities of the Heathens."

We may (I think) conclude, with Whitby (adopting the words of the Council of Antioch), that the body born of the Virgin, receiving the whole fulness of the godhead bodily, was immutably united to the divinity, and deified, which made the same person, Jesus Christ, * His words are these: "In Christ the deity dwells in fulness, so as nothing could be added to it, and so in him bodily, that is, as the sun dwells in the firmament, where the body of it is. The whole divine nature is not only in part, but fully, without absence of any part of it, is Christ; and that not by a species, or image only, but really and substantially: and so consequently, (which is the thing here designed to be proved by it) the will of God must be supposed to be so revealed in Christ or by Christ, that there can be no need of any addition from the Heathen philosophy, or from the Jewish law."
both God and man." Or (to use the words of Dodd.), as the passage contains an evident allusion to the Shechinah in which God dwelt, so it ultimately refers to the adorable mystery of the union of the divine and human natures, in the person of the glorious Emmanuel, which makes him such an object of our hope and confidence, as the most exalted creature with the most glorious endowments could never of himself be." Yet, strange to say, most interpreters for the last century have taken up expositions which approximate more or less to the Arian heresy, or even that of Socinus himself, regarding the words as merely signifying that God hath lodged in the hands of Christ a fullness of gifts to be conferred upon men; or, as only referring to his complete knowledge of the divine will. But there is so little ground for either opinion, that I may be held excused from detailing them, or the chief arguments brought against them. The former may be found in Heirn. and Rosenau., and the latter in Whitby and Mackn., or in the abstracts of Mr. Sisage.

10. καὶ ἐστε ἐν αὐτῷ πεπληρωμένοι, "And (so) ye are complete in him, in all knowledge necessary to salvation." The interpretation, however, of πεπλ. will depend upon that adopted in the foregoing verse.

10. ὃς ἐστιν Κεφαλὴ πάσης Δεσπότης καὶ Εξωσιας. This is to be understood as said emphatically, and with reference to some others in whom the heretics thought part of the power was vested. So Simon Magus and Corinthus, a statement of whose notions on this subject may be seen in Whitby.

11. ἐν χριστίν καὶ περιτομηθηκέ το χειροτονή. The ἐν is for ἐν, by. We have here a popular mode of expression for, "by him ye have obtained a circumcision not made with hands and corporeal, but spiritual, and consisting in the putting off the sins of the body and the flesh, even by the circumcision (enjoined) of Christ." As the circumcision χειροτονήστατος is opposed to that in the flesh (see Eph. 2, 11.), urged by the false teachers, so is the circumcision ἄνορθοστατος that of the heart, and divinely effected, (which is spoken of in Rom. 2, 29), and of which even the Prophets of the Old Testament make mention. See Dent. 30, 6. Jer. 9, 26.

11. ἐν τῇ ἀπεκδώσῳ τ. κ. τ. δ. κ. τ. κ. Heinr. observes, that as ἔνωσις signified close connexion with, so did ἀπεκδώσαι denote the complete laying aside of any
thing, as of a garment (See Eph. 4, 22.); a metaphor derived, as Schoettg. thinks, from the Hebr. מות. By σῶμα τῆς σαρκὸς is meant, “the body, which indulges in the corrupt desires so natural to it.” The words τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν, if genuine, (though they are omitted in many MSS., Versions, and Fathers, are by Matthæi admitted to savour of a gloss, and are cancelled by Greisb.), have the force of an adjective. It is plain that to put off this body of sin signifies, “no longer to employ it for sinful purposes;” which putting off is compared to circumcision, since thereby sin is mortised, and cut out, and the principle of sin being kept under, we attain unto purity and holiness of life.

12. συνταφέντες αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ βαστίσματί. The Apostle illustrates the reformation and purity required of Christians by a fresh image; though employed on other occasions, as in Rom. 6, 3. seqq. where see the notes. On the sense of συνέγειρ. see the note on Eph. 2, 5 & 6.

13. καὶ ὑμᾶς, νεκρῶς ὄντας ἐν τοῖς παραστάσισι. The same moral reformation is now represented by another and more forcible figure, similar to the former, but not to be confounded with it. (Heinr.) Here are enumerated other benefits received by Christians from Christ. There is the same sentiment, and in almost the same words, at Eph. 2, 1—5., where see the note. Before ἀκρασία must be repeated ἐν. The sense is: “because of that prepuce which is evil concupiscence.” Now this they had cast away on becoming Christians. (ver. 11.) Ἡ ἀκρασία τῆς σαρκὸς, may also signify “the state of a Heathen;” for he who has the prepuce, is a Heathen; q. d. “miserable were you because of the heathenism in which you lived.” (Rosenm.) The former interpretation seems preferable. See Slade.

Ἡμᾶς, which is found in the best MSS., Versions, and Fathers, and is received by the recent Editors, is undoubtedly the true reading, not from the strength
of MS. authority, (which, in such minutiae, is little or none), but because the words following require it.

It has been observed, by Whitby, that baptism being a rite of initiation to Christians, as circumcision was to the Jews, it may be inferred that "baptism is Christ’s ordinance for infants of believing parents, as circumcision was of old to the infants of the Jews." See much more in that Commentator.

14. ἐξαλείψας—τῷ σταυρῷ.

The general scope of the Apostle in these words is sufficiently plain; but to determine the exact construction is not so easy. This passage may, I think, be reckoned among the δυνάμεια of the Apostle, mentioned by St. Peter, on which more light is to be desired, though little to be expected. Upon the whole, we must be content with discerning the general sense, and not stumble at some confusion of metaphor. Some assistance towards its illustration, Rosenm. says, has been rendered by Noesselt in two Prolusions on this subject in his Exerc. Script. p. 212—283. Yet I cannot find any thing of much importance and truth, that had not been already discerned by former Commentators.

Ἐξαλείψας. This simply signifies having annulled: but there is (I think) an allusion, not, as most Commentators think, to the "crossing out an account in a tradesman’s book," or the "blotting out or defacing a writing or bond (see Athen. ap. Wets.)," but to "the abrogating of any law by painting over the tablet on which it was written." So Lysias, cited by Rosenm.: τοὺς μὲν (τόμους) ἐνέγραφε, τοὺς δὲ ἐξαλείψεν. I would observe that ἐξαλείψεως in the physical sense, paint over, occurs in Thucyd. 3, 22. Levit. 14, 43 & 46. 1 Par. 29, 9. See also Pollux 7, 124., and Eustathius.

14. τὸ καθ’ ἡμῶν χειρόγραφον. The χειρόγραφον. properly denoted a bond, obligation, syngrapha: but from a comparison of the parallel passage of Eph. 2, 15. it appears to mean a writing generally. Yet there is an allusion to its primitive sense; since, as Theophyl. observes, the law was an ἰδιόγραφον made with Moses, to which the Israelites bound themselves in the following words, Ex. 19, 8. πάντα ὡς ὁ Θεὸς ἐγένετο ποιησόμεθα.

At δόγμας; some would understand σῶς; but others (more properly I think) εὖ; as in the parallel passage of Ephesians. Τοῖς δόγμασι is put, populariter, for δὲ ἄρα δόγμα. The καθ’ ἡμῶν is passed over by some Translators; by others rendered with respect to, or
concerning. Our Common Version has "against us," which may be admitted, so that the sense be that by which we familiarly say, "I have an account against you." By the δόγμα are undoubtedly meant the ordinances, statutes, and external rites of the ceremonial law. Thus the Law of Moses is termed γράμματα at 2 Cor. 3, 6.

The words δὴ ἡμεν ἐνεναντίον ἡμῖν are explained by Noesselt, Rosenm., and Schleus. (and, indeed, formerly by Vorst., Grot., and Pierce), as signifying, which law was the cause of disagreement between Jews and Gentiles."* But I see not how ἡμῖν can mean us Gentiles; and the above interpretation of ἐνεναντίον seems to be somewhat violent and precarious. Neither, however, am I satisfied with the common interpretation, "burdensome to us," which sense cannot well be elicited from the term.

The phrase ἦκεν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου is sufficiently plain, and appears to be a Latinism.

14. προσηλώσας αὐτὸ τῷ σταυρῷ. The force and scope of the metaphor here is difficult to be determined. The best Commentators are agreed that there is an allusion to the antient custom by which decrees, or writings in general, were cancelled, by having a nail drove through them. They therefore render: "nailing it to his cross, and by this, mangle the χειρόγραφον, annulling it." And this is very agreeable to the general use of προσηλώσα. For, besides Lucian and Demosth. (cited by Wets.), it is used of nailing a person to the cross in Joseph. 1247, 80. προσηλώσας δὲ—τοὺς ἁλαντας. Some, indeed,

* See Noesselt ap. Rosenm. Whitby, too, explains it not very differently, as being a middle wall of partition, hindering them from coming to God, and putting an enmity between them and God's people, ver. 14 & 15., which Christ hath taken away by abolishing and dissolving the obligation of it, and admitting the Gentiles as fellow-heirs of the same promises and blessings with the Jews without it; or it is contrary to us, as being the ministration of death and condemnation, 2 Cor. 3, 7 & 9.
as Theophyl., take τῷ σταυρῷ for ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ, "by his cross," which yields a far preferable sense, but I see not how this can be permitted by the words, for the Dative τῷ σταυρῷ must be governed of πρὸς.

15. ἀπεκδυσάμενος τὰς ἄρχας καὶ τὰς ἐξουσίας ἐδείγματιον. Here it is, 4thly, ascribed to Christ's merits, that by the total vanquishment of the enemies of Christianity he hath made our Christian course easy, and our passage safe. (Heinrichs.)

The terms are all military, and derived from a triumph over a conquered enemy, namely, by stripping them of arms, vestments, &c. Heinrichs cites Plut. Lucull. 514. ἐκδώσει τῶν βασιλείων. Rosenm. thinks that the middle has here no force, impropriè. But it is so used in Plut. 2, 178. (cited by Wets,) ἔταξεν μακτιγοῦσθαι ἀπεκδυσάμενα τὰ ἱμάτια. Some (with far less probability) take it for an agonistical metaphor.

But who are meant by the ἄρχας and ἐξουσία? Most recent Commentators (after Kypke) think, the defenders of the Χειρόγραφον just before mentioned, (i.e. the Mosaic Law), which was the greatest hindrance to the propagation of the Christian religion; namely, the Jewish rulers and magistrates. (See Whitby and Rosenm.) But this seems too hypothetical and formal. I see no reason to desert the opinion of the antients and most moderns, that the powers here mentioned are those of the Prince of this world and his subordinate agents, the evil demons (so Theophyl. τὸς διαβόλους δυνάμεις λέγει), including Death himself, as personified. See 1 Cor. 15, 25 & 55. Heb. 2, 14. Joh. 16, 33, &c. And so Heinrichs. Yet the Jewish rulers may be included.

Heinrichs would here understand the destruction of idolatry, and the plucking up of deep-rooted superstitions. But all that had not been yet effected; though those particulars may be included, since idolatry and superstition were chiefly upheld by the ἄρχας in question.

Δειγματίζειν signifies "to make one a public ex-
ample, or gazing stock," to ignominiously expose to triumph; as was done by conquered enemies. So Theophyl.: ἀσχημονίας ἐποίησεν. 'Εν παρρησίᾳ signifies openly, publicly. (So Theophyl. δημοσίᾳ, πάντων ἀράντων); as Joh. 7, 4. & 11, 54. (where see the note); or confidenter, as Heinrichs explains. Ὁριαμβεῖοι, with an accusative of person, signifies to triumph over. At ἐν αὐτῷ some subaud χριστῷ; others, σταυρῷ, which is greatly preferable. So Theophyl.: ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ τὸς δαιμόνιας ἡττημένους δείξας. And again: 'Εν τῷ σταυρῷ ὦν τὸ τρόπαιον στήσας ὁ Κύριος. ἀσπέρ ἐν δημοσίῳ θεατρῷ Ἑλλήνων, Ῥωμαίων, Ἰουδαίων, τοὺς δαιμόνιας ἑθριάμβευσεν.

16. μὴ δόν—σαββάτων. Theophyl. observes, that hitherto the Apostle has spoken enigmatically on this head; but now he is more explicit, after having enumerated the above benefits. On the foregoing enumeration of the merits of Christ in reforming and saving the world, he engraves a conclusion, ver. 16—fin., namely, that the praise of Christian virtue is no longer to be sought by the observances of the Mosaic Law, but in true moral reformation.

16. μὴ δόν τις ὡμᾶς—σαββάτων, "Wherefore (such being the case with the ceremonial law), let no one judge you (i. e. as you observe, or not) or condemn you in (respect of any rite connected with) meats," &c. The μέρει, Heinrichs observes, either signifies in any part of (so Theophyl.), or it is pleonastic, (and so it is considered by Rosenm. and Schleus.) as παιδίας μέρει in Diog. Laert., and many other examples cited by Wets. But it should rather seem that ἐν μέρει is well rendered in the E. V. in respect of. And so Beza, Luther, and Wolf. Thus it is much the same with ἐν τῷ μέρει τῶν ἰδ. 2 Cor. 3, 9, 9, 3., in the business of. And see 1 Pet. 4, 16. The same explanation will hold good of almost all the examples adduced by the Philologists. The Apostle might have written ἐν μέρει βρωσεῖς ἡ πόσεως, &c., but he has chosen to vary the phraseology.

The other terms can require no explanation. See,
however, Mackn. on the ἱσσῆμα, who rightly indicates the obligation to the observance of the Christian Sabbath.*

17. δὲ ἐστι σκιὰ τῶν μελλόντων, τὸ δὲ σῶμα τ. Χ., “which things (as compared to the future benefits to be obtained by Christ) are a mere shadow, but the substance is solely Christ, and the advantages to be obtained by him.” So it is remarked by Spencer ap. Whitby, that we are not to infer from hence that these and all the ritual constitutions of the Law of Moses, shadowed forth some Christian mystery, but only that they were as mere shadows compared to that solid and substantial truth which Christ, by his Gospel, hath discovered to us.” And such is the interpretation adopted by almost all judicious Commentators, antient and modern. So Theophyl.: ὅ τὰ μὲν παλαιὰ σκιὰ εἰσι, τὸ δὲ σῶμα, τούτῳ ἐκεῖν, ἦ ἀληθεία, Χριστοῦ. “Ωστε τὰ δὲι σκιὰ κρατεῖν, τοῦ σώματός παρῆκεν.

* On which subject I would respectfully refer my younger readers to an instructive treatise recently published by the learned and orthodox Mr. Holden, entitled, “The Christian Sabbath;” a work rendered almost necessary by the many frivolous pamphlets and commentationes on this subject, especially a most pernicious one of Gilbert Wakefield. To such as these the words of Wolf are very applicable: “Optandum erat, ut nostrarium nonnulli ad illorum exemplum (adverting to certain writers who have written in vindication of the Sabbath) Sabbati Christiani moralitatem nunquam in dubium vocassent, otiumque suum rebus et commentationibus proficuis potius et proo oikodomis aptis, quam talibus impendissent, quæ ut rerum argumentis destituuntur, its bonos offendunt, malos autem cultus divini negligentiores reddunt.” Mr. Bulkeley has here much important matter from St. Barnabas, St. Ignatius, Justin Martyr (in his Dialogue with Trypho), Irenæus, Clemens Alexandrinus, Tertullian, Origen, Eusebius, Athanasius, and Jerome, which I would recommend to the attention of Mr. Holden for a future Edition of his work. Of these my limits will only permit me to insert the following from St. Barnabas: “The eighth day is the beginning of another world; therefore we celebrate the eighth day with joy, on which Jesus rose from the dead, and appeared and ascended into the heavens;” and Ignat. Epist. p. 34, 35. (speaking of the antient Prophets): Eis καινότητα ἐλλιθως ἡλιθον, ὕπεκτι σαββατιζόντες, ἀλλὰ κατὰ κυριακὴν ἡλιθον ἐσώτε.
Of this sense of συνά and σώμα it were needless to adduce any of the numerous Classical examples collected by the Philologists. On the words τὸ δὲ σώμα Χριστοῦ there is some uncertainty. But the best Commentators are agreed that the genitive is put for the dative with ὑμᾶς; q. d. "the thing (i.e. the truth itself), the future blessings themselves are situated and reside in Christ, from whom alone they are to be sought."

18. μηδένες ὑμᾶς καταβραβεύεται. The term καταβραβεύεται (which is reckoned by Jerome among the Apostle's Citicisms (though examples are found in Demosth., Polyb., and Plutarch), has been variously interpreted. It signifies, properly, "to deprive any one of the βραβείων, or prize, which he deserves, by some art or trick (for κατὰ has thus the sense of παρελ). Hence it comes to signify, "exercise unjust and fraudulent judgment upon." Whence it has here been explained to deceive, virexuate, like παραλογίζεσθαι at supra 4. By others, as Bengel, it is interpreted, "exercise despotic and abused authority over." For other interpretations I must refer the reader to Pole, Wolf, and Heinrichs. Wolf and Hammond explain condemn; Whitby, damnify. The interpretation first mentioned (which is supported by our Common Version) seems to be the most natural. The sense is clear from ver. 16. μηδείς ὑμᾶς κρίνεται; q. d. "Let no man deceive or damnify you, drawing you off from the true doctrine to a factitious one at variance with the Gospel."

The use of θέλον is very anomalous; and several Commentators render it, "by a voluntary humility." And so Beza, Dav., Dath, and J. Capell. See also Wesseling on Herod. 9, 14. But this may be wandering too far. Theophyl. renders: θέλοντι ὑμᾶς καταβραβεύειν ἵνα ταχείας προσώπης δοκεώς. Others explain, "delighting in," i.e. by delighting, or who delights in. So Casaub., Hamm., Vatablus, and Knatchbull. It is not easy to say which deserves
the preference. Wolf, who carefully examines both, assigns it to the former, and perhaps rightly. Almost all recent Commentators adopt the latter.

On the sense of ταυτεπιθυμίας Commentators are little agreed. Those who take τέλον in the signification dwelling in, render it, “tenuitas in victu, an ascetic and Pharasaical kind of life.” But this sense seems too arbitrary, and is little authorized. I see no reason to desert that of modéstia, which is accordant with the usage of the Scriptural writers; and, united with τέλον, the term denotes (as Doddr. says) “an affected and fantastic, if not counterfeit, humility and lowliness of mind.”

18. καὶ θρησκεία τῶν ἁγγέλων. Of these words there are two interpretations; 1st, that of the antients and most moderns, “the worshipping of angels (this being the genitive of object, on which see Krebs in loc.) and interpreters of men’s prayers, and their intercessors with God.” See Tob. 12, 15. 2dly, that of some eminent moderns, and especially the recent Commentators, “worship such as angels render to God.” And so the genitive is used in Sapient. 14, 27. But this interpretation is liable to many objections, which are well stated by Heinrichs, who satisfactorily defends the former, which is supported by the unanimous authority of the antients. The words are levelled against persons who (whether they derived their opinions from the Essenes, or from some Heathen philosophers) maintained the existence of angels or ἄνδρον, as intercessors and mediators of prayer (not of salvation), under an idea that immediate access to the Deity, was unattainable and presumptuous. It is needless for me to enter into this subject, since it has been so fully treated by Dr. Whithby. Grot. well observes (after Theophyl.) that there was an affectation of humility in this, as if they dared not venture themselves to prefer their petitions. It is well remarked by an anonymous writer ap. Wetts.: “Modestiam simulantes tumidi sunt.”

18. ό μη ἐφάρακεν ἐμβατείον, “intruding and prying
into that which he hath not, and doth not understand." Such appears to be the sense of ἐπαίσχνε, though Philologists are not quite agreed, Jerome and Erasm. rendering it, "incidens fastuoṣe," by a metaphor taken from the tragic ἐπαίσχνες. But this interpreta
	 tion (as Beza and Schleus. observe), is neither agreeable to doctrine, nor founded on any authority. The sense "prying" is supported and illustrated by many eminent Critics, as Bos, Raphel, Schleus., and Heinr., who adduce examples from the Classical writers and Lexicographers. As to that of our Common Version, intruding into, it is also well supported by Classical authority (see Schleus. Lex.): but the sense prying is more apposite; though, indeed, both may be united. I would render: "stepping out of his bounds, and prying into what it is impossible for him to fathom." Ἐσφακην, known, understood. A signification common in verbs of seeing, both Greek, Hebrew, and Latin. Rosenm. compares 1 Tim. 1, 7.*

18. εἰκὴ φυσιομένος, "vainly puffed up and proud." This metaphor of inflation to designate pride is perpetual. See the Philological Commentators. Eikon, causelessly, irrationally, as accompanied with ignorance. So Matt. 9, 22. and 1 Tim. 6, 4. τετοφυσείς μηθεὶς ἐπιστυχένης. This is the simplest method of interpretation. Others are pursued by the Commentators. See Pole, Wolf, and Heinrichs. It is observed by Rosenm., that the words of Christ, Luke 11, 5., contain so exact a description of such kind of Jewish teachers, that it will serve as a commentary to this passage.

* And he remarks: "Nempe, qui addic isti erant Judaicis institutis, ignorabat, concessa esse in legibus Mosaicis multa, quam nec vin tum tamen præceptorum habebant, omnia autem non nisi ad tempus, nulla, nisi Israelitis injuncta, plurima præter hæc hominum arbitrio, non Dei mandato, sancta, prætereaque Christianis, a legis Mosaicæ vinculo per Christum liberatis, antiquata præcepta, et vero etiam iis, qui stiper de Israelitâ non essent, hæc eadem, quæ Judæis, religionem servandâ obtrudebant. Cf. 2 Cor. 3, 13."
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. II.

19. καὶ ὁ κρατῶν τῇ κεφαλῇ, “and not keeping hold of, holding fast by the head (even Christ).” Κρατῶν signifies to hold fast by, keep close to, follow. For examples Heinrichs and Schleus. refer to Luke 4, 42. Acts 3, 11. and Apoc. 2, 13. Κεφαλή, “only master and moderator.” Ἐξ ὡς, for ἐξ ἡς, by the ἔχε τῷ σημαίνομενον. On the sense of the rest of the passage, which is almost verbatim the same as Eph. 4, 16. see the note there, as also the notes of Whitby and Mackn. in loc.

20. εἰ οὖν ἀπεθάνετε σὺν τῷ Χ. ἀ. τ. σ. τ. κ. “But if ye be dead with Christ to, and have renounced those elements of the world.” Heinr. paraphrases: “Quam parum quæso vobis constatis, quæm vobis contradicitis, si nuntio elementar ireligioni ceremoniarnque nugis misso, in eis tamen observandis æquè religiosos vos præstatis.” The τὰ στοιχεῖα Noesselt and Heinrichs explain of signs, ceremonies, affecting the senses only, an external and adumbrated worship of God, such as is described supra ver. 16 and Gal. 4, 10. Somewhat preferable is the exposition of στ, by Koppe on Gal. 3, 4. and Schleus. in v.: religio, rudior illa et imperfecta, sensibus omnia subjiciens pœnisque terrens, qua ad perfectionem christianam præparandi erant Judæi æquè ac Gentiles. See the notes on the above passages of Galat. The Critics just mentioned do not, however, successfully assign a reason for this use of κόσμου, as applied to the Jewish superstition. They think it was so used in order to retaliate on the Jews their own contemptuous appellation bestowed on the Heathens. But it perhaps rather denotes what we call the mob, the profanum vulgus. So that by στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου are meant such rude, imperfect, gross, and sensual notions of religion, as are suitable to the profanum vulgus, the bulk of mankind.

20. ἀπεθάνετε σὺν Χριστῷ, viz. at baptism; as is plain from supra ver. 18. and Rom. 6, 4., where see the notes. Τὰ—δογματίζεσθε, “why do ye hold opinions as if living in the profession, not of the spi-
ritual and enlightened doctrines of Christ, but in the
gross and grovelling ones of the vulgus, namely, in
Judaism." Δογματιζέως is a word often used by
the Philosophers; as Diog. Laert., Arrian, and Sext.
Emp. (See Schleus. and Wets.) Many Commenta-
tors explain it here, "to suffer doctrines to be im-
posed upon you." So Grot. and Schleus. Others,
"to hold dogmas or doctrines." The former inter-
pretation seems preferable, on account of the ἐντάλ-
ματα just after. And so Theophyl.: αἰς παιδίᾳ ἄρτι-
μαθῇ κάθοδοι, φησι, δογματίζόμενοι καὶ νομοθετώμενοι τι
dei toukis. The latter, however, may be included.

21. μὴ ἄφη, μηδὲ γείση, μηδὲ θίγης. Here we have
a parenthesis containing a specimen of the kind of
δογματα just adverted to. The words are strangely
rendered by Mackn., "Neither taste, touch, nor
handle." Our common translation, if thus pointed,
will fully represent the sense: "Touch not—taste
not—handle not;" q. d. "Touch not this—taste not
that," &c. These are (as Heinr. observes) speci-
mens of ἐντάλματα expressed imperatorid brevitate.
On the distinct sense of the ἄφη, γείση, and θίγης
Commentators are by no means agreed. Some, as
Crell. and Heinr., regard them as synonymes ac-
mulated (by a sort of climax) to show the severity
of the interdict,* and all having reference to forbidden
meats. But this seems too formal; and θίγης will
scarcely bear the sense they assign, at least there is
no Scriptural authority for it. The same may be
said of ἄφη, which though it is often used in the
Classical writers, yet I think never in the New Tes-
tament. As to Slade's criticism, that "it never has
this except with the addition of a genitive," I must
confess that in the passages cited by the Commenta-
tors (and also a great number which I had myself
collected in the course of my reading) I do not find
one in which the genitive is omitted; yet I see not

* So Mackn. observes there is here a beautiful gradation; eating
being more than tasting, and tasting more than handling."
why it might not; as in Soph. Aj. 341. γείσετε μή φείδεσθε παντὸς στρατοῦ. In the present passage, however, it could not have been expressed.

Others, as Grot. and Storr, take the ἄνη to mean, “touch not a woman.” But though the Apostle uses the word in that sense at 1 Cor. 7, 1., yet it is with γυναῖκας, the omission of which would here be very harsh. Neither is it likely that the Apostle would here introduce such a subject, which indeed would little correspond to the words following, ἐστι—ἄγωρχησι. The μὴ ἄνης and μὴ δήγης seem to be interdicts of the same species: but I am not prepared to adopt Mr. Slade’s opinion, that “the former signifies handle not; the latter, come not into contact with.” For as to ἀντεσθαι, usually signifying touch with the hand,” that will equally hold good of ἄνη: which does not reach far enough. It should rather seem that ἀντ. signifies to touch with the hand, lay hands upon (as in Thucyd. 2, 49. τὸ μὲν ἐξῆλθεν ἀντομένω σωμα ὥσιν ἄγως θερμῶν ἑπ’); whereas δήγη signifies something more, namely, contracto; whence it is often used in sensu nequiori. Yet, for the reasons above assigned, I would not seek such a signification here, but refer it, together with ἄνη, to the having contact, greater or less, with objects by which ceremonial pollution might be incurred. It is evident that the Apostle intends no great exactness.

22. ἐστὶ πάντα εἰς φθόρας τῇ ἄγωρχησι. It is of importance here to bear in mind what was just said, namely, that the Apostle in the terms μὴ ἄνη intended no great exactness. And therefore those Commentators who here tell us that the ἐστὶ, &c. has reference to all the above particulars, seem to increase the difficulty very needlessly. On the sense of the words Commentators are divided in opinion. Much depends upon the sense in which ἄγωρχησι is taken, which some, as Hamm., Dodd., Wells, and Schmidt render abuse. Yet the sense they lay down is quite at variance with the context, and, as Heuiri.
observes, very jejune. Almost all Commentators, antient and modern, take ἀπὸχρ. (and, I think, rightly,) in the sense, use, or using. And so our common Version, and also Wolf, whose words are these: “De usu ciborum ipso loqui Apostolum non dubito. Neque enim in eo erat, ut ab abusu tantum cavere juberet suos, qui ritus ejusmodi omnes penitus intercedisse ante tradiderat.” Of this sense the Commentators adduce examples, to which I could add scores which I have noted down. Yet all those who adopt this sense, are not agreed in interpretation. Schleus. renders: “Quarum rerum usus perniciem et maximas pœnas afferit.” And so Heinr., who thinks these are the words of a Jewish Doctor ironically repeated by the Apostle. But such a sense cannot fairly be elicited from the words; and as to Heinrich’s notion, it is too fancifl. Upon the whole, I see no interpretation so natural and probable as that of the antients, and, of the moderns, Grot., Wolf, Rosenm., and others, namely, “which things are all so far from polluting the user, that they rather themselves perish by using, and tend only to corruption,” i. e. animal destruction; conformably to the words of our Lord, Matt. 15, 17 & 18. So Theophyl, who paraphrases: Φώσιν, ὅτι οἱ μεγάλα τινὰ ταῦτα ἔστιν, ἀλλ’ εἰς θυραίν καταλήγει τοῖς χρωμένοις. Φθειρόμενα γὰρ ἐν τῇ γαστρί, διὰ τῶν ἀφεδρῶν ὑπόρρει. Οὗτε οὖν ἀφελώσων αὐτὰ καθ’ αὐτὰ, οὗτε βλάπτουσι.

The words κατὰ τὰ ἐντάλματα—ἀνθρώπων are to be joined with δογματίζεσθε. The sense of the two verses 20—22. is thus expressed by Rosenm.: “Quid suscipitis aut fertis, si quid vobis ingerit, ista decreta (qualia sunt: noli tangere; neve gustare, neve contractare hujus rei aliquld, quod est vetitum lege Mosaicâ veterumque præceptis, cibos inprimis interdictos, quod omne perit tamen s. conficitur ipso usu;) quæ certè decreta profisciscuntur a præceptis doctrinisque humanis.”
28. ἐστι—τῆς σαρκὸς, “which εὐτάλματα τῶν ἀνθρωπῶν,” &c. By these are meant chiefly those of the Essenes. Λόγων many Commentators interpret a pretext or pretence. See Doddr. and Kypke. But I prefer the sense assigned by the antients and most moderns, speciem, a show, not a reality. So Chrys. and Theophyl. : λόγων—οὗ δύναμιν, οἵδε ἀληθεῖαν. This is hinted at in the μὲν without δὲ.* Rosenm. (after Noesselt) observes, that σοφία is here the same as φιλοσοφία at ver. 18., or Ψευδονύμος γνώσις at 1 Tim. 6, 20.

29. ἐν ἐθελοδρομεῖ. There is here an ellipsis, to be thus supplied: “as shown, evinced only in ἐθελόρι. The word is rendered by all our English Translators, will worship (i. e. voluntary worship), which may be defended. (See Grot., and consult the long and instructive, but somewhat rambling, annotation of Hamm.) Yet I prefer the sense assigned to the word, after much critical examination, by the Philologists of the last century (as embodied in Heinr. and Schleus.), namely, “an excessive, pretended, and affected sanctity.” And this is also supported by some antient Interpreters. Thus Theophyl. explains it τὴν ὑποκριματικὴν εὐλάβειαν ἐν τῇ θρησκείᾳ. See also Chrysost. and Æcumen. And in this sense the word is sometimes used by the early Ecclesiastical writers. So ἐθελοπερισσοθρησκείᾳ is cited by Heinr. from Epiplan. de Hæres., where it is used of the Pharisees. Heinr. has ingeniously shown how ἐθελόρι. comes to mean affected.

28. καὶ τατανοςφιοροτις. On the sense of this word see the note supra ver. 18. From the context it appears to signify that kind of affected humility

* On which it is remarked by Jerome ap. Wets.: “Hoc loco quidem conjunctio superflua est, quod in plerisque locis propter imperitia artis grammaticæ Apostolum fecisset reperimus. Neque enim sequitur sed vel alia conjectio, quae solet ei propositioni, ubi quidem postumum fuerat, respondere.” The criticism is, however, like many other theological remarks of that Father, ill founded.
under which ever lurks pride,* and which is of all kinds of arrogance the worst. Ἀφειδείᾳ σωμάτως. This is explained by the recent Commentators harsh treatment of; as if it were said by meiosis, as ἀφειδείᾳ in Thucyd. 2, 43 and 51. It is explained by OEcumen. καταφρόνησιν τοῦ σώματος. And so Theophyl. It evidently denotes a neglect of the comforts, whether of food or clothing, rest, &c. which the body requires. I cannot think, with some, that this includes flagellation.

23. οὐκ εὖ τιμῇ τινι πρὸς πλησμονὴν τῆς σαρκὸς. Mackn. here rashly supplies δὲ, and unwarrantably takes occasion to suspend a clause from it, which disfigures the sense of all the rest. The Apostle (I conceive) as he has shown in what Christian wisdom did and consist (namely, in unnecessary and affected austerities), so now he shows in what it does consist, or is consistent with, namely, τιμῇ πρὸς πλησμονὴν τῆς σαρκὸς. By τιμῇ is meant a cherishing of the body, (for σώματος must be repeated), a sense found in 1 Cor. 12, 23. 1 Tim. 5, 17. and elsewhere. The words πρὸς πλησμονὴν show the kind of care here meant, namely, the satisfying of its wants, so as to keep up its strength for the duties of life (see Elsner), and that the body may thus serve the soul, which an excess either way would prevent. See Chrys. and Theophyl., and also Mackn., who concludes by observing, that “the wisdom which teaches the neglecting of the body, is not wisdom, but folly.” This is so plainly the Apostle’s meaning, that it is strange any should have missed it; and yet many Commentators have so done; for, not to notice the subtleties of Grot. and Heinr., and the harsh constructions of Camer. and Casaub., even the sensible Doddr. renders: “to the dishonourable satisfying of the flesh;” a version entirely founded in error.

* To which purpose may be aptly cited M. Anton. 12, 27. ἢ τὸ ἄρρητον (read ἄρρετον) τῷ πνεύματι τῶν χρηστῶν. Here, too, the words of our Christian Poet will be applicable:

“Pride may be pampered while the flesh grows lean;
Humility may clothe an English dean.”
CHAP. III.

Having thus far treated on what a true Christian ought not to follow after, (see note on 2, 16.) the Apostle now subjoins what he ought, and on what to fix his affections. That admirable part of the Epistle which now follows abounds in the most excellent moral precepts, and impresses the mind with a deep sense of the dignity and worth of a true Christian. These extend to ver. 17. (Heinr.)

VERSE 1 & 2. εἰ οὖν συνηγερθήκε τ. Χ. τ. ἀ. γ. The sense seems to be: "If then ye have really died with Christ unto the observance of Jewish rites (see 2, 20), and have risen with him to better hopes, and by his example profess to pursue better aims, no longer then grovel in the mire of worldly and fleshly superstition, but seek and follow after those purposes which are heavenly, and aim at those blessings which are seated where your Redeemer will dispense them, who sitteth at the right hand of God for ever; and is invested with authority to bless and reward all his faithful servants." Such seems to be the best grounded sense that can be assigned, and it is supported by the authority both of the antients and the most judicious moderns. But the full meaning of the Apostle requires to be developed at far greater length. To which purpose the many excellent Sermons of our best English Divines may advantageously be consulted, one of which (Bp. Sherlock, 3, 11.) is pointed out by Mr. Slade.

The sentiment in τὰ ἀνω γήσετε is further developed in τὰ ἀνω φρονεῖτε—γῆς. The φρονεῖτε is well rendered in our English Version, "set your affections on;" from which Doddr. had causelessly deviated. On the τὰ ἀνω many Commentators have indulged in ingenious, but little solid speculations. Wets. understands it thus; "Supera studere debebant, sed non astra et motus lunae, ut Judæi et Pythagorei." Calvin, with far more probability, takes
it of the sublimer doctrines of Christianity, as opposed to the στοιχεῖα mentioned at 2, 20. Yet it is objected by Doddr., that those are not in heaven. This, however, seems not very conclusive. It is plain that the words must be taken in their popular acceptance, and in all that extent of signification which a plain Christian would assign to them. And it is well observed by Doddr., that the Apostle proceeds, on the principles he had laid down, to graft a most important practical exhortation, different from any he had advanced before (as he certainly does at ver. 5.); yet nothing could more effectually tend to take them off from those bigoted attachments of which he was solicitous to cure them.*

3, 4. These verses, Heinr. observes, are to be conjoined, and mutually explained from each other.

"'Απεθάνετε γὰρ, " you have, by baptism, professed to bid adieu to your former life, τοῖς κάτω, τῷ κόσμῳ," &c. See the note on 2, 11 and 12. The words τι μὴ —Θεό admit of more than one sense. Some recent Commentators, as Heinr., take τι μὴ to mean " your former life now laid aside by spiritual death, the superstition and immorality connected with it, and the worldly advantages to be expected from it." But this is harsh, and unsuitable to the context. The true interpretation seems to be that of Theophyl. (from Chrys.): πάλιν, τι μὴ όμων ἄνων ὀστε καὶ τὰ ἄνω φρονεῖτε. Φιλονεικεῖ γὰρ δείξαι αὐτῶς καθημένους, ἁνα, καὶ ἀλλὰ γινώσκας ζωήν, τὴν ἐν τῷ Θεῷ, τὴν μὴ φαινόμενην. Μὴ φαίνεται ὁ Χριστὸς' οὕτως οὕτως ἡ ζωή όμων φαίνεται: Τί οὖν ἒπετε τὰ φαινόμενα; Ταῦτα δὲ προκατασκευάζει, ηπατείς έπιετος εἰς τὸν ἠθικὸν λόγον. And Theo-

doret: ἐκείνου γὰρ ἀναστάτως πάντες ἦγερθημεν ἀλλ' οὖν ἐκεῖνος ὁ θρόις τῶν παραγότων τὴν ἐκβολὴν κεκυκναί δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ τὰς ὑμετέρας ἀναστάσεως τὸ μυστήριον ὅταν τοῖν έπιφανεῖ τὸ δεύτερον, τηρικαία τεῦχομεθα τῆς ἀναστάσεως, καὶ ἀπολαυσόμεθα τῆς ἀνανάτου βασιλείας. And so it is explained by some eminent modern Commentators, as Rosenm.

Ἐν Θεῷ, "in the mind of God." Σὺν Χριστῷ, "after the manner and example of Christ." "The life of a Christian (observes Dodd.) is here represented as an invaluable jewel, and under a double security, reserved in heaven, and laid up with Christ in heaven; secure, therefore, as the abode of Christ with the Father, or as the fidelity and immutability of the Father himself could make it." This, however, seems rather ingenious than solid.

4. δὴ τὸν δὲ Χριστὸν—δόξῃ, "But when Christ, who is our life (i. e. the author of it, Joh. 11, 25.), shall appear, i. e. at his second advent, as Judge, then shall ye appear with him in glory, i. e. happiness." Theophyl. (from Chrys.) makes the following inference: "Ὠστε ἐκείνη ἤθετε τὴν ἡμέραν, μὴ ταύτην πρὸς ἐκείνην δοξὴν σκέπασε· τότε γὰρ ἡ ἀληθὴς δοξὴ ὑμῶν φανεροῦται· ἡ γὰρ ἰδίων, θάνατος, δι' ἐκάθε φθοράς συνίσταται, τῆς ἀθάνατης καὶ ἀπορροφής. Μη τιμᾶς ἑνταῦθα ἤθετε καὶ δόξας· ἐκεῖ γὰρ η δόξα ὑμῶν. He then subjoins a fine comparison derived from the pearl oyster.

5. νεκροσωτεῖς οὖν τὰ μέλη ὑμῶν τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, "mortify therefore, and render as dead (so far as sin is concerned), your earthly members." Τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, "which are used for the purposes of this life." Theophyl. explains: τὰ σώματικα μέλη. Νεκροῦν is a strong expression, the force of which is too much diluted by the exposition of some recent Interpreters, debilitare. It signifies, "deprive of all force, obtain complete mastery over." From what follows, however, it should seem that Theophyl. has rightly remarked, that by the τὰ μέλη ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, are meant the τὰ διὰ τῶν μελῶν τοῦ σώματος ἐπτειλουμένα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀμαρτήματα. And so Theodoret. Thus the
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. III.

μέρη are put impropriet for the lusts worked in those members. The apparent inconsistency between the νεκρασάτε and the expression elsewhere used by the Apostle, συνετάφητε τῷ Χριστῷ, Theophyl. thus removes: οτι ἦ μείν προτέρα νεκρασίας τοῦ βαστίσματος ἦν ἄμαρτον, ἀποκτενών τὴν ἐν ἡμῖν προγεγομνίαν ἀμαρτίαν· ἢ δὲ τῷ ὑποτεθεμένῃ νεκρασίᾳ τῆς ἡμετέρας προαίρεσις, τὰς μετὰ τὸ βάστισμα ἀμαρτίας ἀφανίζοντα, μᾶλλον δὲ μηδὲ ἀναβάζει εἴσας ἑλάω, διὰ τῶν θανατοῦ τὸ φρόνημα τῆς σαρκός.

The terms πορείας and ἀκαθαρσίαν require no explanation. The πάθος denotes venereal lust of the most flagitious sort; as we may infer from Rom. 1, 26., παρεδόκας αὐτοΐς εἰς πάθη ἄτιμας, with which the Apostle prefaces a description of vices the most abominable. Hence the Latin Pathicus. Here, too, Classical examples are referred to by Schleus. On the terms in question, Theophyl. remarks: Παρῆκεν ἰδικῶς εἰτείν αὐτή εἰτείν καλῶν· καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀκαθαρσίας καὶ τοῦ πάθους πάντα ἐνέφερε τὰ τῶν αἴχρων μίξεων ἔδω.

5. ἐπιθυμίαν κακὴν. This is illustrated from 1 Thess. 4, 5., µὴ ἐν πάθει ἐπιθυμίας. Ἐπιθυμία is, like almost all words of this kind, properly a vox mediiae significationis. So Midrasch Cohel: concupiscientia bona subjugavit concupiscientiam malam. See also Theophyl., who cites Dan. 9, 23. On the τῆς πλεοεξίας—εἰδολολατρεία, see the note on Eph. 5, 5.

7. ἐν οἷς καὶ ᾧμεῖς περιστατάσθε πότε, ὅτε ἐξήτε ἐν αὐτοῖς, "in which (vices) ye also once (more or less) walked, were habituated to, when ye lived among them," i. e. the children of disobedience, the Heathens. Such is the explanation given by Rosenm., Doddr., and Mackn. The ἐξήτε ἐν αὐτοῖς is, however, more usually, and perhaps more rightly, referred to the ἂ. Certainly this is supported by the Classical examples adduced by the Philologists. See Wolf and Wets. Thus Grot. explains: "when ye were moved by such affections and passions." It is therefore no tautology, as Mackn. objected. Here
may be compared a very similar passage in 1 Cor. 6, 11.

8. τοι δὲ ἀπόδειξε καὶ ὑμεῖς τὰ πάντα, "But now that you are become Christians, put ye away them all." The καὶ signifies vicissim. Under the τὰ πάντα much meaning is comprehended; i. e. all the vices above mentioned, and also anger, &c. Here, ὄργα and ὑμικὸς are joined, as at Rom. 2, 8., Eph. 4, 31., where see the notes. Κακίαν. See Eph. 4, 31., and the note there. Βλασφημία and ἀσχημοσύνη are placed together as being vices nearly allied; the former, consisting in injurious and calumnious speaking; the latter, in filthy, lewd, and immodest discourse. The works ἐκ τοῦ στόματος ὑμῶν, are added, to strengthen the sense. It, however, seems a blending of two phrases, "lay aside filthy conversation, and let it not come out of your mouth." The latter, occurs in Ephes. 4, 29. where see the note.

9. μὴ ψεύδεσθε εἰς ἄλληλους—αὐτῶν. See the note on Ephes. 4, 22—24., to which I add the following citation. Pindar. Pyth. 4., 177., ἐχθρίστως μὴ ψεύδεσθε καταμαίναις, i. e. καταμαίνης τῆς γενναίας.


10. καὶ ἐνευσάμενοι τῶν νέων—κτίσαντος αὐτῶν, "and have put on the new man, who is renewed and reformed unto a knowledge like unto His knowledge who created him," i. e. made him a Christian such as he is. Now, this κτίσις is effected not merely by baptism, and a moral life (as Theophyl. says), nor by the doctrine of Christ only (as Rosenm.), but by both these, nay, also by other methods, united with the influence of the Holy Spirit, to dilate on which would be here out of place.

Wets. cites Philo. 15, 45., ἡ δ' εἰκὼν λέιλεκται κατὰ τὸν τῆς ψυχῆς ἡγεμόνα νοῦ.

11. ὅσον οὖν ἐν Ἔλλην—ἐλεύθερος. The ὅσον signifies, "in which new creation or regeneration,"
The ὁκ ἐνι has much sense; q. d. "there is no enquiry whether any one be Greek or Jew." See a very similar passage in Gal. 3, 28., and the note. The distribution into Jews and Greeks, circumcision and uncircumcision, is frequent. On the terms Βαρβάρος, Σκύθης, Heinr. observes, that they are not opposites, like the former; otherwise we should have had Βαρβ. καὶ Ρωμαῖος; but there is a kind of climax; q. d. barbarous nations, nay, that which is most so, Scythia. The copious Classical illustrations of the Commentators show that Scythian was a proverbial term for barbarian. It is not, however, very necessary to adduce any of them: but I shall lay before my readers a passage which I found in Max. Tyr. Diss. 17, 4., οὐδὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οὐδὲ τῶν Περσῶν, ἢ τῶν Τηρεβίσσεων. And, a little further on, ταῦτα δὲ ὁ Ἑλλην λέγει, καὶ ὁ βαρβάρος, ὁ ἡπειράτης καὶ ὁ θαλάττιος καὶ ὁ σόφος καὶ ὁ ἄσωφος.

11. ἄλλα τὰ πάντα καὶ ἐν ταῖς Χριστῶς. These words have the same sense as those at 1 Cor. 15, 28., where see the note.

12. ἐνδυσάσθε ὅπως—οἰκτειμῶν, "Having, then, these glorious hopes on an equal footing with the elect people of God, not only detest and avoid the vices just mentioned, but cultivate those virtues which especially become those to whom God hath shewn such mercy and loving kindness, namely, compassion," &c. Such I conceive to be the true connection of the passage with the preceding.

The terms ὅς ἐκλεκτός τοῦ Θεοῦ ἄγιοι καὶ ἡγαθημένοι (as at Hebr. 3, 1., and 1 Pet. 2, 9.), each suggest motives for the exercise of the virtues in question, and they are here accumulated with all the characteristic warm-heartedness of the Apostle. Indeed, virtues like these, were especially necessary in a society formed of such discordant materials as that of Colossæ. Hence the earnestness of the Apostle's injunctions.

The metaphor in ἐνδυσάσθε σπλάγχνα is not unfrequent. See Rom. 13, 12., and Eph. 6, 11., and the

The terms ἐκλεκτος, Ἰγαμεῖνος, ἅγιος, and σπλαγχνα, have been before explained; as also the others.

13. See the note on Eph. 4, 2 & 32.

14. See the note on the parallel passage of Eph. 4, 3. Ἐπὶ τὰ σι ποιών τούτων, "above all these things." So in the passage of Eph. One may also compare Lucian 3, 142, 44. et. sq.

15. καὶ ἡ εἰρήνη τοῦ Θεοῦ βεβαιεῖται ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν, "And (then) the peace of God," &c. Several MSS., Versions, and Fathers, have τοῦ Χριστοῦ, which is approved by many Critics, and received by Griesbach; though on what grounds it is difficult to say: for critical reasons are here very uncertain; and doctrinal ones are of little use; since either reading yields a good sense. Yet Θεοῦ appears to be preferable, and is defended by a similar passage of Phil. 4, 7.; though the Critics pretend that this reading was introduced from thence; which is more than I can believe would take place in nearly all the MSS. See the note on that passage.

In the interpretation of βεβαιεῖται it is not necessary to dwell on the primary sense of the term; for though it properly signifies to exercise the office of judge and arbitrator, yet it came to mean simply moderari; as in Polyb. ap. Raphel: "Ἀπαν τὸ γνώμαινον ὑπὸ τῶν Γαλατῶν θυμὸ μᾶλλον ἦ λογισμῷ βεβαιεῖται, and in some passages cited by Elsner. The sense then, is: "let it be the rule of your feelings and actions." Thus it differs little from the φρονήσει in the parallel passage of Philippians. The words are thus explained by Theophyl. Αὐτὴ ὡς βεβαιεῖται ἐν ὑμῖν, μη ὡς θυμὸς, μη ἡ φιλοσεικία, μη ἡ ἀνθρωπ인η εἰρήνη.
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. III.

15. εἰς ἣν καὶ ἐκλήθητε, "unto which (peace) also ye were called," i. e. in becoming Christians, and being initiated into his religion, who preached peace on earth. Besides, as Theophyl. observes, "when Christ called us to peace, he made us one body; he being the head. Why, then, else are we one body but that, being members of each other, we should preserve this, and not be separated?"

15. ἐν ἑώ σωφατι is said by the Commentators to be for εἰς ἑώ σωμα. But we must also subaud εἶναι. Now this, without the study of peace and concord, would be impracticable. See 1 Cor. 10, 17.

15. καὶ εὐχαριστοὶ γίνεσθε. Some antients (as Hilary), and many moderns (as Erasm., Vatab., and Wolf, and indeed most recent Commentators) render the εὐχαρ. amiable, or mild and gentle. Of this signification they adduce Classical examples in abundance; and reasons why that interpretation might be received are not wanting. Others may be seen in Schl. Lex. But, after all, I dare not venture to abandon the common one, supported as it is by so consummate a judge of Greek phraseology as Chrysost., and since it is adopted by the other Greek Commentators, and not only by most modern Commentators, but some very eminent Critics, as Grot., Casaub., and recently Heinrichs. Nor does the term signify (as Wolf would have us think) gratitude to men, but gratitude and thankfulness to God, for having called us unto such blessings, as members of his Church. This sense is so natural, and so agreeable to what follows (as εὐχαριστοῦντες), that we may overlook the superiority, in point of Classical authority, which the other interpretation can boast.

16. ὁ λόγος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐνοικεῖτο ἐν ὑμῖν, ἐν πάσῃ σοφίᾳ. It is observed, by Theophyl.: δεινοσιν ὑμῖν ὁδὸν ἔδει ἐι δι' ἐς εὐχαριστεῖ έσόμεθα. The connection seems
to be: "And let this gratitude be evinced (among other ways) by often exercising yourselves on the glories of redemption." In determining the exact sense, much depends upon the force to be assigned to ἐνοικ. Many Commentators, as Rosenm., explain: "Let the doctrine of Christ be frequently and copiously treated of in your society. For (he adds) the doctrine of Christ dwells in such a society, when it is so copiously treated of at all fit times and places that no one want an opportunity of learning." This indeed is very agreeable to what follows; but is scarcely to be elicited from ἐνοικ. I therefore prefer the interpretation of some antient and many moderns, namely: "Let the doctrine of Christ, and the truths of the Gospel, be deeply seated in your hearts, and never depart from it, but be exercised as occasion may serve." Schoettg. compares Tanhumma, fol. 24, 8. Lex sedem sagat in medio ipsorum. And Mechilta, fol. 19, 1. Lex perfecta sit inter ipsos.

16. πλωσίως, penitus. Ἐν πάσῃ σοφίᾳ is, by some recent Commentators, construed with διδάσκοντες. But the more natural, as well as usual construction, is with the former words. See also Col. 1, 9. and Eph. 1, 8. On the terms here used it is not necessary to press, nor take σοφία for ἄρετη as is done by Theophyl. We must take ἐν for σὺν, and bear in mind (with Grot. and Heinr.) that the Gospel is accompanied with true wisdom (1 Cor. 1, 30. & 2, 6. Eph. 1, 8.), and whosoever is occupied with it is exercised in wisdom.

Διδάσκοντες is said to be for διδάσκωμεν. Others subaud esti, and take διδάσκοντες for the Imperative διδάσκετε. The former mode is preferable: and yet it may be more simple to regard διδάσκετε as a nominativo pendens. The Apostle seems to intend here to represent the natural effect of this ἐνοικ. πλωσίως. For as "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," so a mind thus filled, and fervently exercised will, like a full fountain, overflow in praises.
and thanks to God. Such is, I think, the scope of the words following, on whose sense I have especially treated at the parallel passage of Eph. 5, 19 & 20. But I would here add one or two observations. Our use of the Psalms of David, in preference to hymns of human composition, does not rest on any positive command of Scripture, but only on what may be inferred from 1 Cor. 14, 27 & 40. Yet, without subordination, how could it be decided what was according to order, decency, and edification? Power must be vested somewhere; and where so well as in one spiritual superior? In many respects the primitive mode of worship may be, but in not a few it ought not to be, a model for ours;* and as the Deity adapts both the ordinary and extraordinary dispensations of his Providence to the actual circumstances of the moral world in different ages and countries, so ought we to imitate that wisdom of the Deity. The extraordinary and miraculous gifts with which even the Laity were then endowed, made it not improper that every one should have liberty of speaking for the edification of the rest, especially when no Minister was present. But afterwards, as

* I may here appositely cite a passage from an Episcopal Visitation Sermon of mine, published nearly eleven years ago, p. 27. "In pure morals, in an humble disposition of the heart, in gratitude to God for having sent his Son into the world, in reverence and love to a crucified Redeemer, the primitive Church is a model for all succeeding ages. Yet it cannot, I think, be denied, that in the weightier matters of the law, in the duties of rendering justice and loving mercy, we have lights before us as clear as had the primitive Christians; and we have the additional benefit of numerous and holy examples which Ecclesiastical history records, and which have adorned the church of Christ through a long series of ages. Though in the present altered form of society it would be not less burdensome than it seems unnecessary, to observe literally some Apostolic injunctions; yet if we cherish a spirit of docility, if we keep in view the same grand end of teaching men to love God with all their heart, mind, and strength, to love their neighbour as themselves, to rest their hopes of salvation, not on their personal merits, but on the efficacy of that redemption which Christ hath accomplished for them, surely we direct Christianity to the noblest purposes, and have no reason to be ashamed as Ministers of God."
those extraordinary gifts were gradually withdrawn from the Laity, such a liberty would have been abused to licentiousness: therefore the authority of the Clergy was (most beneficially for the whole community) increased, and on that authority, and the decisions of the universal Church, it was determined that none but the Psalms of David should be used in public worship. It cannot, I think, be proved from the New Testament that any uninspired hymns were used in the public service of the primitive Christians; which is the point on which the controversy with the Dissenters hinges.

16. ἐν χάριτι ἄδωτες. This is susceptible of more than one mode of interpretation. Some, as Heinrichs, takes it to mean animo grato. But that sense can hardly be admitted. Others, as Grot. and Rosenm. (with more probability), take it to be equivalent to ἐν χαριντάς, amabiliter, jucunde. But this is somewhat frigid. Zanch and Gomar understand it of "the delight and profit of the hearers." So Theophyl.: μεθ' ἡδονής πνευματικῆς, as opposed to the profane songs of the Heathens. And this mode of interpretation seems to deserve the preference.

Ἐν καρδίαις is usually explained ex animo, i.e. not with the voice only, but with the heart. That, however, would require the singular. It should seem that this is closely connected with the preceding. The sense appears to be: "with spiritual and heartfelt joy." It may, however, with some antients, and, of the moderns, Dr. Mackn., be understood of the spiritual gifts.

17. καὶ πᾶς ὁ, τι—Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ. On account of the πάντα following, πᾶς is treated by the Commentators as a nominative absolute. It may, however, be an accusative dependent on κατά, quod attinet ad. Grot. remarks that ποιεῖ, like the Heb. וַיֶּבֶן, though sometimes applied to εἶπον, is often, as here, taken in a laxer sense, so as to comprehend saying as well as doing: for he who saith, acts." The words πᾶς ὁ, τι are paraphrased by Theophyl.: εἰς ἐσθίης, εἰς πίνης
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. III.

ἔχει ἀποδημῆτι, πάντα ἐν ὑσματι τοῦ Θεου πράττε, τούτος τινα, αὐτὸν καλῶν βοηθῶν, πράτερον αὐτῷ εὐχάριστος, καὶ οὕτως ἀπ' τῶν ἔργων.

17. ἔν ὑσματι Κ. Ἡ, "agreeably to his will, and suitably to his doctrine." Compare 1 Cor. 10, 31.

17. εὐχαριστοῦντες τῷ Θεῷ καὶ Πατρὶ δι' αὐτοῦ. The δι' αὐτοῦ is variously explained. By Rosenm., "proper Christum." Heinr. thinks it is pleonastic. But this cannot be admitted; and the interpretation above mentioned is too limited. The expression must include a reference to the mediatorial office of Christ. So Theophyl.: ὁσπερ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ὁ Θεὸς τῷ Πατρὶ προσῆγαγεν, οὕτω καὶ τὴν εὐχαριστίαν ἡμῶν αὐτοῦ προσήγαγε τῷ Πατρὶ, πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν μεσίτης ἡμῶν ὄν.

18. Having concluded the general, the Apostle now proceeds to particular precepts.

'Ως ἀνήκεν, "as it is right and just." So Eph. 6, 1. τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ δίκαιον. Rosenm.) And so Theophyl. interprets. See Eph. 5, 22, 24. and the note.

19. Compare Eph. 5, 25—fin. Πικραίν. in a passive or reciprocal sense signifies to carry oneself bitterly, and is used with πρὸς τινα, or ἐπὶ τινι. (Heinr.) And sometimes with a dative without a preposition; as in Philo 584. (cited by Wets.) ἐτέρως πικρ. and also 2, 135. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀπεθεὶσι πικραίνεται. See Kypke and Loesner. I add Joseph. 314, 15. ἐδείτο συγγνώμαν πρὶν τῶν εἰς αὐτὸν ἡμαρτημένων, καὶ μὴ γενέσθαι πικρῶν αὐτῷ. Soph. Phil. 254. πικρὸς θεοίς where the Schol. explains ξυμφορεῖ. Dionys. Hal. 1, 599, 25. πικρῶν ἄνδρα καὶ μισοθημον. The word signifies to indulge a spirit (whether carried into effect or not) of irritability and exacerbation not easily appeased. From the παραφηγεῖτε of Eph. 6, 4.; some here confine it to provocation; which is, however, far too great a limitation. The extent of sense above detailed is required by the opposite ἀγαθῶ. Much more has been, and might be said; but as all is trite and unnecessary, I forbear.

and the notes. Rosenm. observes that this general command is to be restricted by the ἐν κυρίῳ understood, which is expressed at Eph. But this is too precarious a principle. It is better to say that as ἐν κυρίῳ occurs in the next clause, so it is implied here. Εὐαρεστῶν answers to the δίκαιον in Eph.

21. μὴ ἑρεθίσετε τὰ τέκνα ὑμῶν. Compare Eph. 6, 4. ἑρεθίσετε answers to the παραργίσετε there. See 2 Cor. 9, 2. The verb is often found united with others expressive of what usually follows irritation, as λοιδοφείν, τύπτειν, &c. See the philological Commentators. "I

a μὴ ἀθυμάωσιν, "lest they lose all heart, and despair;" since excessive severity destroys all alacrity of obedience, and induces a desponding, stupid, and hardened spirit. So Wets.: "ne, spe tam morosis placendi parentibus abjectâ, obedire negligent:" This sense of ἀθυμάω is of such perpetual occurrence in the classical writers (see Wets.) that one might wonder how any Commentator could have thought of so forced and frigid a sense as "ne vobis et ipsi irascantur," a signification in which the word is used in some passages of the Old Testament; than which nothing can be more precarious evidence.

22. οἱ δοῦλοι—τῶν Θεόν. Compare, Eph. 6, 5—8. It is observable that the Apostle enlarges more on the duties of masters and servants, and for an obvious reason, since there more is to be done from a sense of religious duty and accountableness to God. The Apostle seems to leave the duty of the servant unlimited at κατὰ πάντα, not adding ἐν κυρίῳ, or the like; but he in fact limits it by a direct injunction to the master, at ver. 25. On the sentiment see Mackn.

I am surprised that Griesb. should not have received ἀφθαλμοδουλεία, which is supported by many excellent MSS. and the parallel passage of Ephes. The υ undoubtedly arose from the ω following; as in a thousand other cases. On the other hand, I should hesitate, with Greisb., to receive Κύριον for
Θεόν; since there are not merely critical, and perhaps fancied reasons (a concurrence of recensions) to be pleaded in its favour; whereas Κύριον somewhat savours of emendation, and seems to have been introduced to make the antithesis between the human master and the divine Master the stronger. But such niceties the Apostle little heeded.

23. καὶ τὰν δὲ τι ἐὰν τοιὸτε. “and whatsoever ye do,” viz. in your service. Ἐκ ψυχῆς ex animo. Ὄς τῶν κυρίων, &c. “and regard your service as rendered to the Lord, and not unto men.”

24. εἰδότες—τῆς κληρονομίας. The Apostle now states the strongest of all motives for their doing this; anticipating the objection,—what shall we gain from our masters by such fidelity and diligence? little or nought. To which the answer is: “That may be; but from the Lord ye will receive τὴν ἀνταπόδοσιν τῆς κληρονομίας,” where the Commentators remark, the genitive is exegetical, i. e. “which consists in inheritance (in heaven).” See 2, 17. and Rom. 8, 17.

25. ὃ δὲ ἀδικώς κομοεῖται δὴ ἡδίκησε. In the interpretation of this verse the Commentators are divided in opinion as to what the ἀδικῶς is to be referred. Some say, to the servant; others, to the master. Others make it general. (See Doddr.) But the last method can by no means be admitted. Of the two first the former is supported by the context, and seems preferable. Yet in the προσωποληψια it is (I think) hinted that if the master do wrong, he shall receive punishment for it. So Theophyl.: ἀλλ' ὅπως καὶ οἱ δεσπόται ἐπιδεξάθωσαν τῷτο καὶ οἱ αὐτῶις ἀρμόδιοι. See also Theodoret. In this we may observe great delicacy; and the former is particularly mentioned, because, as Heinr. remarks, “mean persons often think they ought to be spared, because of their poverty and ignorance; which is here expressly denied, since God no more spares bad servants than bad masters.”

The expression κομ. ὃ ἡδικ. has been explained at
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. III. IV.

Eph. 6, 8. and 2 Cor. 5, 10. The term ἀγαθ. is used of evil as well as good. See Levit. 2, 17. Mackn. has of all our English Commentators best seen the sense. On προσαποληψία see Ephes. 6, 9. Gal. 2, 6. and James 2, 1.

CHAP. IV.

VER. 1. οἱ Κύριοι—παρέχεσθε. Compare Eph. 6, 9. The Apostle here expressly states (what at 3, 25. he only hinted at), the corresponding duty of masters to servants. The οἱ has here (as in some other phrases) the force of the pronoun personal. Παρέχεσθε, praestate, yield in return. So a Lexicographer ap. Wets. ἰδιωτὴν εἰς κανονίζον καὶ ἴσοττα παρέχον. The τὸ δίκαιον and τὴν ἴσοτητα are said to be synonymous. Yet a distinction might be made;* though it is not necessary, since the two terms are often so united, by a kind of popular idiom; as we say, “what is just and right.” Of the passage cited by Wets. the most apposite are the following: Thucyd. 2, 44. οἱ γὰρ διόντε ἵσον τὸ ἡ δίκαιον βουλεύεσθαι. Epistola Philippi, ταῦτα ἕστη τοῦτ ἵσον ἡ δίκαιον; Demosth. ἵσον καὶ δίκαια εἰρήνη.

What is meant by the τὸ δίκ. καὶ τὴν ἴσοτ. παρέχει. (with which compare, “do as you would be done by,” and “with the same mete that ye measure it shall be measured to you again,”) is very obvious; and the force of this popular phrase was too well understood to make it necessary for the Apostle to add any thing explanatory of its sense. Heinr. cannot conceive why the Apostle should be so brief on the reciprocal duty of masters. But it seems that the phrase suggests all that was necessary (see the Commentators); and it requires no Οἰδίπος to see why the Apostle

* Thus Grot., after observing that there is a jus even between those who are not equals, says, that the δίκ. answers to the Hebr. נְרִי, the ἴσον to λέος.
should be brief and delicate on this head, considering that slaves formed so very considerable a part of the population, in some places far exceeding the free persons, as in our West India islands.

2—6. The Apostle now subjoins some more general precepts, on praying (which correspond to Eph. 6, 18. sq.), and a wise and prudent regulation of our lives, answering to Eph. 5, 15. sq. (Heinr.)

Here, all Commentators remark, ch. 4. ought to have commenced.

Προσκαρτερεῖν signifies to assiduously persevere in any thing, and is used of prayer in Acts 1, 14 & 46. 6, 4. Compare Rom. 12, 12. 13, 6. The phrase γρηγ. ἐν αὐτ., which denotes watchful diligence in or about any thing, is added, to strengthen the sense. So 1 Pet. 4, 7. ἐπιτεθείς, εἰς τὰς προσευχὰς.

2. ἐν εὐχαριστίᾳ. Here ἐν is for σὺν; and εὐχαριστίᾳ signifies thanksgiving. For as Davison and Grot. remark, "conjunxi debet grata exacti temporis (et acceptorum beneficiorum) memoria cum futuri postulatione." It is observed by Theophyl. that that is true prayer which unites thanks for all the events which have befallen us, whether prosperous or adverse. "No one (says Rosenm.) can neglect the duty of prayer, who often thinks of the benefits he has received, and returns thanks to God for them."

3. προσευχόμενοι ἀμα καὶ περὶ ἡμῶν. With prayer the Apostle conjoins a mention of himself; as at Eph. 6, 15., desires their prayers; chiefly (as it should seem) to hint to them the duty of prayer for each other, as well as for themselves, and how much they all stood in need of it. On the efficacy of such prayer the Apostle often treats as at Phil. 1, 19. and Hebr. 13, 19. This passage (Mackn. observes) affords instruction both to ministers, and to their people: to ministers, not to despise an assistance which even an inspired Apostle thought useful to him. And to the people, to be careful to assist their ministers with an help which in the end will greatly redound to their own benefit."
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. IV.

3. ἀνοίξῃ ἡμῖν δόραν τοῦ λόγου. On δόρα in this figurative sense see Acts 14, 27. 1 Cor. 16, 9. and 2 Cor. 2, 12., and the notes. The phrase must signify that the Lord would give him an opportunity (i.e. a further and more favourable opportunity) of preaching the Gospel of Christ,* namely, by being set at liberty. That such is the sense (though the Commentators have not distinctly seen it) is clear from what follows.

On μυστήριον, as applied to the Gospel, and especially that most profound part of it, the calling of the Gentiles, I have before treated. See 1, 26. and elsewhere.

4. ἵνα φανερώσω αὐτῷ, ὡς δὲι με λαλήσαι. Φαν. has the sense of declare, teach; as in Rom. 1, 19. But it is here appropriate to the μυστήριον. The words ὡς δὲι με λαλήσαι are susceptible of more than one meaning. Rosenm. renders it, "suitably to my office:" and Davison and Gomar, optimo modo, vere, constanter, prudenter. But this cannot be the sense. Preferable is the exposition of Grot.: "non tantum ut magnum mihi det Deus auditorium, sed et fortitudinem animi, et eloquendi copiam." And he refers to 1 Cor. 9, 16. It should, however, seem that the Apostle is alluding to that liberty which would give him an opportunity of preaching the Gospel in such a way as he was bound to do, being Apostle of the Gentiles, and chiefly by having the παράσια. Theophyl. well explains thus: ἵνα παρήσιαν μοι δει, οὐχ ὡς ὑποκαλλαγι τῶν δεσμῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς λαλήσω τῷ μυστήριον τῷ Χριστῷ ὡς δει με λαλήσαι τουτέστι, μὴ μετὰ ὑποστολῆς, ἀλλ' εὐπαρθησίασαι. Πῶς δὲ δεδεμένος ἐτέρως παρακάλει καὶ ἐξελεύσαι λαβέων ἐλέειν; 5. εὐ σοφία περιπατεῖτε πρὸς τοὺς ἔξω. By the τοὺς ἔξω are plainly meant "all who are not of the fold of


VOL. VIII.
Christ,” whether Jews, or Heathens. See 1 Cor. 12, 18. The scope of the admonition, taken in connection with what precedes, seems to be to enjoin the exercise of prudence in avoiding whatever may give unnecessary offence. On the τω καιρών ἐξαγορασάμην I have copiously treated at Eph. 5, 16. But the interpretation which I have there adopted will (I grant) not be suitable to the present passage, which seems rather to require that of Grot., Hamm., and Whitby on that passage. See, however, Chrys. and Theophyl.

6. The Apostle seems here to mean to give them an admonition as to the mode in which any conversation with the Heathens should be maintained. Their discourse, he says, is to be εν χάριτι, ἄλατὶ ἄρτον ἀρτύμενος, on which words Commentators are by no means agreed. Many understand χάριτι of divine grace. But that would seem harsh. The antients interpret εν χάριτι by ἐπίχαρις. And so the most judicious moderns, courteous, agreeable, not morose and melancholy. But on ἄλατὶ ἄρτον ἀρτύμενος they are divided in opinion. Most antients take it of spiritual wisdom. Theophyl. paraphrases thus: ἐστι οὖν χαριτουσμὸς ὁ λόγος ὑμῶν πλῆς μὴ εἰς ἀλατοφηρίαν ἐκπεπετέω καὶ ἐκλεισθείς, ἄλατὶ ἐστι καὶ στόφων τοῦτο γάρ το ἄλασ δηλαί μητε πέρα τοῦ μέτρου ἐπίχαρις ἐσο, μητε αὖ αὐστηρός. But, however agreeable to the intention of the Apostle, I see not how such a sense can be elicited from the words. It is evident that the Apostle is here speaking of moral qualities, prudence and discretion, not religious ones. Considering, then, the context, I agree with those eminent moderns, who interpret the ἄλατὶ ἄρτον ἀρτύμενος of that prudence and discretion which regards place, time, and persons. Yet there may be; too, an allusion to that kind of neatness of phraseology which the Apostle deemed it not unworthy of Christians to aim at in their conversation with Heathens, in order to procure greater respect to the Gospel. Thus the words following admit of an easy
connexion, where at εἴδεται must be supplied εἰς τὰ, or ἄστε; "Thus (i.e. by the exercise of this prudence and wisdom) will ye be able to know when and how to give an answer to every Heathen enquirer, or objector, and that suitably to his station, or knowledge; and by the cultivation of this neatness of phraseology your answers will be better pointed, and produce greater effect." Such appears to be the real and complete sense of the passage on which the notions of the Commentators seem very confused.

7. Now comes the last section of the Epistle, which corresponds to Eph. 6, 21. (though longer), and in which (as he usually does at the conclusion of his Epistles) the Apostle speaks of himself, or gives a special injunction with respect to certain persons, concluding with benedictory and valedictory phrases. (Heinr.) Rosenm. observes, that we may hence infer that Tychicus had been to take a journey through Phrygia. On ἀγαπητός ἄδειφὸς and σύνδουλος, see supra 1, 7. and Phil. 2, 25.

8. ἢνα γνῶ τὰ περὶ ύμῶν, "That he may obtain a knowledge of your affairs, and make report to me." This anxiety of the Apostle to have that knowledge appears from supra 2, 1. On the sense of παρακαλ. τὰς καρδίας ύμῶν see supra 2, 2.

9. σὺν Ὄνεσιμῳ—ὁς ἕστιν ἐξ ύμῶν. The σὺν Ὄν. connects with ἔκειμα. "Οὐ ε. ε. ύ., "who is descended from your nation, who is your countryman." See the Epistle to the Philipp., where Theodoret says that Onesimus (which, however, was a very common name) was a Phrygian. See also Mackn. in loc.

9. πάντα ύμῖν γνωρισῆι τὰ ὀνόμα, i.e. "they will tell you the state of our affairs, both as respects myself and others." The τὰ ὀνόμα, however, may include every sort of intelligence which would be interesting to them as Christians. On the similar words of ver. 7. Chrys. and Theophyl. remark on the wisdom of the Apostle in not inserting every thing in his Epistle that those whom he addressed would wish to
know, but leaving the minuter and secular matters to the letter-bearers. That this was usual in antient times I have before shewn. And, we may observe, there was in the case of Paul a delicate propriety, and a kindness and respect to the letter-bearers, by leaving them something to say. So Theophyl. remarks that the Apostle adopted this course, first, that his Epistles might not be too long; secondly, that he who went with them might have something to relate, and be on that account looked upon more respectfully; thirdly, that he might show his good opinion of such persons, and the regard he had for them, by this confidence placed in them; and because he might have some things to communicate, not so proper for being committed to writing."

10. Ἀρισταρχος. See Acts 19, 29. 20. 4. 27. 2. and Philem. 24. And not uncommon name in Greece, and rendered celebrated by having been borne by the great Grammarian. On this person see the instructive note of Mackn.

10. ὁ συνασχιμαλοτὸς μου. The Commentators here raise a difficulty, because in this place Aristarchus is called prisoner; but in Philem. 23, Epaphras. Yet both might be in bonds; and surely St. Paul was at liberty to mention in one Epistle the bonds of the former, and in another the bonds of the latter. (Heinr.)

10. Μάρκος ὁ ἀνεψύς Βαρνάβα. Ἀνεψύς, as we learn from Phrynichus, was by the Attics applied to any one's ἔξαδελφος, i. e. either patrieuris, or amitus, or consobrinus; for by these three words the one in question is rendered in the Gloses. Marcus, it may be observed, had now become more courageous since what is related in Acts 15, 39. and therefore was now in great regard with Paul. (Comp. Tim. 4, 11.) (Rosenm.) See Whitby.

10. περὶ οὗ ἐλάβετε ἐντολάς, "as to whom (i. e. Marcus) ye have received my directions." What these were we know not. Pearce thinks that ἐντολ. may import urgent requests. See Acts 17, 15. and 2 Tim.
4, 11. Yet I agree with Mackn., that these were orders given with Apostolical authority; but whether verbal (as he thinks), or in writing, I would not venture to determine. Δέξασθε υἱόν, “receive him with the respect due to a faithful minister of Christ.” So in S Joh. 8. it is said of itinerant ministers: Ἡμεῖς οὖν ἀφελομεν ἀπολαμβάνειν τοὺς τοιούτους, ἵνα συνεργοὶ γινάμεθα τῇ ἁληθείᾳ.

11. Ἰησοῦς ὁ λεγόμενος Ἰωάννος, “Jesus, who is called Justus, also saluteth you.” A common name among the Jews. Grot. and Rosenm. think that the ὁ λεγόμενος Ἰωάννος signifies that he was so called by the Romans. On which custom of adding to the Jewish name a Roman one similar to it, see Grot. on Acts 18, 9.

11. οἱ ἄντες εἰς περιτομῆς, “all of whom are of the circumcision,” i.e. Jewish Christians. The Apostle then adds, οὗτοι μόνοι—παρεγορία, where the phraseology is brief and idiomatic, and consequently somewhat obscure. Οὗτοι is for οἱ καὶ. By μόνοι is meant, as Chrys. and almost all Commentators think, “of the Jews alone;” and perhaps rightly; at least Luke and Timothy were then at Rome.

11. συνεργοὶ εἰς τ. β. τ. Ἐ. can require no explanation. Οὕτως ἐγενήθησάν μοι παρεγορία. This seems to be a brief mode of expression for, “and who have indeed been such, and a great comfort to me.” Now they might have been fellow-labourers without being personally a comfort to the Apostle; which is here implied. The Jewish Christians in general were too wedded to prejudice and bigotry to cordially promote the Apostle’s views, or be any comfort to him; though they might be, in a certain sense, his fellow-labourers.

12. ἀπαύγησαι ὑμᾶς Ἐπαφρᾶς ὃ ἐξ ὑμῶν, “Epaphras your countryman (see the note supra ver. 9, and therefore not the same, as some say, with the Epaphras mentioned at Philipp.) salutes you.” Πάντως ἀγαπητοί ὑμῶν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ταῖς προευχαῖς, “continually offering up fervent prayers in your behalf.” See the
note supra 2, 1. ἵνα στήτε τέλειοι καὶ πεπληρωμένοι, &c. The στήτε is thought by Heirn. to be equivalent to ἴτε. But there rather seems to be a blending of two metaphors. The force of στήτε is the same as at Eph. 6, 13. καὶ πάντα κατεργασάμενοι στήται. Στήτε ὦν, &c. See also Philipp. 1, 27 and 28. Gal. 5, 1. So Theophyl.: ἕπειδὴ δι' ἐν τέλειοι μὲν εἶναι, μὴ ἐστάναι δὲ, ὥσπερ ὅταν τις πάντα μὲν εἰδῇ, μὴ ἐστῆκοι δὲ βεβαιῶσθαι, διὰ τοῦτο φησίν, ἵνα στήτε τέλειοι, ἐν τῷ δόγματι δηλαδὴ, καὶ ἐν τῷ βίῳ. On τέλειοι see 1 Cor. 2, 6. and Eph. 4, 13. and the notes. Πεπληρωμένοι, “filled and thoroughly prepared with all spiritual gifts and graces and divine aids.” See Schleus. Lex. on πληρωμα. Ἐν παντὶ βεβαιωθέται εἰς εἰς τὸ πᾶν ἁλετάμα. So Eph. 3, 19. ἵνα πληρωθήσετε εἰς τὰ τὸ πληρωμα τοῦ Θεοῦ. “The sense is: “the will of God, and that only.” For, as Theoph. observes, τοῦτο τὸ πεπληρωματικὸν καὶ τὸ τελειώματι.

13. μαρτυρῶ γὰρ αὐτῷ ὅτι ἔχει ἐνέλον. It is strange that Heirn. and others should think πῶνοι instead of ἐνέλον is the true reading; and that Griesb. should have edited it. The various readings, πῶνοι, ἅγια, κτών, and πῶνοι are all but glosses on ἐνέλον: whereas had πῶνοι been the original reading, it is difficult to see how the rest could have arisen. Besides, the common reading is confirmed by a kindred passage of Rom. 10, 2. μαρτυρῶ γὰρ αὐτῷ ὅτι ἐνέλον Θεοῦ ἔχεισιν. The phrase ἔχειν ἐνέλον ὑπὲρ τινὸς signifies to be desirous to promote any one’s interests, accompanied with exertions to do it. See 2 Cor. 7, 7.

With respect to Laodicea and Hierapolis, they are both in Phrygia. On the latter, which was in the vicinity of Laodicea, Wets. has collected many passages from the Classical writers, especially the Geographers, to which I would add a very curious one from an Orator of Procopius Gaz. ap. Villos Anecd. H. 41. τούς ἐστὶν ἱερὰ, τῶν πρὸς ἥλιον ἀνα-χωρίαν, πε-λαίαρας, ἐκ τῆς εὐσεβείας φέρουσα γνώρισμα, καὶ ταῖς ἰδεῖς τελετῶν τῶν ἀλλῶν προβεβλημένη ἵθεν εἰς τωτήν φειδότευν Ἰνδοῖ, καὶ Πέρσαι, καὶ Φοίνικες, καὶ Συρακουσίου
Colossians, Chap. IV.

γένη, καὶ τὰ σεμαντικὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Ἰωάννα τῇ πάσῃ καὶ ἀποτελοῦν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους γένους καὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας αὐτῆς τῶν ὑπάτων ἐνδείξει, μετὰ τῶν δικτύων καὶ τοὺς πάντας αὐτοὺς ἐπισκόπους ὑμᾶς ἐπικρίνει, τοσάτου γὰρ παρέξειν, ὅσα τῶν ἀμβών ἡ τύχη καὶ ἄντι ἀξίων τιθῆς, ὑπάτων ἑσπερίων ἐπισκόπου.

14. ἀσκάζεται ἡμᾶς Λουκᾶς ὁ ιατρὸς ὁ ἀγαπητὸς. It has been the almost unanimous opinion of Commentators both antient and modern, that this is Luke the Evangelist, who is from this passage alone, Rosenm. says, supposed to have been a physician. But this I should be inclined to doubt: and I can by no means agree with those who, as Calvin, Heuman, and Rosenm., think that if St. Paul had here meant his well known companion, he would have simply called him Luke; as at 2 Tim. 4, 12., from which they infer that the iatρίς indicates that this was another Luke; as the name was not uncommon. But how inclusive is such an argument it is needless for me to point out. Thus even Heinr. (sufficiently prone to innovation) admits that Luke the Evangelist is meant.

Demas, Bengel observes, is the only one sine elogio. There are several such at Rom. 16.

15. Νυμφῶν, καὶ τῷ κατ' οἶκον αὐτοῦ ἐκκλησίαν. Grot. thinks that Νυμφ. is a contract name for Nymphodorus. Compare 2 Tim. 4, 10. This person had a church or congregation in his house, of which mention is made at Rom. 16, 5. 1 Cor. 16, 19. and Philem. 2. where see the notes. From the καὶ Grot. would infer that Nymphas lived not at Laodicea, but in the vicinity. This, however, seems precarious. (Heinr.)

16. καὶ ἰδων—ἐκκλησίας ἀμειβόμενη. There has been some difference of opinion respecting the force of the τῇ ἐκ Δαυδικαίᾳ. On which it may be sufficient to refer my readers to the notes of Whitby and Dodd., (both being Commentators whom I presume few of them are without): and I will offer only one or two remarks.

There is no reason to conclude that the words
refer to a lost Epistle to the Laodiceans; and I am surprised Doddr. should maintain so precarious, not to say dangerous, a position as that "all the Epistles of the Apostles are not preserved, any more than all the words and actions of our Lord." The two cases are quite different; and the position is not only unfounded, but (as I said) dangerous. Here we need only suppose, (with the most eminent Commentators, down to Heirn.,) that the Epistle in question is that to the Ephesians, and that that was what is called an encyclical one. And although this does not admit of proof, yet it is so highly probable that we may very well acquiesce in it.

17. καὶ ἐπατεῖ Ἀρχιππος, i. e. "say to Archippus in my name." This person had discharged the office of Evangelista sometimes at Ephesus, sometimes elsewhere. See Philem. 2. He seems to have last resided, and to have been then resident at Colosse, and there to have discharged the office of President, ruling Presbyter, now called κατ' ἐξοχήν, Bishop. (Grot.) Some, as Heirn., think he was now discharging that office in the place of Epaphras. From the words of the address it has been by most Commentators supposed that he had been inattentive to the duties of his station, and that they are intended to convey a reproof. But this is so inconsistent with the commendatory manner in which he is mentioned by the Apostle to Philemon, that it cannot (I think) be admitted. Nor is such a conclusion at all necessary. We might as well suppose the admonition to Timothy at 2 Tim. 1, 6. to "stir up the gift of God in him," implies reproof for negligence. Such language as this is only to be understood as exciting to renewed activity, for which, considering the then state of the Colossian Church (beset with false teachers) there would be especial need.

With respect to the phraseology, it is by many thought to savour of Hebrew pleonasm. But similar modes of expression are sometimes found in the Classical writers. The words may be simply ren-
COLOSSIANS, CHAP. IV. ---

dered: “Look to* thy office which thou receivedst at the hands of the Lord, and for the promotion of his glory.” Thus, we may observe, a Bishop or Priest may (by the medium of those who consecrate him) be said to receive his office from the Lord, the Head of the Church. So Theophyl.

Of πληρῶν and fungi, joined with words denoting office, Wets. and Kypke adduce numerous examples, none of which (as the phrase is so very frequent) need I select.

18. ὁ ἀστασμὸς τῆς ἐμῆς χειρὸς Παύλου. Hence it is plain, that all that precedes was written by the hand of a scribe, and this clausula alone by the hand of the Apostle. So 1 Cor. 16, 21. 2 Thess. 3, 17. (Rosenm.) Yet he thus acknowledges the preceding to his own. (Heinr.)

18. μημονεῦετε μου τῶν δεσμῶν. Some explain: “Be mindful to relieve me while under these bonds.” But nothing can be less accordant to the spirit of the Apostle than this. The expression is similar to that in Hebr. 13, 3.; and the sense (as the best Commentators antient and modern are agreed) is: “Be mindful of, feel love for, pray for me, and imitate the courage with which I bear persecution for the Gospel’s sake.”

FIRST EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.*

CHAP. I.

Of the contents of this Epistle Schoettg. gives the following plan. 1. Proeme, ch. 1. 2. A commendation for the facility with which they were converted, ch. 2. 3. A commendation for their steadfastness in their Christian profession, ch. 3. It is true the Apostle here and elsewhere introduces such commendatory matter, for the purpose of both of making the greater impression on the minds of his readers, and confirming them the more in their constancy. 4. Practical matter, 4, 5, 12—22. 5. A treating on the times of future things, 5, 1—11.

Verse 1. Σιλουανὸς καὶ Τιμόθεος, Silvanus. A not unfrequent name among the Romans. This Silvanus (i.e. the Silas of the Acts,) was Paul’s companion in his journey through Asia Minor and Greece (see Acts 15, 22. 16, 19. 17, 1 and 10); and also took Timothy with him when he went into Macedonia. Both their names are, therefore, united by the Apostle with his own, as being well known to the Gentile converts at Thessalonica. (Rosenm.) Grotius thinks they had relations in Thessalonica. But that is mere conjecture.

1. τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Θεσσαλονικῶν, ἐν Θεῷ Πατρὶ, κ. Κ. I. X. Rosenm. here supposes an ellipsis of “qui perductus est ad filiwm:” and he takes in the sense of per. But this is too arbitrary. The common and

* Or rather, as Markland has fully proved, Thessalonicians.
1 THESSALONIANS, CHAP. I, 

best founded opinion is, that there is an ellipsis of ὑμᾶς. But to render it by is, is being too literal and inartificial. Mackn. interprets it subject to; which is too arbitrary. The sense seems to be, "who are founded in and joined to Christ." See 1 John 5, 20. Some antients and moderns, as Grot., think no mention is made of Presbyters and Deacons, because the congregation as yet consisted of but few. But that (as Koppe observes) is refuted by the Introductions of the other Epistles, where he addresses churches fully constituted without any mention of such.

2, 3. εὐχαριστοῦμεν—ὑμᾶς. The same is expressed at Rome 1, 8. and 9. Eph. 1, 16. where see the notes. It is observed by Koppe, that the plural throughout the Epistle is to be referred to Paul only; though Timothy and Silvanus are joined in the salutation. Compare 3, 1 and 2. The πάντοτε and ἀδιαλείπτως are to be taken populariter, like our perpetually, i. e. at every return of prayer. Ἀδιαλείπτως μνημονεύοντες υμᾶς τοῦ ἔργου τῆς πίστεως "as often as we remember your work of faith." The recent Commentators take ἔργου τῆς πίστεως for πίστεως. But it rather has reference to the zeal and diligence which they had evinced in attaining unto this faith, and their constancy in persevering in it. So Theophyl. explains it ἐνστάσεως υμῶν τὸ στερέας ἡτοιμα. And so Theodoret: τὸ ἐν κινδύνοις βέβαιον. See John 6, 29. and Phil. 1, 6. Benson thinks it denotes the practice of all those good works required in consequence of embracing the Christian faith. But this seems unfounded.

3. καὶ τοῦ κόσμου τῆς ἁγάστης, καὶ τῆς ὑπερμονῆς τῆς ἐλπίδος. On the exact sense of these words Commentators are not agreed. Koppe avoids the difficulty, by regarding them as simply put for τῆς ἁγάστης and τῆς ἐλπίδος. But against this slovenly method of wrapping up matters I can never cease to protest. It is only a decent way of shuffling off the difficulty. Τοῦ κόσμου τῆς ἁγάστης is well explained by Schleus, "ardentissimum mutuae benevolentiae studium." Of
this (as Theophyl. observes) they had given a proof in the circumstances narrated at Acts 17. And it is remarked by Grot., that love is much, but labour is more. In the present clause the first substantive stands for an adjective. Thus ἡμῶν τῆς ἐκπίστευς signifies, "your long and patient enduring hope," spectaculum et inconcussæ, as Schleus. explains. We shall see the significance and propriety of this expression, when we consider the many temptations they underwent to abandon the faith, both from Jews and Gentiles.

3. τοῦ Κυρίου, Vorst. observes, denotes partly the efficient cause; partly the object of the preceding virtues.

3. ἐκπροσθεν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ Πατρὸς ἡμῶν. This formula must be referred to the πίστεως, ἀγάπης, and ἐκπίστευς, and (as some antients and most moderns think) is meant (by a Hebraism taken from בְּרִית הָאֵל) to denote that they are sincere and zealous. Rosenm. refers to Vorst. de Hebr. p. 399 and 463. Fisch.

4. εἰδότες, ἀδελφοί ἡγαγημένοι ὑπὸ Θεοῦ, τὴν ἐκλογὴν ἡμῶν. It is strange that many modern Commentators (as Eras. and Zeger) should refer the εἰδότες to the Thessalonians, as if they knew that they were elected of God: which is supposing a harsh anacoluthon very needlessly: whereas if it be referred (as the context requires) to Paul (since the participle is used both before and after), all is natural and straightforward. So all the antients, and most of the moderns, even some Calvinists, as Doddr. See the note on 3, 5. "The election spoken of (says Whitby) is the election to be a church." (See his note.) As to the notion of absolute election of individuals, it is refuted by 3, 5, 14. 2 Thess. 3, 11. And so the antients took the words. See Chrysost., Theophyl., and OEcumen.

On the construction Commentators are not quite agreed. Some join ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ with the preceding; others, with the following. The former seems pre-
ferable, and is not only supported by the authority of
some antient Versions and Commentators, but is
adopted by the best moderns. Propriety of lan-
guage, too, seems to require this: for otherwise (as
Benson says) we should have had τῶν ὑπὸ Θεοῦ ἐκλο-
γὴν ὑμᾶς. A yet stronger argument is deduced from
2 Thess. 2, 15. and Col. 3, 12.

5. ἢ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον—πληροφορία πολλῇ. The
terms here employed are very strong, and ought not
to have been lowered and explained away, as they
are done by most recent Commentators, whose in-
terpretation indeed yields a tolerable sense,* but
with a far less natural construction, and with vio-
lence to the plain and obvious sense of the passage,
which had been distinctly seen by the antients, and
was admitted by the moderns up to the last half
century.

5. τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ὑμῶν, "our preaching of the Gos-
pel." Ἐγενὴθη, "was not affected." Εἰς υἱᾶς, for
ὑμῶν. Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν δυνάμει, καὶ ἐν Πνεύμ. ἁγ. These
three particulars are opposed to the bare λόγῳ unac-
compounded with any thing more. The δυνάμει has
reference (as the best Commentators are agreed) to
ministry worked by Paul; and the πν. ἁγ. (I should
conceive) to the spiritual gifts which were imparted
by him to some members of the Thessalonian Church;
as at Corinth and Galatia. So Theoph., who ex-
plains: "from this it is plain that ye are elect, from
God's glorifying the preaching of the word among
you. For we did not simply preach, but there were
also signs of God's approving that faith." See also
Benson. Some take δυνάμει in conjunction with πν.
ἁγ. to denote the supernatural power of Paul's
preaching, and its efficacy on the heart. But this
may be included in the preceding.

5. ἐν πληροφορίᾳ πολλῇ. On the sense of this

* Thus Rosenm. renders: "Nam doctrinam nostram persuas-
imus vobis non tantum institutione, sed etiam demonstratione insig-
nis vis divine, et multis firmissimis argumentis."
clause Commentators are not agreed. Some, as Grot., would unite it with the preceding ἐν τυχόματι ἀγίω, supposing an hendiadis. But this seems paring down the sense. Others refer it to Paul's ἐποφίσκα. But this cannot be tolerated. It must be referred to the Thessalonians; and I think (with Theophyl., OEcumen., Hesych., and, of the moderns, Zanch, Benson, Rosenm., and Schleus.), that it is equivalent to βεβαιωθής; and that σῶν is understood; q.d. "it was accompanied with certain assurance of the truth of the Gospel." The force of the metaphor is derived from a ship under full sail, and may therefore well express full assurance and complete conviction. So Heb. 6, 11. παροφ. τῆς ἐλπίδος and 10, 22. ἐ παροφ. τῆς πίστεως.

5. καθὼς οἴδατε ὦν ἐγενήθημεν ἐν ὑμῖν. The scope of this clause, which is indistinct, has not been well perceived by the Commentators. The Apostle (I conceive) meant to advert to another evidence of the truth of the Gospel, namely, from the conduct of the preacher of it. The καθὼς may be rendered especially as. Oloś here, as almost always, is used in a good sense. It is well explained by Theophyl.: πώς ἀνεστράφησθεν. The Apostle alludes to purity, disinterestedness (even working with his hands, 2, 9.), and other moral virtues by which his sincerity and the truth of the Gospel was proved. What is here only hinted at in ἐν ὑμῖν ἐγεν., is fully expressed infra 2, 10. υμεῖς μαρτύρες ὦς ὅσιος καὶ δικαίος καὶ ἀμερητός ὑμῶν ἐγενήθημεν. In ἐν ὑμῖν δὲ ὑμᾶς Fisc. thinks there is a polypoton. But it is rather (I conceive) a paronomasia. The force of δὲ ὑμᾶς (which is not well discerned by the Commentators) is, "for your sakes, for your good, not our own private interest." Mackn. well contrasts this disinterestedness with the covetousness and profligacy of the philosophers of that age.

6. καὶ υμεῖς μιμηταλ ὑμῶν ἐγενήθητε καὶ τοῦ Κυρίου. There is here plainly an ellipsis of some clause, which must be supplied, to indicate the connection.
Benson offers the following: "(And we can bear witness to your amiable behaviour) for," &c. Mack.: "And, being exceedingly struck with our miracles and virtues, ye became," &c. I would propose (partly from Menoch.) the following: "(Nor was our labour fruitless, or our example set you in vain) for ye were imitators," &c. The force of the μιμηταί is, by most Commentators, confined to the bearing afflictions, as Jesus Christ and Paul had done. But I cannot help thinking, with Zanch, Grot., and Doddr., that a general imitation of Christ and the Apostle is meant, (as in 1 Cor. 4, 16. & 11, 1.), though consisting chiefly in that stedfast faith and endurance of persecution for the truth’s sake, which is the stamp of all other Christian virtues; q. d. "ye were imitators of me and the Lord in the general holiness of your lives, and especially in that patient endurance of persecution, to which, after having received the word, ye were exposed." See infra 2, 14.

The clause δεξάμενοι—άγιον, from the flexibility of the phraseology, admits of two or three renderings, though with no great diversity of sense. Much depends upon the mode in which δεξάμενοι is to be taken. If it be taken (with Pisc.) for ἀρχεῖ ἐδέχασθε; "inasmuch as ye received," it will supply a proof of their being true imitators of Christ. But if it be taken (with most Commentators, antient and modern) for "having received the Gospel," the scope will be somewhat different; and the phrases ἐν θλίψει πολλά and μετὰ χαρᾶς Πνεύματος ἀγ. must be introduced with an although and a yet; which is harsh (see Doddr. and Mackn.); q. d. having embraced the Gospel, though it brought on you much affliction, yet mitigated by the joy of the Holy Ghost." The former method seems preferable, and the construction may be thus traced: δεξάμενοι τὸν λόγον μετὰ χαρᾶς πνεύματος ἀγίου ἐν θλίψει πολλά. I cannot, however, agree with some recent Commentators who render μετὰ χαρᾶς libentissime; as Acts 2, 41. ἀσπένας ἀποδέξαμενοι τὸν λόγον. There is, doubtless
I Thessalonians, Chap. 1.

(as the antient and the best modern Commentators are agreed) an allusion to the joy of the Holy Spirit which accompanied and rewarded their alacrity in receiving the word, and their firmness in adhering to it, and which was (as Benson and Mackn. observe) an evidence of their election, and a pledge of their title to a happy immortality.

7. ἀφεῖν ἐνεσθαί ὑμᾶς τῶν, "Insomuch that ye became exemplars and models to all the believers in Macedonia and Achaia." On τῶν. see 1 Cor. 10, 6 & 11. Phil. 3, 17. and the notes. Koppe observes that Macedonia and Achaia were the two provinces into which Greece was divided when brought under the Roman yoke, one of which comprehended Macedonia proper, with Illyricum, Epirus, and Thessaly; the other Greece proper, i.e. antient Greece.

8. ἀφ' ὑμῶν γὰρ ἐξήκυται—ἐξεληλυθὲν, "For not only from you sounded forth the word of the Lord unto Macedonia," &c. The οὗ μόνον (per hyperbaton) must (as Grot., Rosenm., and Koppe are agreed) be united with ἐξήκυται (see Rom. 4, 12. and Heb. 11, 3.), the comma being removed after Κυπρίων. It is remarked by Koppe, that the formulas ἀφ' ὑμῶν ἐξήκυται ὁ λόγος and πίστις ὑμῶν ἐξεληλυθὲν are placed in opposition. Compare Joel 3, 14. and Sir. 40, 13.

'Ἐξήκυται, "sounded like a trumpet." So Pollux 1, 118. ἐξήκυσε βροντῇ, and Hesych. ἐξήκυται: ἐκπρύξθη. Ἀφ' ὑμῶν does not denote (as Storr thought) the efficient cause; but it signifies commencing from you. Nor has the sounding forth any relation (as Koppe supposes) to the Apostle's own progress through the district, which would destroy the propriety and beauty of the passage; but the meaning is, that the truths of the Gospel were disseminated from Thessalonica, which, from its dignity as capital of one of the two provinces of Macedonia, and its extensive commerce, would have communication with far distant regions (for that is, by hyperbole, the sense of ἐν παντὶ τοῖς, and not, as Koppe renders, "wherever I go"), and the same intercourse would spread the
news of the conversion of the Thessalonians far and wide.

8. ἡ πίστις ὑμῶν ἡ πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ἐξελήλυθεν, "se divulgit," "has been carried." Benson has an excellent note on this going out of the Gospel from any place, as being the greatest honour it could have. Compare Ps. 19, 4. and Rom. 10, 18. He shows how highly honoured in that respect was Antioch, and especially Jerusalem; as had been prophesied. See Is. 2, 3. and Macc. 4, 2. So St. Paul at 1 Cor. 14, 36. "What, came the word of God out from you?" i.e. are you the first Church in the world? Theophyl. paraphrases thus: ἡ περὶ τῆς ὑμῶν φήμη ἀρετῆς ἐπιστεύσεις ἐξάκουστον γενέσθαι πᾶσι τῷ κυριομα, καὶ πάντων ὑμῶν παιδεύται δειχθήσαι.

9. αὐτὸν γὰρ περὶ ἡμῶν ἄπαντες ὑποίκουσιν ὑποίκειν ἐισοδον ἐχομεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς. By αὐτὸν Grot. and Rosenm. understand persons every where. But the nature of ἀπαγγ. seems rather to show that αὐτὸν must mean the Thessalonians who sounded out the word of God everywhere. As to the construction, it is the κατὰ τὸ σημαίνομεν. Περὶ ἡμῶν, "concerning us." Ὀποιαν, qualem, how successful; for that is implied in ὑποίκα (as often in such kind of words), and not, as Rosenm. supposes, in ἐισόδον; as is clear from 2, 1., which is closely connected with this passage; the words καὶ πῶς—ἐξχωμενης being in some degree parenthetical.

9. πῶς ἐπεστρέφατε πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, "how promptly." (So Theophyl. εὐκόλας, μετὰ πολλῆς τῆς σφεδρότητος) ye turned from the worship of idols to that of the true God. Ἐπιστρ. has here (as Koppe and Rosenm. observe) a reciprocal force, as at Luke 17, 4. Acts 8, 19. And so our verb to turn admits of both an active and a reciprocal. To turn any one unto God, or to turn oneself unto, denotes what is called conversion, the abandonment of any religion, and the embracing of another, or the passing from Atheism to religion. The words following are exegetical, and show the intent of this ἐπιστρ., namely (eiς τὸ) δουλευειν Θεῷ τῷ θύμι, i.e. to worship and obey, &c.; for

VOL. VIII.

G
such is the sense of 

\[\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\nu\nu\] 

\[\tau\omicron\nu\nu\] 

from whence the Latin \textit{obedi}o. The expression \textit{living and true God}, as opposed to \textit{dumb idols} and \textit{fictitious Gods}, is of very frequent occurrence both in the Scriptures and also Josephus and Philo. Theophyl. observes that this is meant to hint an admonition to a conduct worthy of such a wonderful conversion; and (as Benson observes) "the reminding of this would be a motive to them to go on as they had begun."

\[\text{10. καὶ ἀναμένειν — Ἰσόων. The ἀναμένειν depends upon εἰς τὰ. Koppe and Rosenm. notice the hyperbaton for 'Ἰσόων, ὀν ἤγειρεν, and the use of ἰδοὺν for ἰδοὺν. But the former criticism is precarious; and the latter unnecessary. It may mean "who is to free us." Ὄγησ imports punishment; for wrath can only be ascribed to God ἄνθρωποκαβᾶς. See Benson. As to Koppe, he here, as often, abuses his knowledge by seeking needless refinements, and indulging in foolish and dangerous speculations.}

No Commentator has sufficiently seen the force of the \textit{εἰς τὰ ἀναμένειν}, which seems meant to show the other fundamental article of Christianity, namely, to receive \textit{Jesus Christ as the Saviour}. Now this is expressed by \textit{waiting for him}, and expecting his advent from heaven; which is beautifully put for the \textit{receiving him as the Saviour}, obeying his precepts, and living in the profession of his religion. This, it may be observed, is here especially appropriate, with reference to the trials and calamities with which they had had to struggle, and under which "the patient waiting for of their Saviour" and deliverer was their only support. So Gal. 5, 5. "we wait for the hope." Rom. 8, 19. "waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God." Rom. 8, 25. "we groan, waiting for the adoption." 1 Cor. 1, 7. "waiting for the coming of our Lord." 2 Thess. 3, 5. "unto the patient waiting for of Christ." It is well observed by Theophyl. : ἐπέκατά τὰ μὲν δεῖνα ἐν χερσὶ, τὰ δὲ χρηστὰ ἐν ἐπιτίμα, μεγάλην αὐτοῖς προσμαρτυρεῖ πίστιν, εἰγε ἀναμένουσι καὶ ἐπὶ ἑσυχίας ἑβαιώσ τὰ μελλοντα.
CHAP. II.

VERS. 1. \( \varepsilon \circ \circ \delta \varepsilon \) \( \eta \delta \delta \eta \) \( \gamma \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \). The connexion is here not well traced by the Commentators; and Koppe and Rosenm. recognize none, by taking the \( \gamma \varepsilon \gamma \) as a particle of transition. But this is precarious and unnecessary; and the connexion will be clear, if (as I observed at 1, 9.) the words \( \kappa \alpha \kappa \pi \omega \) \( \varepsilon \rho \chi \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \eta \) be regarded as in some measure parenthetical. The \( \gamma \varepsilon \gamma \) refers to the \( \delta \sigma \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \) the \( \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon \). And the sense may be thus expressed: "(I need scarcely have said it) for you yourselves know." &c.

The Hellenism in \( \eta \delta \delta \eta \) \( \varepsilon \) \( \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \sigma \) \( \delta \) \( \psi \) \( \gamma \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \) for \( \eta \delta \delta \eta \) \( \varepsilon \) \( \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \sigma \), &c., is trite. On the sense of the \( \kappa \varepsilon \eta \), which, from its flexibility, admits of various senses, Commentators are not agreed. Many antients interpret it, "free of danger and fear." But this sense is inapposite. Most moderns, as Grot. and Hamm., explain it \( \circ \) \( \textit{false, lying} \). But this interpretation is harsh; as is also that of Rosenm. and Koppe, who take it for \( \mu \alpha \tau \alpha \) \( \nu \), and render: "non vero honoris vel opum acquirendarum studio ad vos venimus; Veni ad vos eo consilio et studio ut vobis prodessem, non ut otiosè inter vos viverem." If the connexion above traced be the true one, it must be taken, with Menoch., Est., and Gomar, in the sense \( \circ \) \( \textit{sine fructu, inutili} \). And that that is the real connection, and this the sense, I am the more inclined to believe, since I find the very acute and able Benson has anticipated all that I have said, and come to the same conclusion. He rightly ascribes the variety of interpretations to the solicitude of Commentators to preserve a connection with what follows, and from their supposing that the Apostle is there explaining what he means by his saying our coming unto you was not in vain." The meiosis in \( \circ \) \( \textit{kev} \) \( \eta \) is very obvious. Benson confirms the above interpretation from 1, 5. 2, 13 & 14. 3, 5. 2 Thess. 3, 1 a. 12, 4. 55, 11. Jer. 2, 30. 8, 8 & 9. 1 Cor. 15, 10, 14 & 58. 2 Cor. 6, 1. Gal. 2, 2. Phil. 2, 16.
2. ἀλλὰ καὶ προπαθέντες—ἀγώνι. Compare Acts 16, 22 seqq. Προπαθ. simply signifies "after having suffered," &c. The verb is often used by Thucyd. and the best writers. The ὑβρισθέντες refers to his being scourged; which was an intolerable insult to a Roman citizen. See Benson. Ἐπαρκῇ σιμαμεθα λα-κόσα may be well rendered by our idiom, "took the liberty to speak; mustered up the courage to speak." The term often carries with it a verb of speaking, either expressed (as Eph. 6, 20. and Acts 13, 46.), or understood; as in Acts 9, 27. At ἐν Θεῷ ἡμῶν some verb is omitted, and must be supplied. We may compare ἐπαρξ. ἐπὶ τῷ Κυρίῳ at Acts 14, 3. 2. ἐν πολλῷ ἀγώνι. The ἀγώνι may either be rendered, with the early moderns, solicitous and painful care and study: as in Col. 2, 1., and the Sept.;* or (with the antients, and, of the moderns, Grot., and almost all later Commentators) peril, danger; as in Phil. 1, 30. and Arrian Exp. Alex. 3, 15, 1. ἦτι ἐν ἀγώνι διενέχεται τὸ κατὰ σφας, καὶ βοηθεῖν δεῖ. And this latter sense seems more agreeable to the words following; though, indeed, both may be united.

3. ἦ γὰρ παράκλησις ἡμῶν—δόλῳ. Παράκλησις must here (as Koppe observes) signify teaching, and comprehend the whole of the Apostle's religious instruction; as Acts 13, 15. 15, 31. See also Loezner's examples. The construction, he thinks, is Hebraic. But it seems rather popular. Οὐκ ἐκ πλανῆς. The πλανῇ may denote either imposture and seduction; as Eph. 4, 14. 2 Thess. 2, 11. 1 Joh. 4, 6. 2 Pet. 3, 11.

* To which may be added Thucyd. 2, 45. ὀφεῖ μέγαν τὸν ἀγώνα (where I shall adduce many more examples), and also Thucyd. 7, 71. ἄ δὲ πεζὸς—πολὺν τὸν ἄγώνα καὶ ἱεραται τῆς γνώμης εἶχε, where many eminent Critics read from Plutarch κυριακόν (i.e. with agonizing intentness of mind). And I would add that so Valla seems to have read. And this reading is supported by an imitation of Dio Cass. 367. Yet, strange to say, in another still plainer imitation at 573 & 576. he reads ἱεραται, which is, moreover, defended by many other passages which I shall adduce in my note on that passage. I must therefore regard the common reading as the true one.
17. ; or error, self-deceit, enthusiasm; as Rom. 1, 27. James 2, 18., and sometimes in the Sept. The former interpretation is here adopted by Benson, whom see; the latter, by Koppe, Mackn., Schleus., Rosenm., and most Commentators. Ὅτε ἔστι ἀκαθαρσία, "nor from impure and corrupt motives, desire of wealth, honours, &c., nor founded in a desire of sensual gratification." In this sense, as denoting moral impurity, the word is used in Rom. 6, 19. 1 Thess. 4, 8., and in the Sept. See Schleus. Lex. V. T., and Trommius. So also Arrian, cited by Koppe: ἕξωσ ἄκαθαρσία, δύματα ποιηρά. Benson takes it for physical impurity, i.e. lewdness. But in this I cannot assent to the learned Commentator.

8. Ὅτε ἐν δύλῳ. "As their doctrine (says Benson) did not proceed from imposture or impurity, so neither did they preach it in guile. They used no craft or artifice in the preaching of it; did not artfully conceal some parts, and mix or adulterate others; did not assert the necessity of the Gentile Christians observing the law of Moses in order to please the Jews; did not model Christianity according to the old heathen religion, or contrive methods to make them easy in their vices, in order to draw in great numbers of the Gentiles." See 1 Pet. 2, 1. and 8, 10. Δόλος, which has so much perplexed the Etymologists, seems to be derived from the Heb. נֵנָּ, to draw out, make fine; and thus literally signifies fineness.

4. ἄλλα καθὼς—λαλοῦμεν. This is exegetical of the preceding ἐν δύλῳ. The sense is: "We adulterate nothing (so Rosenm.); we preach nothing but what we have been divinely taught; we use no base arts, but only obey the Divine will." Others think that καθὼς and ὁστα do not refer to the mode in which the Gospel was taught, but merely mean sicut and sic. The construction is rather unusual, and the Commentators say it is for ἐδοκιμάσε ἡμᾶς ὁ Θεός, ὁστα πιστευεῖν ἡμῖν το εὐαγγέλιον. There is, I think,
a blending of two clauses into one; q. d. "as we are approved by God, and put in trust with the Gospel." Or we may supply οὕτω, corresponding to the elliptical οὕτω before πιστεύειναι. In the active, indeed, δοκιμ. is far more usual, and in the sense approve, choose, &c. it occurs in Rom. 14, 22. and 1 Cor. 16, 3. Yet it does occur in the passive in this sense at 2 Macc. 4, 3, and Xen. Mem. 3, 5. cited by Schleus. The sense is clear from the preceding verse.

4. οὐκ ἂς ἀνθράκοις ἀφέσκοντες, i. e. (as Pisc., Menoch., Koppe, and Rosenm. explain) "studying to please men." But it rather seems to be put for ἂς ἀνθρωπάρεσκοι; as in Eph. 6, 6. The former expression, however, is used, for better adaptation to the antithesis ἀλλὰ τῷ Θεῷ. I would compare Soph. Phil. 1445. and Ignat. ad Rom. C. 2. οἵ γὰρ θέλω ύμῖν (I conjecture ύμᾶς) ἀνθρωπάρεσκησαι, ἀλλὰ Θεῷ ἀρέσει. Why this should be done is beautifully suggested by Soph. Antig. 74. as follows: ἐτελείων χρόνος ὑμῖν δεῖ μ᾽ ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κἀκεῖ, τῶν ἐνθάδε.

The δοκιμάζων τὰς καρδίας is a perpetual epithet of God, both in the Old and New Testament. Thus Acts 1, 24. 15, 6. and Rom. 8, 27., where see the notes. See an excellent Sermon on the above two verses by Dr. Maltby, vol. 2.

5, 6. On the sentiment contained in these verses, which are to be joined, compare 2 Cor. 2, 17. So Koppe, who (after Vatab.) says that οὐκ—ἐγενήθημεν is for οὐκ ἐκκλακέωςμεν; and he cites Classical examples of ἐν λόγῳ εἶναι and γενέσθαι for λέγειν, ἐν πράγματι εἶναι for πράττειν, ἐν παράβασει γίνεσθαι for παραβαίνειν, and such like. This savours of Hebraism; λόγῳ κολακεῖας being for κολακείας; as λόγος πορφείας at Matt. 5, 28. At least, ἐν is strongly expressive of habit and plan of life. Thus ἐν δόλῳ at ver. 4. Koppe well remarks that by this is denoted the agendi ratio. See Grot. As to Hammond's interpretation, "to be talked of for flattery," it is entirely refuted by Benson.
The ἐν προφάτει πλεονεξίας Loesner, Koppe, Rosenm., and Schleus., take for ἐν πλεονεξία, and adduce examples of the pleonasm from Philo. But to this summary way of wrapping up matters I can never give praise. Philo is a pleonastic writer; St. Paul is not: and the nature of pleonasms (as they are called) of this sort I have often before explained. They will usually be found to be two phrases blended into one. I therefore most approve of the version of Benson, "nor carried on any covetous design under a fair pretence." See also Mackn. Ἐπλεονεξί. perhaps does not so much signify avarice, or covetousness, as a greediness for self-gratification, including even that of glory and fame.* But, in order to make this the plainer, the Apostle adds, οὔτε θητούντες είς ἀνθρώπων δόξαν, "not seeking glory from men." The participle is thought to be for the verb ἐξητηράσαμεν. At least this is convenient, in order to hang thereon the particle δυνάμενοι; for the words οὔτε—ἄλλων are in some measure parenthetical.

6. δυνάμενοι ἐν βάρει εἰναι. On the meaning of ἐν βάρει Commentators, both antient and modern, have been divided in opinion. Thus Theophyl.: ὅ ἐν τιμῇ, καὶ δόξῃ, καὶ ὕμνῳ, ἡ δυνάμενοι λαμβάνειν καὶ τρέφεσθαι, καὶ βαρεῖς ὑμῖν εἰναι. Καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἀξιώματα ἡμῶν τουτο ἀπαντεῖ, λαμβάνει παρ' ὑμῶν. The former interpretation, to be in great dignity and authority, is adopted by many modern Commentators; as Fisc., Zanch, Hamm., Vitringa, Benson, and others; and is also supported by the Syr. Version. This also is thought to best agree with what precedes. The common punctuation, too, by which these words are connected with the former, is favourable to it. But in other editions these words commence the 7th verse; and Koppe observes that that interpretation

* Thus Milton, in a fine passage of his exquisite Lycidas:

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
(That last infirmity of noble minds,)
To scorn delights, and live laborious days.

See also Paradise Regained, L. III. sit. init. and the notes of Dr. Jortin.
is scarcely permitted by propriety of language: at least it cannot be proved from 2 Cor. 4, 17. Many eminent Interpreters, both antient and modern, as Beza, Grotius, Gomar, our English Translators, Doddre., Koppe, and Rosenm. (rightly, I think), prefer the latter; and it is ably defended by Wolf. Certainly it is more agreeable to the context. Compare ver. 9 & 11. and 2 Cor. 11,9., where the Apostle says he preserved himself ἀμαρην. See also 2 Thess. 3,7. 1 Tim. 5, 11. It is plain that ἐν βαρεὶ εἶναι, is for βαρεὶ εἶναι, ἐπιβαρεῖν.

Thus it would appear that the words οὕτε ἔτηωντες — ἄλλων are parenthetical; though it is not necessary to suppose so. After all it is not impossible that the Apostle has in view two significations of ἐν βαρεὶ εἶναι to be burdensome by accepting a stipend, and to be, as we say, hard upon them, by assuming the full authority of an Apostle. So Dicæarchus, cited by Wets.: διὰ τὸ βαρὸς ἢ τὴν ύπεργράϕανειν τῶν κατοικοῦνταν and Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13.*

7. ἄλλα ἐγενήθηκαν ήπιοι ἐν μέσω ὑμῶν. The ἄλλα is thought, by Rosenm., to be pleonastic: but, I think, without reason. The sense is: “Yet (this we were not, but) were mild among you.” The epithet is often, in the Classical writers, applied to parents, and therefore to Kings, as being figuratively fathers. (See Wetstein’s examples.) This sort of spiritual paternity the Apostle alludes to in the words ὁς ἐν τροφεὶ βαλτῇ τὰ ἐαυτῆς τέκνα: and this is sufficient to defend the common reading; though several antient MSS., some Versions, Fathers, and Commentators read νηπίοι, which is preferred by Calvin, and not disapproved of by Whitby. But that, as Benson observes, would require ὁ νηπίοι. Besides (I would add) the Apostle nowhere employs νηπίος in this sense. He would have thus written τέκνα. But it is needless to dilate on such a point;

since the ὑμῶν has plainly adhered from the preceding word, as in a thousand other cases.

The ἐν μέσῳ ὑμῶν is a Hebraism (derived from בכריה) for ἐν ὑμῖν, "among you." Τρόφις here denotes one who suckles a child, whether a mother, or, as we say, a wet-nurse. Thus it is sometimes in the Sept. and the Classical writers used for a mother. Θάλασσα, whatever be its origin (for here all etymologists are in the dark; the word being, it seems, derived from some other language), certainly signifies, properly, to warm, cherish, as a hen who sits on her chickens. See Deut. 22, 6. and Job 39, 10. It is also used of the wife taken by David in his old age. See 1 Kings 1, 2 & 4. Schleus. also refers to Soph. Antig. 427. Hence it comes to denote any sort of care by which a mother provides for the nourishment and comfort of her children. See Eph. 5, 19. and the note.

The ὡς τις is, in our common versions, rightly omitted; as is often the case with the personal pronouns, and ὅς. So that Benson and Mackn. have done wrong in expressing it, and making it emphatical.

8. οἴτως ἴμειρόμενος ὑμῶν, "thus being affectionately desirous of promoting your interest." It is strange that so many Critics should have preferred the reading ἴμειρόμενοι, from several MSS., some early Editions, and Theophyl.: and that it should have been received into the text by both Griesbach and Matthæi. It is a word of no authority whatever, and formed contrary to all analogy. As to Theophylact's defence of it, it is too weak to bear examination. The principle on which the Critics have preferred it, namely, as being the more difficult, really will not apply to words, like the present, formed contrary to analogy, and destitute of authority; and especially if we can account for them from mere error; which is the case here; for the ὅ arose, doubtless, from the ὅ preceding; and the ὅμειρ. would easily pass into ὅμειρ., especially as ὅμειρ. or ὅμηρ. was familiar; ὅμειρ.
less so; and yet the latter word is used by the best writers, not only Poets, but also prose writers, as Herodot., Demosth., Ælian, Polyb., Plutarch, and others, cited by the Philological Commentators.

8. εὐδοκοῦμεν μεταδοῦναι—ψυχᾶς, "we were ready and willing," &c. Μεταδοῦναι, to impart, has properly the genitive and dative, but here, as elsewhere, the accusative and dative. The accusative, however, is used because no one can be supposed to give another part of his life. The truth is, there is (as Grot. observes) a syllepsis: for μεταδοῦναι is used of the Gospel propriē; of life improperē, or by metonymy. On the sentiment, which is inexpressibly affectionate, see Benson.

9. μημονεύσετε γὰρ—τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Compare 2 Thess. 8, 7—9. The μημονεύσετε is well rendered by Koppe memineritis. Benson renders it, "ye must remember." Τὸ κάτω μου καὶ τον μόχθον. These words are nearly synonymous; though the latter is the stronger term; so that there is a kind of climax. The νυκτὸς καὶ ημέρας is treated by most Commentators as put populariter, for assiduē; and Koppe refers to 3, 10. But that passage is not to the purpose; nor does the idiom apply here. For I apprehend the Apostle here adverts to his excessive application to his handicraft labour, at some times almost toiling night and day, in order to allow himself opportunity, at other times, to pursue his evangelical labours. Or perhaps he may allude to his custom of making up for the loss of time by day at his trade, by night labour: and of this I have observed hints in the foregoing Epistles.

On ἐπιθαμβήσας τίνα compare ver. 7. and 2 Cor. 12, 16. Εἰς ὑμᾶς is for ὑμῖν.

10. υμεῖς μάρτυρες—ἐγενήθημεν. The words ὁσιός, δικαίως, and ἀμέμπτως, are treated by Koppe and Rosenm. as synonyms, but combined, to strengthen the sense. The ὁς., however, regards duty towards God; the δικ. that towards men; ἀμέμπτ. both; (though Theophyl. explains, ἀπροσκοπῶς, ἀσκανδα-
I THESSALONIANS, CHAP. II.

Yet, I grant, non argutandum est in verbis.

11, 12. παρακαλοῦντες ὑμᾶς καὶ παραμυθοῦμεν. The participles παρακ. and παραμ. stand for verbs; or ἐσμὲν is understood; or ἐγενήθημεν may be supplied (with Wolf) from the preceding verse. The terms παρακ., παραμ., and μαρτυροῦμ. are said by Koppe and Rosenm. to be synonymous. But there seems rather to be a climax: certainly μαρτ. in this sense is stronger than either of the two former ones (so Theophyl.: πληκτικοτέρας διδασκαλίας ἐστίν), and signifies obtestari; as in Deut. 32, 16. So μαρτι- ρομαί, Eph. 4, 17, and Thucyd. 6, 80, and also Pro- cop. 248, 40. μαρτύρεσσι γέτιγιν. And παραμ. seems to be a stronger term than παρακ. It is not well rendered console. The best modern critics observe, that the term may here have the same sense found sometimes in Homer (as II. 8, 417 & 680. See Damm. Lex.). Xenoph. Venat. 6, 25. (to which may be added Appian 2, 892. μαρτύρομαι καὶ παρακαλῶ) by which it signifies to counsel, urge, suadeo.

At εἰς τὸ περιπατ. &c. compare Col. 1, 16., where see the note. The image at πατήρ corresponds to that at τροφὰς, ver. 7. Wets. compares Hom. Od. a. 308. In the ἕνα ἐκαστὸν ὑμῶν παρακαλοῦντες (with which I would compare Thucyd. 7, 69. τῶν τριημα- χῶν ἕνα ἐκαστὸν ἀνεκάλει) some recognise an allusion to the teaching from house to house. See Acts 2, 20. It simply signifies (I think) that he taught them individually as well as collectively. Βασιλείαν καὶ δόξαν. A common hendiadis for βασιλείαν ἐνδοξά. See Benson.

13. ὅτι παραλαβόντες—πιστεύουσιν. Παραλάμβανο is a term often used of receiving instruction, either oral, or by letter. So Phil. 4, 9. ἀ ἐμάθετε καὶ παρε- λάβετε καὶ ἀκούσατε: where see the note. In the words παραλαβόντες—Θεοῦ there is a traujectio. The para- laβ. λόγον ἀκοὴς παρ’ ἤμαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, and λόγον ἀκοῆς are said to be for λόγον or ἀκοῆ; as Hebr. 4, 2. I should regard this as a Hebraism (answering to רָבָּד) often
joined to pleonasmis. There may be (as Morus thinks) an allusion to Is. 53, 1. τις ἐπιστευετη τῇ ἀκοῇ ἤματι.

'Εδέξασθε, received, admitted, approved, embraced it. So Theophyl.: προσέχετε. Rosenm. cites Herodot. 2. ἐδέχασθα τοὺς λόγους. I add Thucyd. 1, 95. ἐδέχασθα τοὺς λόγους, καὶ πρόσεχον τὴν γνώμην. The earlier Commentators seem not to have perceived this sense of ἐδέξασθα, but to have confounded the term with παραλ.

13. ὃς καὶ ἐνεργεῖται, "which is operative." The ὃς is by some referred to Θεοῦ; by others to λόγου. The latter method is adopted by the most eminent modern Commentators. And so some antients, as Cæcumen. αὐξεῖ διὰ τοῦ ὑμετέρου βίου. And Theophyl.: έκ τῶν ἐργῶν δείκνυται, "has an operative influence on your hearts and lives, producing the fruits of good works." Other antients, however, and moderns refer it to Θεοῦ. So Theodoret: προφητικής γὰρ καὶ αὐτοῦ χάριτος ἀπολαυσάντες, καὶ προφητεύων, καὶ γλωσσαῖς ἥλαλον, καὶ ἀμαζονίων παράδοξα. And if that construction be true, it must have reference to the χαρίσματα, also called ἐνεργήματα, 1 Cor. 12, 6. 10, 11. and Eph. 3, 20., such as were vouchsafed not only to the Corinthians, but to the Galatians and Ephesians, and also the Thessalonians. (1 Thess. 5, 19 & 20. and 1 Thess. 1, 5.) See Whitby, who, among other modern Commentators, adopts this interpretation. The former seems to deserve the preference: but perhaps the Apostle had in mind both the above senses.

14. ὑμεῖς γὰρ—X.'I. Mackn. supposes the Apostle here introduces a reply to an objection against the truth of Christianity, founded in the disbelief of the Palestine Jews, and their bitter persecution of Christ and his disciples; which, he means to say, is reputed by their treatment of their own Prophets, of whom there was scarcely one that they had not at least persecuted. See Acts 7, 52. A very ingenious, but perhaps not well founded, and too hypothetical, a view; at least there can only be a faint allusion in
the words following, τῶν καὶ τῶν Κυρίων ἀποκτεινόντων Ἰσραήλ καὶ τῶν ἰδίων προφητῶν. Here the Apostle seems to intend an allusion to the proofs of divine ἐνέργημα upon them, namely, in enabling them to bear persecution and calamity. That such an ἐνέργημα of the holy spirit was thought necessary to produce that effect, we learn from various passages of the New Testament.

The plain sense, therefore, is: “Such an ἐνέργημα ye had; for ye showed exemplary fortitude and patience,” &c. This, however, the Apostle expresses in a more refined way, by saying: “ye were imitators of the Palestine church,” &c.; just as at 1, 6. “ye were μακρᾶς ἡμῶν ἐνεχθέντες καὶ τῶν Κυρίων, δεξάμενοι τὸν λόγον ἐν εὐλογεῖ τολμή” where see the note.

On the expression ἐκκλησίαν—Χριστῷ I. see 1, 1. and the note. Such churches or congregations had been founded in various parts of Judæa by those who had fled from the persecution after the murder of Stephen. See Acts 8, 1—4. The Jews were every where the bitterest persecutors of Christians; and thus the Palestine ones suffered most from that baleful spirit. See Benson.

Συμφιλίστων, literally, fellow clansmen, and in a general way countrymen.

15. καὶ τῶν ἰδίων προφητῶν. On the ἰδίως there has been some difference of opinion. Being omitted in a few Versions and Latin Fathers, it is regarded as spurious by many critics, and has been cancelled by Griesb.; but (I think) on insufficient grounds. One can hardly suppose that a marginal gloss should have crept into nearly all the MSS. It is far more probable that it was cancelled in a few copies, from a groundless fear lest it might countenance the heresy of Marcion, that the Jewish Prophets were not the Prophets of the true God; and as an excuse for the omission, they would be likely to plead a corruption of the text; and to cast that on Marcion himself would clinch the argument. It is certain that the common reading, supported by nearly all the
MSS., the most antient Versions, and the unanimous consent of the Greek Fathers and Commentators, must be retained. It is ably defended by Whitby and Benson, and its emphasis must not, with Koppe, be explained away by taking it for ἑαυτῶν. When the Prophets of the Old Testament are so called, it must be observed they are called according to the opinion of the people in question: a figure often used by the best writers. And it is frivolous to object that these Jews did not themselves kill the Prophets of old. For (as Benson observes) they were actuated by the same spirit, and formed, as it were, the same people, and are so considered by our Lord, Matth. 23, 29—37. Nay, had the Prophets of old lived in their days, and so freely rebuked their vices, they would have slain them like their forefathers. Hence they are often charged with the murder of their own Prophets. See 1 Kings 19, 10 & 14. Neh. 9, 26. Jer. 2, 30. Luke 6, 23, 24, 33 & 34.

Ἐκδιαγάγων, i. e. literally, "chased away by persecution, or, in a general sense, persecuted. Καὶ Θεὸς μὴ ἄφησκὼν. Some take ἄφεσκ. in the sense seek to please; as 2, 4. and Gal. 1, 10. It should rather seem to be said, by meiosis, for "are in disfavour with God." So Koppe explains Θεοστυγεῖς. And so Theophyl. See also Wakef. on Eurip. Alc. 65. On the words καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἐναντίον, which indicate that antipathy to all other nations (called by Tacitus the adversus omnes alios hostile odium), which raised "their hand against every man’s hand, and every man’s hand against theirs," the Commentators adduce copious proofs and illustrations. It may be sufficient to note Diod. Sic. p. 5, 25. μόνος γὰς ἀπάντων ἐθνῶν ἀκοινωνίας εἶναι τῆς πρὸς ἄλλο ἐθνὸς ἐπιμελίας, καὶ πολέμου ὑπολαμβάνειν πάντας. The passage of Juvenal Sat. 14, 103. will readily occur to my readers: "Non monstrare vias, eadem nisi sacra colenti; Quæsitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos." On the spirit by which the Jews were actuated towards the Christians see Benson.
16. κωλύοντων ἡμᾶς τοῖς ἑθεσι λαλῆσαι ἵνα σωθῶμεν. The κωλ. is rightly rendered by Benson and Mackn. hindering. So Theophyl.: ἔμοι διέγραψον. It, however, includes forbidding. At λαλῆσαι the Commentators understood τὸν λόγον, the Gospel. But the unbelieving Jews could not approve of the Gospel being preached to the Jews. Therefore by λαλῆσαι I would understand instruction in religion generally, by withdrawing them from Heathenism.

16. ἵνα σωθῶμεν. The Commentators rightly remark that the ἵνα is eventual, like the Hebr. ל, or וּל, “in order to their being saved.” “Thus (says Theophyl.) they are the common enemies of the human race, by hindering the common salvation.”

16. εἰς τὸ ἀναπληρῶσαι αὐτῶν τὰς ἁμαρτίας πάντωσε. This is rendered by Benson and Mackn., “whereby they are filling,” &c. A sense, however, scarcely permitted by the force of the εἰς τὸ, which is well explained by Phot. ap. ΟEcumen.: ἵνα πάντωτε ἀναπληρῶσαι αὐτῶν adding, ἐπειδὴ γὰρ πάντωτε ταῦτα ἐξαραττοῦν πάντωτε ἀνεπλήρουν τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν. And Theophyl.: ἵνα δεικνύσων ἑαυτὸς τὸ τελευτάτα ἁμαρτάνοντας, καὶ φθάνοντας τὸ πλῆρες μέτρον τῆς κακίας καὶ ἁμαρτήσων. So Dodd. “as if they desired to fill up,” &c. And so Koppe, who renders: “ita fit, ut peccatorum suorum vim semper magis magisque augeant, eorumque poenas eo atrociore sibi contrahant.” He adds that this is agreeable to the Scriptural opinion concerning sins and their punishment, namely, that God indeed permits men to fill up a certain number of evil deeds, and until then spares them and delays the punishment; but if this number should be completed, then the punishment is inevitable. See Gen. 15, 16. Ἀναπληρῶσαι τ. a. signifies to fill up the measure, &c. as Matth. 23, 32. In this, Benson thinks, there is an allusion to filling up a vessel to the brim. (See his note.) Πάντωτε is not well rendered semper. It signifies omni modo, Angl. every way.
16. ἐφθασε δὲ ἐκ' αὐτῶς η ὄργῃ εἰς τέλος. At ἡ ὄργῃ must be supplied τοῦ Θεοῦ, which seems implied by the article. It is observed, too, by Theoph., that the article shows this ὄργῃ, to be ὄφειλομένη αὐτῶς, καὶ προφητευμένη, καὶ προφητευμένη due to them, destined, and predicted by the Prophets." Here ὄργῃ is to be taken in the sense of punishment; as supra 1, 10. where see the note. *Ἐφθασε is by some, (as Koppe) taken in a future sense. But I prefer to regard it (with Benson) as a Paulo-post future: and we may suppose that, as being an aorist, it is taken in a sense between the preterite and present; q. d. "is, in a manner, coming upon them." For it came upon them in the destruction of the nation and the dispersion of the remnant a very short time (about twenty years) afterwards. Of this idiom the Commentators adduce as examples Eccles. 8, 4. Dem. 7, 22. Matt. 12, 28. and Rom. 9, 31.

Eis τέλος may mean either at the last, at length, (as it is interpreted by some early moderns, as Benson, Macka., Rosenm., Koppe, and Wets., which last mentioned Commentator compares Hom. II. λ. 451. φθῇ σὲ τέλος, βανάτωι κιχήμενοι οὐδ’ ὑπάλυγας’ and so most recent ones); or, "for an end, and to the uttermost." So the antients, who explain ἀχρί τέλος, and many eminent moderns, as our English translators, Doddtr., Schmidt, and Homberg; and this is a far more significant and apposite sense. (See Dodd. and Wets. ap. Slade.) The Commentators compare the Hebr. יִתְכָּלַן, and refer to Dan. 9, 27. Num. 17, 18. and Joseph. 8, 24. 10. 20. They might (I think) have also compared the expression make a full end' in Jer. 4, 27. 5, 10. and Ez. 11, 15. To urge that the destruction was not utter, because a few escaped, is frivolous.

17. ἢμεῖς δὲ—καὶρῶν ὅγιας. The Apostle now returns to the Thessalonians, from whom, by these rather vehement strictures on the Jews, their present iniquity and future ruin, he had made a digression:
and he freely expresses his desire of again seeing them. (Heinr.)

17. ἀποφανονθέντες ἀφ' ύμον, "separated and kept apart from you." This word is somewhat rare; but it occurs in Æschyl. Choeph. 244., and also in the passive, as here. Abresch on that passage adduces two examples of the simple in a metaphorical sense, one from Hyllus ap. Joph. in Trach. 958., and the other from Pind. Pyth. 4, 504. The term is used properly of the separation of children from parents; but also of that of parents from children; as here. (So Hesych.) For Christian teachers were regarded as spiritual fathers. We have a continuation of the metaphor at ver. 7 & 11. See Theodor.

Πρὸς καιρὸν άφας is taken by the best Commentators (as Grot.) for πρὸς καιρὸν; as in 2 Cor. 7, 8. Gal. 2, 5. Philem. 15.; or πρὸς άφας, in Luke 8, 13. and 1. Cor. 7, 5. So Gen. 18, 10. γὰρ ἐγείρας, where the Sept. renders κατὰ καιρὸν εἰς άφας. And so the the Latin horae momento. It should rather that these double expressions both in Hebr. Greek, and Latin, are properly intended to convey more meaning than either of the phrases singly. So Theophyl.: πρὸς καιρὸν άφας καὶ ἄλγον, καὶ οὐκ άφας μᾶς λογίζονται. And though it was several years before the Apostle did revisit them, yet he seems here to have intended a much more speedy return to them (whether so soon as some suppose, may be thought very doubtful); not to say, as (Doddr. observes) that "his mind was so full of the ideas of eternal life as to annihilate every period of mortal life."

The expression προσατηρημ, οὗ καρδία, is very elegant, and indeed touching. And it is impossible to conceive any stronger than the following, περισσοτέρους ἐστιονδάσαμεν ἐν πολλῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ; for these are to be conjoined; ἐν εἰπίθ. being a phrase for an adverb. Ἐστιονδάσαμεν, strove; as Eph. 4, 5. 2 Tim. 2, 15.; and elsewhere. Περισσοτέρως, exceedingly. A word often used by the Apostle, as also other words beginning with περι and ὑπερ. (See Grot.). To προσατηρημ

vol. viii.

H
1 Thessalonians, Chap. II.

δια των ἰδεῶν. A Hebraism for, "be present with you;" as 1 Cor. 16, 7. The force of the phraseology is well illustrated by Theophyl. and Benson.

18. Διὸ ἦβελησαμεν ἐλθεῖν πέρα ύμᾶς. The διὸ is rendered by Benson, "therefore it is evident that." It rather seems to signify "impelled by this desire," and may be well rendered wherefor. Ἡθελήσαμεν, i.e. "we were desirous; our mind was set upon coming." Ἔγα μὲν Παύλος, "I Paul indeed, at least, or in particular." Koppe observes, that this interpretation of the plural number, which St. Paul every where uses in the present Epistle, though speaking of himself, is to be noted and borne in mind. See the note on 1, 2. On ἄταξ καὶ δίς, see the note on Phil. 4, 16. I would compare Appian 2, 80, 80. καὶ τῶτο δίς καὶ τῶς ἐτέρως καὶ ἐτέρως πρέσβειν εἰπών. Καὶ, 1, but Ἐνέκοψεν ἡμᾶς ὁ Σατανᾶς, "thwarted our purpose." See the note on Gal. 5, 7. This is imputed to Satan, as having been done by wicked persons, and it was to be presumed, at his suggestion, and with his assistance, or that of his subordinate agents (see 1 Cor. 7, 5. Eph. 2, 2. and Ap. 20, 3, 7 & 8.); just as whatever is good is attributed to the influence of the holy spirit. So Koppe; though he and most recent foreign Commentators push the matter much farther, and run into foolish, not to say irreverent, speculations on this subject.

19. τις γὰρ ἦμαν ἐλπίς—παρουσία; The connection, (which is not well traced by the Commentators) seems to be this: "And it is no wonder that we should thus feel desirous of seeing you; for, what is our hope," &c. After γὰρ, it would have been plainer to have written, "ye are our hope." But the interrogation, with the answer to it, is used instead, by an elegance not unworthy of Demosthenes himself. The construction, too, of the words is somewhat embarrassed per trajectioinem; and it is thus adjusted by Koppe and Rosenm.: τις γὰρ ἦμαν ἐλπίς, ἢ γαρ, ἢ στέφανος καυχήσεως ἐμπροσθεν τοῦ Κυρίου ἐμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ παρουσίᾳ, οὐχὶ καὶ ὑμεῖς; Ἐλπίς
and χαρά are put, by metonymy, for "cause of hope and joy." This use of ἐλπίς, and the Latin spes, is common in the Classical writers, from whom Wets. adduces several examples. Koppe regards the ἐλπίς, χαρά, and καυχ., as nearly synonymous, and all used to denote felicity. But the terms will bear discrimination; and there seems to be a climax. On the ἐλπίς ἔστε compare Col. 1, 27. and 1 Tim. 1, 1. By καυχ. is meant joy of the highest sort, accompanied with self-congratulation, &c. When united with στέφανος (on which I would compare Soph. Αj. 465. στέφανον εὐκλείας,) it forms a phrasis prægnans, in which two phrases are united: "ye are our (cause of) reward, and (cause of) exultation." So Theophyl. The καλ in καλὸς ὑμεῖς, imports (as Theophyl. Grot., Pisc., Erasm., Est., Koppe, and Rosenm. observe) ye also, i. e. "ye also, as well as some other congregations." Others take it to signify even, which sense Benson strenuously, but not (I think) successfully, supports.

The remaining words denote the advent of Christ to judgment.

20. ὑμεῖς γὰρ ἔστε ὑδίκα ἡμῶν καὶ ἡ χαρά. Γὰρ is not merely a particle of transition, as Koppe supposes. Crell. rightly remarks that it expresses the force of the preceding interrogation, and so repeats the same sentence, with asseveration; q. d. "I may well say so; for ye surely are," &c. So Tindale: "yea, ye are our glory and joy." Benson renders it certainly: and he compares a similar use of the Hebr. נ. He observes too, that the present is put for the future; and well paraphrases thus: "ye are the persons that will be," &c. Compare Dan. 12, 3. 1 Cor. 1, 14. Phil. 2, 6. 4, 6. Thess. 3, 13. Benson and Mackn. infer from hence (somewhat precariously) that the words imply a personal knowledge of his converts at the last day, and therefore establish the doctrine that we shall know our friends in another state.
CHAP. III.

1. Αδὲ μηκέτι στέγοντες ευδοκήσαμεν—μόνοι. The sense of the verse is somewhat obscure, from brevity, and the idiomatical use of στέγοντες and ευδοκήσαμεν. It is of importance to attend to the διώ, which has (I think) the same force as at 2, 18. For (though the Commentators do not notice it) the Apostle means to give them another proof of his affection. Στέγοντες is regarded by most moderns as a reciprocal in the hithpahel sense refrain. Others supply from the context τίν τόδε υμᾶν; which method yields the same sense, but is somewhat too arbitrary. I prefer the former. The Etym. Mag. explains στέγω by υπομένω. Something, however, seems wanting to the sense; and Grot. supplies after μόνοι, “triste hoc, sed tamen hoc libenter feceramus, et ego et Silas vestri caussâ.” But this seems too arbitrary a subaudition. I prefer taking ἠδὲ, with Theophyl. and OEcumen., in a double sense, as a vox praeagnans, “we thought good, and endured.” I would para-phrase: “Wherefore so dear were ye to me, that when I could refrain no longer, and yet found it impossible for me to visit you, I thought good, and endured being left alone at Athens.” The subaudition “and yet found it impossible,” &c. is indeed harsh, but it is adopted by Theodoret.

By the μόνοι, it is plain, the Apostle means himself only; as appears from ver. 5. See 2, 5 & 18. On St. Paul’s disagreeable situation on this occasion see Benson.

2. καὶ ἐπεμψαμεν T.—Χριστοῦ, “our brother minister, or colleague.” See Col. 1, 1. and the note. This is not (as Hein. and Rosenm. regard it) a mere term of affection. Ἀδιάκονον τοῦ Θεοῦ. A general term denoting all teachers of religion, nay, even Apostles themselves. See 1 Cor. 3, 5. By all these
I Thessalonians, Chap. III.

terms the Apostle means to hint that he had supplied his absence by an able substitute.

2. εἰς τὸ στηρίζαί—πίστεως ὑποφέρω, "in order to confirm you," &c. It is matter of debate among Commentators what sense ought to be assigned to παρακαλέσαι. Some, following the common signification of the word, render it exhort. But this seems not a little harsh. Others, console and comfort. But the most natural sense, and that most agreeable to the περὶ τῆς πίστεως, is the one assigned by some moderns, namely, teach, instruct; as in 2, 3. and Acts 15, 20. where παρακαλεῖν and στηρίζειν are likewise joined. It may, however, signify both teach and admonish; since the senses are cognate. The Thessalonians had, it seems, been wavering for want of instruction and admonition.

3. τῷ μηδένα—ταύταις. This and the next verse are explanatory of the στηρίζαι. At τῷ I would subaudi ἐπὶ. Many MSS. read τῷ; others, τῶ. But these are evidently ex emendatione, though more elegant. The common reading, as being the more difficult and agreeable to the Hellenistical use (for so the Hebr. ἐπὶ), ought to be retained. Τῷ is for εἰς τῷ. The word σαίνω from σάω, cognate with σέω and σεῖω (of which examples are somewhat rare in the Classical writers, though some are adduced by Wets.), signifies to move, stir, wag. And σαίνεις signifies, "to be swayed, and swerve from the faith, to be troubled. So Hesych.: σαίνει, κινεῖται, σαλεύεται, ταχάτεται. And Chrys.: σαύρεις. Both these significations may here be conjoined; for both are equally supported by the Classical citations of Wets. and others.

3. αὐτὸν γὰρ ὅτι εἰς τῶτο κείμεθα. The best Commentators are agreed that κείμεθα signifies we are appointed, destined: and they compare Luke 2, 34. and Phil. 1, 7, which latter passage is most to the purpose. But I cannot think (with Koppe and Rosenm.) that this is a common phrase importing, "Such is our fortune and fate." Nor would I
press on the sense of destination. As κεῖμαι properly signifies to be placed, there may possibly be a military allusion; q. d. "we are appointed to bear, as a soldier is appointed to maintain a certain post." I would here compare Job 5, 7. and 2 Tim. 3, 12. The Commentators are not agreed whether the words are to be referred to the Apostles, or extended to the Thessalonians, or to all Christians. (See Benson.) It should seem that they are here meant only for the Apostles and Thessalonians; but they are applicable to all Christians, according to the circumstances of the Gospel.

4. καὶ γὰρ οὖς πῶς ὑμᾶς—οἴδατε, "(Nor need I now say it) for when we were with you." Πῶς, apud, Να, chez; as Matt. 26, 55. Mark 9, 19. Joh. 1, 1. Rom. 5, 1 and often. (See Schleus. Lex.) Προελέγομεν ὑμῖν οὖς μὲλλόμεν θλίβεσθαι. By the we is here again meant himself and the Thessalonians. Καθὼς καὶ ἐγένετο, καὶ οἴδατε is a somewhat harsh phrase for, "which also, as ye know, came to pass." The Apostle evidently adverts to a prediction of evils which assuredly came to pass. The conclusion is obvious, on which see Benson and Mackn. On the circumstances alluded to see Acts 17, 5—10.

5. διὰ τῶτο καίγω, μηκέτι στέγων, &c. Here we have a resumption of what was said at ver. 1. & 2.; ver. 3 & 4 being parenthetical. The Apostle, out of his great anxiety for their spiritual good, sent to know their state,* and to impart the necessary admonitions, confirmation, and consolation. Μὴ τοιαύτα ὑμᾶς τὰ πειράζων. Here there is the usual ellipsis of φοβούμενος; "lest the tempter," &c. 'O

* It is well observed by Benson that "the Apostle knew all things respecting Christ's doctrine, but was not inspired with a knowledge of all other things." I would add, not a perpetual knowledge, but only imparted suddenly, as occasion served, like the power of working miracles. So Theophyl. οὐ πάντα ἠδεας οὐ διώκεις ἀπέλαυς τὴν θείας αἱμομεθείας. The mind of man (even of St. Paul) could hardly have borne the possession of a complete knowledge of all things, and an unlimited control over the order of nature. Theophyl. says this power was withheld ἵνα μὴ αὕτω ἐκπρωτεύσαι, &c.
This participle, or verbal (which answers to the Heb. נֵדָשֶׁל) is a common appellation of Satan. See Schleus. or Wahl. The best modern Commentators (after Grot.) take the ἐπειγασεν to signify, tempt with effect, successfully tempt; citing Gal. 6, 1. James 1, 18, &c. See Schleus. And, indeed, there are many verbs that thus denote actione effectum quoque, as Grot. says. “The temptation (Benson observes) was a love of ease, a fear of persecution, or some other worldly views.” On the extent of this diabolical influence much might be said; sed ἄρεξα. See the note supra 2, 18.

5. καὶ εἰς κέντω γένηται οἶκος ἠμῶν. So the Heb. הַנּוֹ. It is only necessary to remark that this, compared with 1, 4., proves that they were not, as individuals, absolutely and unconditionally elected to eternal life. See the note of Whitby, and especially Benson.

6. ἀφεῖ δὲ ἐλθόντες Τιμοθέου πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀφ' ὑμῶν. The ἀφεῖ signifies now, or then, and is emphatic. Ἐνθ., “after Timothy had returned to us from you, and had brought us the good tidings of your (steadfastness in the) faith and of your love, and that ye have evermore a grateful and kind remembrance of us, and are as desirous to see us as we, to see you.” Εὐαγγελίζω is here used in its primitive sense, bring good news; as in Luke 1, 19. So the Heb. ראב. (See Gesen. Lex. Hebr.)

These virtues, faith and charity, Grot. calls the egregiam et salutiferam ξυνωρίδα.

7. διὰ τοῦτο παρεκλήθημεν, ἀδελφός, ἐφ' ύμῖν, “Upon this, because of this,” &c. Grot. and Rosenm. remark on the trajectio here; the true construction being as follows: Ἐντὸς τὴν θλίψει καὶ ἀνάγκην ἡμῶν παρεκλήθημεν ἐφ' ύμῖν, διὰ τῆς ὑμῶν πίστεως. The ἐφ' ύμῖν, Koppe and Rosenm. say, is redundant. But that is not exactly the case. Considering, too, the separation of παρεκλήθημεν and διὰ τῆς πίστεως, it is very useful to the sense. Ἐντὸς τὴν θλίψει καὶ ἀνάγκην ἡμῶν, “amidst all our afflictions and necessi-
ties." On these terms the Interpreters do not satisfactorily treat. The best commentary on them is 2 Cor. 6, 4. ἐν θλίψεων, ἐν ἀναγκαῖς, where see the note. See also 12, 10. & 11, 27. It signifies pinching want of the common conveniences of life. Theophyl. here elegantly paraphrases: ἥ γὰρ ἐφ’ ὑμῖν χάρα ἀντίρρητος πάσας ταῖς ἀνάγκαις ἐγένετο.

8. ὁτι νῦν ἡμένεν, ἕαν ὑμεῖς στήκετε εἰ. Κ. "(We may well say that we were and are comforted in our distress) for now (that we have this good news) we do indeed live," i. e. enjoy life. This sense of ἡμένεν and vivere in the Latin is common. The words of Martial will readily occur to my readers: "Non est vivere sed valere vita." And so Menand. (cited by Wets.) μικρὸν τι τοῦ βίου καὶ στενῶν δόμεν χρόνον. See more in Wets. Στήκετε εἰ. k., "stand fast, are stedfast in the faith." Compare Gal. 5, 1. and Phil. 4, 1., where see the notes.

9. τίνα γὰρ εὐχαριστίαν δυνάμεθα τῷ Θεῷ ἀνταποδώναι περὶ υἱῶν, ἐπὶ—ὑμῶν. By τίνα εὐχαριστίαν is meant τίνα εὐχαριστίαν ἀξίων, "what sufficient thanks, how can we be thankful enough to God." So Theophyl.: Τοσαύτη ἡ δὲ υἱῶν χαρά, ὅτι οὐδὲ εὐχαριστήσαι τῷ Θεῷ κατ’ ἁξίαν δυνάμεθα ὑπὲρ υἱῶν. See Ps. 116, 12. The words ἐπὶ πάση, &c., are exegetical of the περὶ υἱῶν, and signify: "on account of the joy we felt for your sakes." The πάση here, and at ver. 7., signifies what is great. In χαρά ἡ χαίρομεν there is a usual Hebraism and Hellenism; though it here, as often, has an intensive force. Ἑλπισθήσον τῷ Θεῷ. The best modern Commentators unite this phrase with χαρά, and render it, sincere, pious. But this is very frigid; and, considering that the word comes last in the sentence, something more is requisite. I cannot but think that Chrysost., Theophyl., and Οἰκουμ., are right in considering the phrase as meant to refer to God as the Author of that joy; and to hint that it is his gift, and not to be ascribed to their own exertions alone.

10. νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας ὑπὲρ ἐκπειρασθοῦ δεόμενοι. I
would observe that the Apostle, in adverting to the effects which the good news of their stedfastness had upon him, first mentions his devout thankfulness to God as the Author, and then his exceeding and perpetual desire of seeing them, and repairing what was wanting in their faith. On the μνήμεια καὶ ημέρας I have treated supra 2, 9. and Eph. 3, 20. Δεόμενοι is considered as a participle for a finite verb. Or it may be a nominativus pendens. After it must be understood τὸν Θεὸν; as Rom. 1, 8. Εἰς τὸ ιδεῖν is put (somewhat harshly) for ἀοτρίτε ιδεῖν. The Apostle does not merely dwell on his self-gratification, but adverts to the use to which he would make this his visit subservient, namely, καταρτίσαι τὰ υστερήματα τῆς πίστεως ὑμῶν, where, Koppe and Rosenm. observe, καταρτ. is for προσαναπληρῶν at 2 Cor. 9, 12. and Col. 1, 24. And, indeed, the passages may very well be compared as similar: but it is more correct to say, that the Apostle here blends (or confounds) two separate phrases with different metaphors, i.e. 1st, to repair the breaches in their faith; a metaphor taken from making garments or nets; 2dly, to supply what is wanting. Yet there is a close connection between them. Thus at Gal. 6, 1. καταρτί- ζετε τὸν τοιοῦτον. Theodoret explains διαρβωθείτε—τὸ ἐλλεῖπον ἀναπληρῶτε. Now this κατάρτισις would be effected not so much by imparting (as some think) a knowledge of truths of which they were ignorant, as by removing doubts, and rectifying various misapprehensions of Christian truths, which are far more common, even in the most enlightened congregations, than can easily be supposed.

11. αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Θεὸς ὑμᾶς, "Now (Lat. autem) may God himself, even our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, direct our way unto you." * An elegant way

* The Commentators have not sufficiently seen that in καρέμωθεν there is something more to be attended to than taking a straight course. There seems an allusion to making a straight road (for with the antients all great roads were carried in a straight direction); which implied a removal of the obstacles by levelling the
of saying: "May God cause us to come unto you;" this being a sort of prayer to the Father and the Son. Thus we have here an example of prayer addressed to Christ; as at 2 Thess. 2, 16 & 17. and 3, 5, &c: On which subject Benson has a long annotation. He contends that the prayers are addressed to Christ as Mediator. But this I apprehend to be a mistaken view, and a most unwarrantable refinement. I assent to the opinion of those who maintain (as Whitby) that prayer offered up by all Christians, in all places, implies omniscience, omnipresence, and a searching of all hearts in the Being so addressed; and therefore as this implies Deity, the prayers must be offered up to him in that capacity; since then it were frivolous to address him as Mediator.

12. ὑμᾶς δὲ ὁ Κύριος πλεονάσαι καὶ περισσεύσαι—εἰς ὑμᾶς. We have here only to observe that πλεονάσαι and περισσεύσαι are used in an active sense; words of this kind, both in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, being used indifferently, either as neuter, or active. So also our verb increase. See 2 Cor. 9, 8. By πάντας the recent Commentators would understand all other congregations of Christians whom the Thessalonians, from their riches, should assist. But there is no reason to think that the Thessalonian Christians were rich; and the sense is very forced and frigid. I see not why we should abandon the interpretation of the antients and most moderns, who understand all men, whether Christians or not. And this is placed beyond a doubt by the use of the same phrase at 5, 15. And so Gal. 6, 10. ἐργαζόμεθα τῷ ἁγαθῷ πρὸς πάντας, μάλιστα δὲ πρὸς τῶν οἰκείων τῆς πίστεως; where see the note. With the κάθαπερ ἵμαν εἰς υμᾶς (where must be understood ἀγάπη πλεονάζουμεν καὶ

eminences, and raising the hollows (see Matt. 3, 3. Mark 1, 3. Luke 3, 4. Joh. 1, 23. and the notes), to the former of which the κατά chiefly refers. Here there is an allusion to the removal of those obstacles which had been raised by evil beings of every kind, both the author of evil and his subordinate agents, whether Demoniacaal or human.
1 Thessalonians, Chap. III. IV.

περισσεύομεν), which refers to the εἰς ἄλληλον, we may compare the καθάπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς supra 6, 13: 12. εἰς τὸ στηρίζει—πατρός ἡμῶν. The εἰς τὸ στ. is taken by Koppe for στηρίζει, but this is not necessary. It is rather for ὧντε στηρίζει, by a Hebraism. In the construction there is something awkward, by the interposition of ἀμέμπτως, which does not well amalgamate with the preceding and following words. Grot. would take it for ἵνα ἔτε ἀμέμπτως. Compare seqq. Eph. 5, 27. and 2 Cor. 11, 2. And Koppe and Rosenm. would unite ἀμέμπτως with ἐμπροσθεν τοῦ Θεοῦ. (See their notes.) In all this, however, there seems to be something too artificial. It seems better to regard the whole sentence as consisting of two separate ones blended into one; consequently some little sacrifice of grammatical or logical regularity must be expected.

On the sense of τῶν ἄγιων Commentators are not agreed. Some antients (as appears from the gloss in several MSS., ἄγγελων) and some eminent moderns, as Grot., Wolf, Koppe, and Rosenm., interpret it, the angels, according to the usual description of the day of judgment. See Matt. 16, 27. 25. 31. Dan. 7, 10. Mark 8, 88. 2 Thess. 1, 7. By most antients, including the Vulg., and, of the moderns; our English Translators, Beza, and Benson, it is taken to denote all faithful Christians; as 2 Thess. 1, 10. Phil. 5. Perhaps both may be meant. On the sentiment see Benson and Mackn.

Chap. IV.

Verse 1. τὸ λατιν. A formula, Grot. observes, properantis ad finem; as at 2 Cor. 13, 11. Gal. 6, 17. Eph. 6, 10. Phil. 4, 8. Ἐρατῶμεν, "we entreat you." On this term I have before treated. It occurs in Acts 3, 8. Joh. 14, 16, and often elsewhere, (See Schleus. or Wahl.) The καθαρίς requires an οὕτως to be supplied at περισσο: Περιπατείν καὶ ἀρέσκειν Θεῶ may be a sort of hendiadis, or be taken (with
Koppe) for περιπατεῖν ὁστε ἀφέσκειν; as περιπατεῖν ἡξιὰς Θεοῦ at 2, 12. Περισσεύειν is here put for ἢπτεῖν περισσεύειν, by a common idiom in many verbs. The term signifies to increase, make proficiency.

2. οἰδατε — Ἰησοῦ. The παραγγελία signifies an authoritative injunction, from a king, or (as here) a divinely commissioned legate. For διὰ τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ signifies (as Koppe says) "ex auctoritate Jesu."

3. τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστι βέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ ἁγιασμὸς ὑμῶν. The Apostle now produces one παραγγελία, and that in the most solemn and impressive manner. "This is the will of God (which you are hereby called upon to obey)." Ἁγιασμὸς denotes in general holiness, purity, and innocence of life, like ἁγιασσόμην 3, 18. Rom. 6, 19 & 22. But it was especially used of the cultivation of purity in respect to sensual indulgences; and to this the Apostle here immediately applies it. Ἀπέχεσθαι depends upon ὁστε.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The Apostle especially details examples of this branch of the ἁγιασμός, and first adduces πορνεία, which must here (as in many other places) signify lewdness of every kind, both fornication, adultery, and all those impurities with which the Apostle charges the Gentiles, Rom. 1. So Theophyl.: Πολλὰ γὰρ τὰ εἰδη ταύτης καὶ πολύπλοκα, καὶ οὐδὲ εἰπεῖν ἡγέσχετο, ἀλλ' ἄμα ὀμνήπις, πᾶσης, εἰκεν. The reading τάσις, found in some MSS. and the Syr., and also Chrys. and the Greek Commentators, seems to have come from the margin; though it shows the extent of signification which the antients affixed to the word.

9. εἶδεναι ἐκαστὸν ὑμῶν — τιμῆ. It is strange that there should have been such difference of opinion on the sense of σκεῦος; some interpret it of the wife, as Augustin, T. Aquinas, Est., Pisc., Heins., Wets., Schoettg., Koppe, and others. It is strange that this interpretation should have been maintained by any of the more recent Commentators, since it had been long ago completely refuted by Salmasius. (See Wolf.) It is plain that the Apostle’s injunctions are meant for all Christians, whether married or unmarried. So Theodoret: οὐ γὰρ τοίς γεγαμηκόσι μόνοις τίν νομοθετάν προσφέρει. And the passage of 1 Pet. 3, 7. is not applicable; because there σκεῦος has the
epithet ἀσθένεστερον annexed: and, therefore, though Schoettg. has proved that the Rabbins call the wife יְלָה, yet that will not here apply; since the Apostle intends no such limitation. Still less defensible is the interpretation of J. H. Maius, Schomer, Triller, Wokens, and other Dutch* Theologians ap. Wolf, who, with the characteristic grossness of their nation, adopt such an one as decorum will not permit me to state, and which is the less excusable, as they cannot find a single example at all similar in the writings of the Apostle. The only interpretation that will bear examination is that of Chrys., Tertullian, and the Greek Commentators, and most modern ones, including Benson, Rosenm., and Schleus., namely, "his own body," by a use similar to that of σώμας among the Greek Philosophers. And so vas is used in Cicero, and in Lucret. 3, 441. See Cor. 4, 7. and the note. And it is observed by Benson, that Barnabas (Ep. § 7, 11.) calls our Lord's body the vessel of his spirit; and § 21. he calls the human body the beautiful vessel of the body; and Hermes, L. 1, 5, 1 and 2. calls the body the vessel, without the addition of any other word to explain it.

Κτάσθαι signifies to use, preserve; as Luke 21, 19. κτήσασθε τὸς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν.† See Loesner's examples. As to Wetstein's objections to this use of κτισθαι they seem very frivolous. In εἰδέναι κτάσθαι, there is an elegance unperceived by the Commentators, who explain: "mind that ye possess," referring to 5,

* I am concerned to have to add the name of one of the most learned Theologians our own nation ever produced, that prodigy of erudition Gataker, who has here defiled his page by such abominable language, and gross illustrations as would suit better for a note on Petron. Arbiter, or the Carmina Prispeia, than the word of God. On this Pole with unusual smartness remarks: "Si hic sit loci sensus, vide et imitare insignem styli Scripturæ S. puritatem." But this is decency, compared with the truly beastly citations from two Rabbinical writers adduced by Wets. on the next verse.

† It is ingeniously remarked by Theophyl.: ὅταν μὲν οὖν σωφρονεῖς, καὶ ἡ καθαρόν, ἡμεῖς αὐτὸ κτύμεθα: ὅταν δὲ ἄκαθαρον ἢ, ἢ ἠμαρτία αὐτὸ κτάσαι: ἀ γὰρ ἐκεῖνη ἑπιτάσσει, ποιεὶ αὐτὸ ὦς δοῦλον,
12. and 1 Cor. 16, 15. There is (I repeat) a delicacy; for he who abuses his body to lewdness may, by a meiosis, be said not to know how to use it. Ἐστὶν ψυχὴ in purity." Said in opposition to ἀτυχία, a term especially applied to lust, as being a dishonouring of the body. So Rom. 1, 26. πάθη ἀτυχίας. The words μὴ ἐν πάθει ἐπιθυμίας are added per egesin. Both terms (especially the former) are (as Koppe remarks) used of lasciviousness. See Gal. 5, 20. Grot. has here some learned and curious remarks on the peculiar use of the words πάθος, ἐπιθυμία, &c. by the Greek Philosopher (the substance of which may be seen in Benson): but almost all these are strangely out of place; for the sense of the words being determined by the context, and the subject matter, they can have no other than that above detailed.

By the ἔθνη Commentators understand the Greeks and Romans: and here Whitby and Benson enter into particulars, which (as Doddr. says) are not to be read without a mixture of commiseration and horror. Yet the Apostle may be supposed also to have reference to the Persians and other Oriental nations, from whom, there is doubt, the abominations adverted to were derived, mediately or immediately. Greece, for instance, was first defiled by Persia and Egypt, which latter nation (from the climate, dense population, and absorption in manufacturing and commercial pursuits) was in all ages a sink of impurity.

On the virtue of chastity see the sensible remarks of Benson.

6. τὸ μὴ ὑπεξαίειν καὶ πλεονεκτεῖν ἐν τῷ πράγματι τῶν ἀδελφῶν αὐτοῦ. On the sense of these words Commentators are as little agreed as on the preceding; nay, they differ more widely. Almost all the Greek Fathers and Commentators, and, of the Latin ones, Jerome and Hilary, and many moderns, as Menoch, Est., De Dieu, Hamm., Zeger, Raphel, Heins., Wets., Whitby, Mackn., Wells, Rosenm., Slade, and many others mentioned in Wolf, refer them to
adultery; which was formerly my own opinion. And certainly this is much countenanced by the context from ver. 4.; for to that ἄκαθ. and ἀγίασμος seem especially referable. But when we turn to the phraseology, there appears little to countenance the interpretation. The proof as regards ἑρπάσαναι and πλασμέναι is singularly weak,* and, at any rate, would only denote what we call seduction. But then the Apostle uses the masculine ἄκαθ. Though Mackn., forgetful at once of good sense and decorum, renders: "that no man should go beyond the bounds of chastity; or defraud his brother in this matter, by defiling either him, or his relations, whether male or female." The interpretation in question moreover requires τὸ πράγματι to be taken in sensu nequiri; a signification quite unauthorized by the usage of Scripture (for the passage of 2 Cor. 7, 11. is, as Wolf and Koppe observe, not at all in point), however it may be found in the Classical writers (as Ἀσχιν., C. Timarch., and Ἰσσαύ, cited by Wets.), like that of facinus in the Latin. That Bp. Middleton should have adopted an interpretation so unauthorized, and little agreeable to the whole manner of the Apostle is amazing; and strange indeed it is that Mr. Slade's good sense should have been so dormant as to suffer him to suppose that the Apostle may allude to making a gain by libidinous practices; even more absurd this than his similar perversion of Ephes. 4, 19. where see the note. Dodd., with an ἄκρισια unusual to him (and which I can only account for from extreme inadverence) would unite both senses.

I must therefore acquiesce in the interpretation of most of the Latin and many eminent modern Commentators, as Beza, Zanch, Gomar, Pisc., Vorst., Grot., Michaelis, Schoettg., Wolf, Dodd., Koppe.

* And, as Koppe remarks, the uses of the phrases ἑρπάσαναι λεκτρῶν and ἑρπάσαναι, &c. are not here applicable. He does not say why. The reason is, that the former is purely poetical, and the latter is too gross to be thought of.
and Schleus., who here suppose a separate admonition respecting a vice which, in so commercial a city as Thessalonica was no doubt very prevalent, namely, *extortion* and an over-reaching, grasping, and greedy disposition.* "Ἀδελφῶν does not mean *brother Christian* (on which sense some have founded an objection to this interpretation), but *fellow-creature, τὸν πλησίον, τὸν ἑτέρον*; as Matt. 5, 22. and numerous other passages adduced by Schleus. Lex. v. § 7. To adduce (as the Commentators do) Classical examples of the above sense of *ὑπερβαίνειν and πλεονεκτεῖν* were needless. One only shall suffice, since it is an imitation (very antient indeed) of the present passage. Test. 12 Patriarch. where it is said, "a good man τὸν πλησίον οὐ πλεονεκτεῖ.”

6. ἐν τῷ πράγματι is well rendered in our Version *in any matter*; for Koppe observes, that μῆ ἐν τῷ πράγματι is for ἐν μηδενὶ πράγματι.

6. ἐκδίκος ὁ Κυρίος περὶ πάντων τούτων. It is well remarked by Koppe, that the expression πάντων τούτων, intimates that the Apostle was speaking of more than one vice, namely, πορνεία. By τούτων is meant, the vices just mentioned. I would compare Joseph. 169. init. καὶ νόμος κακοτῆς γίνεται τῶν τοιούτων. Compare kindred passages in Gal. 5, 21. and Rom. 6, 9—11. and the notes. Αἱμαρτύρομαι is a stronger term than μακρ.

7. οὐ γὰρ ἔκάλεσεν ἡμᾶς Θεὸς ἐπὶ ἀκαθαρσία, ἀλλ’ ἐν ἀγνασμῷ. These words present the only difficulty in the way of the interpretation of τὸ μὲ ὑπερβαίνειν—ἀυτῶ, which I have adopted, namely, that ἀκαθαρσία and ἀγνασμός seem to be solely meant of fornication, adultery, &c. There are two ways of removing this difficulty. Many Commentators, as Grot. and Koppe, take them to relate to vice in general; as supra 2, 3. Rom. 6, 19. and sometimes in the Sept. (See Schl.

* It is worthy of observation, that the Apostle in no less than three passages (Eph. 5, 5. the present, and Hebr. 13, 4.) associates the vices of fornication and covetousness, as being (we may conceive) the two especially prevalent.
I THESSALONIANS, CHAP. IV.

Lex.) But I am inclined to think, with Wolf, that the Apostle here meant to refer, not to what occurred immediately before, but to the preceding instances; of which irregularity examples are frequent in the Apostle. I am the more inclined to suppose this, as the words following τὸν δόμα τὸ πνεῦμα αὐτοῦ τὸ ἀγιὸν are far more applicable to πορεία than to over-reaching. See (besides other examples) 1 Cor. 6, 18 and 19. In the ἐπὶ and ὑμεῖς we have an instance of the variation which so characterizes the Apostle's style, and similar to what is often met with in Thucydides.

8. τοῖς ἀδερθῶν, "wherefore, then, he who sets lightly by these admonitions." On ἀδερθῶν see the note on Gal. 2, 31. By ἀποράτων the Apostle evidently means himself: and he adds ἄλλα τῶν Θεῶν, since the contempt shown to him would be to God in the person of his representative. So the Apostle elsewhere says, "Now, then, we are ambassadors," &c.* The neglect, too, would be not only unto God, as giving these solemn prohibitions, but, what is worse, unto that God who had given them his Holy Spirit, by which they might be expected to resist "fleshly lusts which war against the soul." It is (I think) evident, that by the gifts of the Spirit we are here to understand, not the χαρακτήρασ, or supernatural gifts vouchsafed to some, but the ordinary influences of the Holy Spirit for sanctification, imparted to all: and in this view I prefer the common reading ὑμᾶς, which accords better with the humility of the Apostle; though the ὑμᾶς will not materially alter the sense.

9. ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς φιλαδελφίας οὐ χρείαν ἔχετε γράφειν

* The Apostle here seems to have had in view our Lord's words, Luke 10, 16. ὡς ἀδερθῶν, &c. "He that despiseth you, despiseth me: and he that despiseth me, despiseth him that sent me." In this passage St. Paul asserts his own inspiration in the strongest terms, and with the greatest solemnity; having in view to instruct the young and giddy, and all who despised his precepts concerning chastity as too severe. (Mackn., partly from Benson.)

VOL. VIII.

1
Now follows an exhortation to liberality towards Christians; and, as necessary to the performance of that duty, the virtue of peaceful industry is enjoined, so that they may "have to give to him that needeth."

9. φιλαδελφία, "love to the brethren," chiefly ὡς λόγων δόσεως καὶ λήψεως, to use the words of the Apostle at Phil. 4, 15.; but also extending to kindness and benevolence in general. See Hebr. 13, 1. At γράψεις must be understood ἔμαθες, "there is no need for me to write to you." It is observed by Theophyl., that the Apostle establishes the importance of the duty in question in a two-fold way; 1st, by hinting that it is so necessary a thing as not to need being taught: for all things of great importance are plain and obvious; 2dly, he rouses their shame, that he may excite them not to be found worse than he had thought them."

9. αὐτοὶ γὰρ ὑμεῖς θεοδίδακτοι ἐστε εἰς τὸ ἁγαθὸν ἄλληλον, i.e. (as Rosenm. and Schleus. explain) "ye have learnt it by your religion." But something more is meant. Thus Zanch and Benson think that it also implies following the instruction so as really to do the thing. (See Benson's references.) But this is somewhat precarious; and the doing is mentioned just after. The antients, and many eminent moderns (as Erasm., Menoch., and Koppe) have rightly seen that it signifies Θεουσέως, excited to give by the Holy Spirit; the disposition to give which they had evinced being, according to the usual custom of the Apostle, ascribed to that influence, which would be the strongest motive. Agreeably to this the Prophets (Is. 46, 3 Jer. 31, 34.) predicted: "For all shall be taught of God;" which includes the ordinary as well as extraordinary operations of the Spirit. Here Wets. aptly cites St. Barnabas, Ep. 21. apud Clem. Strom. 2. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ὁ τῶν παντῶν κόσμων κυριός, διὸ καὶ ὑμῖν σοφίαν, καὶ σέμενιν, ἐκκαθήμενην, ἀνείπως ὑμῶν θεοδίδακτον. Τίνες τῶν δικαίων οὕτως ὑμεῖς "Give ye owt theeδίδακτοι.

10. καὶ γὰρ ποιεῖτε—Μακεδονία. "And ye do show
this love not only in your own city, but in all Macedonia;" meaning (as it is supposed) chiefly Berhraea. The brethren of other countries are not mentioned, because (as Benson says) "they were probably acquainted with few but those of their own country; though their affection, no doubt, extended to all the Christians whom they knew."

10. παρακαλούμεν δὲ ὑμᾶς, ἀ., περισσεύειν μᾶλλον, viz. ἐν τῇ φιλαδελφίᾳ. Here, as often elsewhere, the Apostle makes his commendation serve as a stimulus to rouse them to still higher spiritual attainments.

11. φιλοτιμεῖοι ἡσυχάζειν. Some Interpreters, as Koppe, would closely unite this with the preceding. Others here commence a new section. But this latter mode is at variance with the grammatical construction, and the former is hardly to be justified. It is better to place a semicolon, as in our Common Version, and to suppose that the Apostle, according to his usual custom, engraves on the admonition to Christian beneficence another, but closely connected with the former, that of quiet industry, without which they could not fulfil the other duty.

The φιλοτιμεῖοι, to strive, aim at, imparts much energy to the sense, and is used both in the Classical writers and the New Testament, as Rom. 15, 20. φιλοτιμούμενοι εὐσεβίσεως, and 1 Cor. 5, 9. φιλοτιμοῦμεθα εὐάγγελοι αὐτῶ εἶναι. The term ἡσυχάζειν is supposed by most Commentators to be here used in reference to a busy, curious, meddling, pragmatical spirit prevailing among some of the Thessalonians. And to this it is sometimes opposed. See 2 Thess. 3, 6, 11 and 12. Others think that it refers to political subordination, in opposition to a seditious spirit. Some antiquers, too, (and also Benson) have their speculations on this subject, more ingenious than solid. I cannot but take the word in its most extensive application, as meant to discountenance that restless spirit and unsettled temper, and consequent indisposition to steady labour so characteristic of the Greeks,
and which the high mental excitement of a new religion would rather tend to increase,* especially as the large sums bestowed by the richer on the poorer brethren could not but weaken the principle that spurs man to industry. So Theodoret well observes: χαρηγείν συνέβαιν γάρ, τοὺς μὲν φιλοτίμους τοῖς δειμένοις τὴν κρήτην, τοὺς δὲ διὰ τὴν τούτων φιλοτιμίαν ἀμέλειαν τῆς ἐργασίας εἰκότως τοῖς κατέκεινος ἐπήμεσε, καὶ τούτως τὰ πρόσφορα συνεβούλευσε.

The phrase πράσσειν τὰ άδια is partly exegetical of ἰσωχάζειν. Thus Hesych. joins: ἰδιοπαραγείν, ἱδια πράσσειν ἰσωχάζειν. To which may be added Plato 680 ά. ἰσωχίαν ἔχων καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πράτταν. Thucyd. L. 1, 32. where are joined ἰδιοπαραγεμενεῖν and ἰσωχάζειν. And elsewhere Thucyd. has ἰσωχίαν ἀπραγμάκη. But it is especially levelled against a pragmatical and meddlesome spirit. “So (observes Grot.) those who act otherwise are called ἀλλοτριωστικοί, 1 Pet. 4, 15., περιεργαζόμενοι, 2 Thess. 3, 11. By the Classical writers such are called πολυπράγμων. See Hom. Od.

* Not to mention that the introduction of knowledge and intellectual cultivation to an uninformed mind is apt to unsettle it, and indispose it to secular occupation, especially manual labour. Would to God that those who hurry forward plans for the unlimited intellectual instruction of the labouring classes would think of this! In which view it may not be improper to introduce an observation made by me eleven years ago in an Episcopal Visitation Sermon, p. 35. “Highly does it behove us (the Clergy) to watch the possible dangers of such experiments as are now making on the lower classes by general education, and to take especial care that their minds be largely stored with the sound and useful Christian knowledge provided for them in the Tracts of our venerable Church Society. By thus adapting the education of the poor to their actual condition, as well as to the peculiar exigencies of our own times, we shall form a rising generation conscientiously attached to our laws and our Church; rooted in Christian faith, and zealous of those good works which are the surest proofs of its sincerity, and the fairest fruits of its efficacy.” Some of the dangers to which I have there adverted have become manifest, and others are disclosing themselves; and therefore it may not be unseasonable thus to repeat these representations; especially as the above view is confirmed by the recent opinion of an eminent Prelate: “Whether the experiment of universal education shall be productive of good or evil depends upon the Clergy.” Bp. Blomfield's Charge at his Primary Visitation.

11. καὶ ἐργάζεσθαι ταῖς ἰδίαις χερεῖν ὑμῶν. It is strange that Whitby should take this to be an injunction to work themselves, and not leave all to their slaves. An interpretation which, if it were admitted, would prove too much; for as to the limitation "and not leave all to their slaves," it will not consist with the sense in question, which could only be, do their own work, without putting any on their slaves, i.e. αὐτουργεῖν; so in Thucyd. 1, 141. οἱ αὐτουργαὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων (where I shall have much to annotate). But this the Apostle could not mean; nor is it likely that the Thessalonian Christians, who were mostly of the poorer class, employed slaves. The term ἐργάζεσθαι ταῖς χερεῖν, evidently denotes manual labour, whether agricultural, commercial, or handicraft, including what we call manufactures. The ἰδίαι hints at the contrary conduct, namely, living on the bounty of others. So that I cannot think, with Dr. Mackn., that it ought to be cancelled, on the authority of some MSS. and Fathers (for Versions are here no evidence). We may compare Eph. 4, 28. ἐργαζόμενος ταῖς χερεῖν, ἵνα ἔχη μεταδιδόναι τῷ χρείαν ἔχοντι, where see the notes. Of course the admonition could only have been intended for those whom it concerned, namely, the labouring classes; though labour, in a certain sense, is obligatory on all. So Benson, whose sensible remarks on this whole passage deserve attention.

12. ἵνα περιπατήτη—ἔχῃ. Here the Apostle suggests reasons for their so doing. The first clause is very similar to Col. 4, 5. ἐν σοφίᾳ περιπατεῖτε πρὸς τοὺς ἔξω, i.e. σοφῶς περιπατεῖτε, &c. The ὁ ἔξω are those out of the pale of the Church; as 1 Cor. 5, 12 and 13, &c. Εἰσ κημῶν. The phrase εἰσ κημῶν


118 1 THESSALONIANS, CHAP. IV.

περιπατεῖν also occurs at 1 Cor. 14, 40. Rom. 13, 13. and signifies to act decorously and creditably. This is not, with most Commentators, to be referred solely to what is implied in the words following καὶ μηδενὸς χρείαν ἔχοντε (though mendicity would be a great discredit to the Christian profession), but to all that went before; for by cultivating quiet, orderly, and industrious habits they could not but gain the good opinion of all classes of the Heathens, as being estimable in all relations of life, both political and civil.

The words καὶ μηδενὸς χρείαν ἔχοντε serve to suggest another reason for industry, namely, the not being beholden to any man for a subsistence. At μηδενὸς I would supply, not ἀνθρώπος, but πράγματος. And I would not understand it (with Theophyl. and some moderns) of begging from Heathens (which, we may suppose, would be little likely), but begging at all: for even living on the alms of Christian brethren would be discreditable in respect to the Heathens; since reason itself would suggest to them how much at variance this is with the principles of virtue and natural religion.∗

13—18. The Apostle had intimated that he wished to make the Thessalonians another visit, in order to perfect that which was lacking in their faith. Part of what he says here seems to be what he further wanted to teach them.† But having heard of their beha-

∗ It is obvious how equally this will apply to the practice of a Church which fosters and rears up swarms of lazy drones in her begging Friars; a practice here even disapproved of by Theophyl., who occasionally countenances monkeyry. His words are these: Εἰ γάρ οἱ πιστοὶ σκανδαλίζονται, διὰν ἱδοιν ἄνθρωπον ὑγιὴ ἑπαρ- τούντα, (διὸ καὶ Χριστιανόροι τοῦ τοιούτου καλοῦς) πολλῷ μᾶλ- λον οἱ ἀπιστοὶ. It is only surprising how practices so inconsis-tent with the Apostle's words should ever have been introduced. The following sentiment of a most enlightened Jew is highly honourable to him, and would scarcely have been unworthy of the Apostle himself: "He that so gives himself to the study of the Law as to neglect his own proper business, and live upon alms, extinguishes the light of religion, and brings evil upon himself, and loss of life in a future state." Maimonides de Studio Legis, ch. 3. § 8.

† So Theophyl.: Εἰ γάρ καὶ ἢν αὐτοῖς περὶ τούτον διαλέχεται, δήμως τῶν μυστηρίων τι μέλλει ἀνακαλύψαι.
viour on the death of their Christian friends, he would not defer giving them this admonition, and further instruction, till he could go to them in person; but thought fit to write what is contained in this section 13—18.

Their heathen neighbours, upon the death of their friends, hired men to play, in a mournful manner, upon a pipe or trumpet; and they hired women, also, to shed tears, howl, beat their breasts, tear their hair, and the like, to increase the lamentation. These attended soon after the person expired. When the corpse was carried out to burial, they tore off their hair, rent their garments, cut their flesh, especially their hands and arms, and tore their cheeks. At the grave they set down the corpse, and went round the bier, or round the grave after the corpse was interred; and, for some time after, they abstained from their usual food and lived upon lentils, pulse, beans, and some of the meanest and coarsest diet. These were originally the customs of the Heathens; though they were not the same in all countries. But, in process of time, many of them were imitated by the Jews. (See Lev. 19, 27, 29, and 21, 5. Dent. 14, 1. Is. 15, 2. Jer. 16, 6, 7, and 41, 4, 5. and 48, 36, 37. Ezek. 7, 18. Amos 3, 10. Baruch 6, 31, 32. Matth. 9, 23. -Spencer de Leg. lib. p. 11, 35, &c. Herodot. L. 2. c. 35. and L. 6. c. 58.) And as those customs in lamenting for the dead were originally Heathen, they are here mentioned and condemned as such. For all the Jews, except the Sadducees, had hope of the resurrection of good men to an happy immortality; but the Heathens had no such hope. As the Christians at Thessalonica kept up those heathenish rites and customs, and sorrowed excessively upon the death of their Christian friends, the Apostle says three things to dry up their tears. 1st. He briefly repeats what he had already taught them concerning the resurrection of the pious dead to an happy immortality; in consequence of the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, and according to his frequent and express promise. 2dly. He makes this new discovery that the last generation should not die at all, but be, on a sudden, changed into incorruptible. 3dly. He adds another new discovery, viz. that those who are alive at Christ's second coming shall not anticipate the dead: but that, when the dead are raised, both shall be taken up together to meet the Lord.

Koppe, too, illustrates the scope and intent of this whole portion of Scripture in a long and laboured annotation, to which I can only refer.

The remarks of the learned Commentator are certainly very ingenious, and, indeed, instructive, but in some respects too fanciful. They bear some resemblance to that conjecture of Saurin (Serm. 6. No. 1.), that the desire which prevailed in Christians to see Christ when he should appear for judgment, made them lament those of their brethren who died, as it were, cut off from that hope; in reference to which he assures them that they shall be on a level with their brethren thus found alive." But, as Doddrr. observes, it may be questioned whether on this hypothesis the Apostle does not
indirectly tell them that there was no particular room for such lamentations, as they themselves, and many succeeding generations, might die before the coming of our Lord.

13. οὐ δὲ ὑπὸ ἀγνοεῖν. A formula not unfrequent with the Apostle (as Rom. 1, 13. 11, 25. 1 Cor. 12, 1. 2 Cor. 1, 8., &c.), in which there is a meiosis for, "I would have you to well know and attend to this admonition." Περὶ τῶν κοιμημένων, "respecting the dead (among you)." A common euphemism, occurring in Matt. 9, 24. Luke 8, 52. Joh. 11, 4. 11, 13 & 14. 1 Cor. 15, 20. The reading κοιμημένων, found in some MSS. and Fathers, and approved by Rosenm., is a needless emendation. Κοιμημένων signifies those who have died, the dead, of course including all those who shall die. From ignorance of the nature of this term Benson trifles egregiously.

15. ἵνα μὴ λυπηθεῖ, "that ye be not (excessively) grieved." So Theodoret: οὐ παθηλῶς καλός τῷ λυπῆ, ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀμέτρως ἐκθάλλει, καὶ τῇ τῶν ἀκατάσκησι τῶν εὐθείων ὑψαγωγεῖ, οἱ γὰρ ταύτην οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἀλλ' ἔχουσι τῆς ἀμέτρου λύπης ἀκατάσκησι. It is well observed by Benson, "that Christianity aims not at the rooting out the passions, appetites, and affections; but to moderate and duly regulate them." By the oi λαϊκοί are meant those out of the pale of Christianity, whether Heathens or Jews. Οἱ μὴ ἔχουσιν ἔλεης, i.e. (as Grot., Benson, and Koppe explain) "who have not a sure (i.e. a Christian) hope." For the Heathens had none, and the Jews a very faint one; at least if we may judge from the excessive grief which they indulged at funerals. Benson would confine the oi λαϊκοί to the Gentiles, and not include the Jews. But, as Grot. and Koppe rightly observe, the term must here have the same extent of signification as oi ἔξω just before. And so it is used at Eph. 2, 3. & 4, 17. and infra 5, 6. By the ἔλεης (I repeat) is meant a sure and well grounded hope and expectation, and the whole phrase must be taken in a popular sense. For (as Benson observes) that even the Heathens hoped that the
soul would survive the body, is abundantly evident from their writings. (See more in the note of the learned Doctor.*)

14. εἰ γὰρ πιστεύομεν—ἀξεῖ σὺν αὐτῷ. There is no reason to take γὰρ (with Koppe and Benson) as a particle of transition; and εἰ for ὡς. We have here an argumentum ex loco parium ductum, as Crell. says, (whom see). The construction and course of reasoning will be sufficiently plain, if in the second member we supply, not πιστεύομεν, but πιστεύωμεν, and render: "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, so also (must we believe) that God will raise up those who sleep in Jesus, together with him." The argument is popular, and like that at 1 Cor. c. 15., where see the notes. Διὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. Of this the sense above expressed seems to be the most natural; and it is supported by the authority of many antients, and most moderns. And so Koppe, who compares the διὰ to the Heb. ו (which the

* There would be no end (he says) of transcribing passages from Plato, Xenophon, Cicero, &c., to show that they had that hope. The Greek and Roman Philosophers, excepting the Epicureans and Sceptics, and a few others, believed in a future state. "Indeed (continues Dr. Benson) the vulgar had gross conceptions of the future state, owing, in a great measure, to the mythological and symbolical representations of the poets and philosophers, and which they explained only to their learned hearers. And the exoteric and esoteric philosophy had a reference only to the difference of the vulgar and political from the philosophical notions of a future state, and not at all to the reality and belief in it, which was always believed, in different ways of explication, by the learned and unlearned, by the poets and philosophers, as well as by the common people. (See Mr. Jackson, ibid.) However, as their notions of the future state were generally dark and cloudy, low and grovelling; as their best philosophers sometimes expressed themselves with great difficulty and hesitation, and their poets gave themselves such unbounded licence; the people were very much confounded, and, at certain intervals, ready to fear that death might prove an utter extinction of the man. That was the spirit of bondage which created the most uneasy and distressing fears: but Christianity has dissipated those fears, and brings with it the spirit of adoption, whereby we look upon our God as our Father, who will raise us from the dead, and put us in possession of the most pure and virtuous enjoyments, and that for ever."
Syriac has here), which often means ἐν. The διὰ may, however, with some antients and moderns, be taken in the sense of per; though (as Koppe observes) somewhat harshly. See the instructive note of Benson.

15. τούτο γάρ—κοιμηθέντας, "For this, moreover, I tell you, on the authority of the Lord, that such of us as shall be left alive by the Lord, will not anticipate those who are then dead," namely, in being glorified. 'Εν λόγῳ Κυρίου. It is well observed by Benson that St. Paul uses this phrase in allusion to that with which the Prophets prefaced their messages (See 1 Kings 13, 17 & 18. 20, 35.), to indicate that what he was about to say was not his own invention, but a Divine revelation. In what way the revelation was made, whether by the words of Christ himself, or through the medium of the Holy Spirit, we know not. Chrysost. and Theophyl. say: ἣτοις ἠκούσε παρὰ τοῦ διδασκάλου, ἀσπέρ κακεῖνοι. Μακάριον ἐστι διὸναι μάλλον ἢ λαμβάνειν. In either case it was the word of the Lord, and consequently (as Doddr. remarks) "there can be no room to suppose St. Paul mistaken in any circumstance of the ensuing account."

15. ημείς οἱ ζῶντες, οἱ περιείπτομενοι. On the sense of ημείς οἱ ζῶντες, &c. Commentators are not agreed. Many moderns, taking the words in their full sense, think they express the Apostle’s belief that he and some of them should survive until the day of the Lord. On the other hand, the antients and most moderus think he uses the figure κοινωσίας to denote the Christians who should be alive at the last day. So Theophyl.: 'Ημεῖς δὲ οἱ ζῶντες, λέγων, οἱ περὶ έαυτοῦ φησιν (οίδε γὰρ ἄχρι τῆς ἀναστάσεως ἐμελλε δὴν) ἀλλὰ τοὺς πιστοὺς λέγει· διὸ προσέθηκεν, οἱ περιείπτομενοι εἰς τὴν παρούσιαν τοῦ Κυρίου. 'Εν γὰρ τῷ έαυτοῦ προσέκαθεν πάντας τοὺς τότε εὐριβησομένους ζῶντας δηλοῖ. Μεθοδός δὲ ὁ μακάριος, ζῶντας, τὰς ψυχὰς λέγει. See also Chrys., Oecumen., and Theodoret. On this side of the question there is a powerful annotation
by Dr. Benson, in which he has been more successful in showing that there is no proof that St. Paul and the other Apostles supposed the day of judgment was at hand (on which see also Doddr.), than in establishing the κοινωσία in question. I can only refer the reader to his valuable note; and it is impossible for me to enter at large into so extensive a question, and one so little connected with a critical digest of annotation. I will only say that the κοινωσία cannot (I think) be admitted, for the reasons given by Grot. But it seems prudent to steer a middle course between the two extremes, and suppose (as we well may) that though the ημέρα does not imply that the Apostle thought he should live till the last day, yet that he thought it possible the last day was so near at hand that some then living might see it, and having no certain information, he expresses himself indefinitely. And surely (to use the words of Doddr.) an ignorance on this point was by no means inconsistent with a knowledge of whatever was necessary to the preaching of the Gospel. Compare Mark 13, 32. and 1 Cor. 15, 51. It must, however, be observed, that all that is here said has reference (as at 1 Cor. 15.) to the case of the righteous.

15. οἱ περιλειτόμεναι, "we who are survivors." Εἰς ταρασίαν, "unto the coming." Οὐ μὴ φθάσωμεν τῶς κοιμηθέντας, "shall by no means anticipate the dead (in our assuming glorified bodies)." Οὐ μὴ, by no means. See the note on 1 Cor. 15. Wets. here remarks: "Si animae piorum, quamprimum ex corpore excedunt, in coelum avolant, et cum Christo vivunt, hanc doctrinam videtur nunc debuisse Paulum inculcare Thessalonicensibus; imo si hac doctrinâ ex institutione Apostolorum ab initio imbuti fuissent, concipi nequit, quomodo fieri potuerit, ut in eam sententiam propensiones essent, quae statuit, superstites citius quam mortuos ad Christum perventus."

16. δὲ αὐτὸς ὁ Κύριος ἐν κελεύσματι—οὐρανῷ. Here
(as Koppe observes) we have a description of the solemn advent of Christ, expressed by images and types derived from the triumphal entrance of a human king taking possession of a kingdom with an armed force. Ἐν κελεύσματι, ἐν φωνῇ ἄρχαγγέλου, καὶ ἐν σάλπιγγι Θεοῦ. Koppe and Rosenm. think that this is for ἐν κελεύσματι διὰ φωνῆς ἄρχαγγέλου καὶ σάλπιγγι. Which is preferable to the mode of interpretation adopted by Grot., who takes ἐν κελεύσματι, with the Vulg., in the sense in jussu, also countenanced by the Syriac Translators. They probably read κελεύσματι. One thing is plain, that the ἐν answers to the Heb. מ, by, at; and ἐν κελεύσματι nearly corresponds to the Classical phrase ἀπὸ κελεύσματος, of which examples in abundance are adduced by Wets. and others, from which it appears to have denoted that loud shout by which soldiers or sailors excited themselves on rushing to battle; or by which associated labourers encourage themselves to any conjoint effort of strength; or, in a general way, any loud shout of a single individual, as of a boatswain, which was (I think) uttered with a speaking trumpet. However, it seems prudent not to confound the three particulars together; though to thoroughly comprehend the mode of their operation it were vain to attempt, and on so awful a subject it behoves us reverently to suppress prying curiosity. Who, for instance, is meant by ἄρχαγγέλου? An archangel. I dare not venture even to conjecture. Certainly not (as Pierce and others suppose) Christ. Nor can I consent, with most recent Commentators, to decline the difficulty by sinking all into metaphor and figure. Thus Benson: "The coming of Christ, as universal judge, will be very public and magnificent; and all mankind shall be suffered to appear before him." If I might venture to express a conjecture, I should suggest that possibly by the κελεύσματι may be meant some inexpressibly awful crash of thunder, accompanied, perhaps, with a pealing roar from most universal subterraneous convulsions, which, even in
the ordinary course of nature, as we learn from travellers (see Humboldt on the Andes), exceed the noise produced by the discharge of a whole park of artillery!

16. καὶ οἱ νεκροὶ ἐν Χριστῷ ἀναστήσονται πρῶτον. By the dead in Christ are evidently meant those that die in the faith and fear of Christ, i.e. faithful Christians. For, as the best Commentators are agreed, nothing is either here, or at 1 Cor. 15., said of the wicked, dead or living (on which Mackn. has many needless speculations); as the description of their case could have been no consolation to Christians under the loss of friends. These, then, it is said, shall rise first.

17. ἀκοα οὖν αὐτοὶς ἀρπαγησόμεθα ἐν νεφέλαις εἰς ἀπαντησιν τοῦ Κυρίου εἰς ἀέρα, “Then we who are left alive shall be caught up together with him to the clouds, in order to meet the Lord in the air.” The ἀκοα σον is a stronger expression than ἀκοα, or σον singly. Ἀπ. is for ἀναρπ. On the mode in which this is to be effected Commentators variously speculate. At ἐν νεφέλαις Koppe supplies ὄχλοςαντες (on which may be compared Ps. 68, 4. and Is. 19, 1.). And so most Commentators, who render: “in nubibus.” But I prefer, with others, in nubes, unto the clouds, which the nature of the preceding verb seems to require. Unless εἰς ἀέρα be construed (as it is done by Rosenm. and others) with ἀναρπ. But this is a violent and unnecessary hyperbaton. Εἰς ἀπαντησιν τοῦ Κυρίου. A phrase plainly Hebraic (with which Koppe compares the Heb. רע נראת לא), for ἀπαντησάντες τῷ Κυρίῳ. The being caught up and introduced to the Lord in the air is (as Theophyl. observes) a token of honour, as opposed to the state of the wicked, who shall await the Judge below.

17. καὶ οὖν, “And then.” A sense common after καὶ, on which I have before treated. Πάντοτε, everlastingly. The expression σον Κυρίῳ (which, as Theophyl. says, implies τὸ κεφαλαῖον τῶν ἀγαθῶν καρπώσθαι) denotes participation in kingdom, glory, and
felicity. See Joh. 14, 2 & 3. 17, 29. 2 Tim. 2, 12; Rom. 8, 17. It may, however, be collected from these words (as Whitby thinks) that even the souls of the faithful are not with the Lord, or in his celestial presence before the resurrection.

18. ἡστε παρακάλειτε ἀλλήλους ἐν τοῖς λόγοις τούτοις, "So then (this being the case) console each other (ye who are troubled) with these (comforting) sayings and assurances."

CHAP. V.

VERSE 1. περὶ δὲ τῶν χρόνων—γράφεσθαι. As the Apostle had, in the last section, treated of the second coming of Christ, of the resurrection of the pious dead, of the transformation of the living, and of their being all made happy with Christ; it would be likely enough that persons of too curious and inquisitive a temper would be ready to inquire (as our Lord's disciples did, Matt. 24, 3.), "Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of Christ's coming, and of the end of the world?" He therefore (ver. 1—11.) endeavours to divert their minds from such an improper enquiry to something of more moment; viz. that they should live such an holy life as to be always prepared for that coming of Christ, which, whenever it happens, will surprise the wicked world, but be unspeakable joy to the righteous. (Benson.)

It is not, Koppe thinks, necessary to nicely discriminate between the senses of χρόνων and καλρων; since they are often confounded in the New Testament. (See Schleus. Lex. on these words.) Yet as καλρος does sometimes, in the New Testament, denote the temporal opportunum, or the critical season for doing any thing, so, I think, with most Commentators, it may have that sense here. I would render: "Of the time and exact season of Christ's coming." See Pole's Syn. Οὐ χρέων ἔχετε γράφεσθαι. On this syntax see the note supra 4, 9. The
expression signifies, "it is unnecessary;" and perhaps it may be put by meiosis (as the antients and Zanch think) it were useless, nay improper, περιττῶν καὶ ἀνύμφετον.

2. αὐτὸς γὰρ ἀκριβῶς οἴδατε, "Ye yourselves know all that is necessary, and what our Lord hath told you." "Ὅτι ἡ ἡμέρα Κυρίου—ἐρχεῖται. By the day of the Lord is not meant (as Hamm. and Schoettg. suppose) that of the destruction of Jerusalem, nor (as Whitby) of the destruction of Jerusalem and also the last advent, but solely the latter. In οἴδατε there is an allusion to what is recorded in Matt. 24, 43., and elsewhere. Ἐρχεῖται, "is to come."

3. ἄταν γὰρ λέγωσιν—ἐκφύγωσιν. The Apostle now proceeds to illustrate the effect of the sudden advent of the Lord: but in order to make his remarks the more impressive,* he adverts solely to its effect on the secure, careless, and unprepared, i. e. the wicked. And so our Lord speaks of it, Matt. 24, 38., with which compare Jer. 49, 24. See Benson.

At εἰρήνη and ἀσφάλεια must be understood ἔστι. See Ez. 13, 10. The ἀλέθρον signifies not so much destruction, as perdition, and that judicial; as appears from the nature of the thing, and from 2 Thess. 1, 9. ἀλέθρον αἰῶνοι. 1 Tim. 5, 9. εἰς ἀλέθρον καὶ ἀτολλειαν. Hesych. ἀλέθρον, eis ἀθὴν. Theodoret well paraphrases: τῆς θεογνωσίας τὴν ἀκτίνα δεξαμενον, φεύγετε τὰ τοῦ σκότου ἐπιτηδεύματα, ίνα μὴ ἐξαπιναλως ὑμῖν ἐπενεχθῇ τῆς τιμωρίας ἡ ψῆφος.

Αἰφνίδιος, sudden, unexpected. A very frequent sense; so that the examples adduced by the Philologists are superfluous. Compare Rom. 13, 12.

4, 5. ὑμεῖς—καταλάβη. The comparison of Christ's

* And also, it should seem, to give a hint with respect to the fate of the wicked at the great day, who were not adverted to in the preceding passage on the resurrection, &c. It is here remarked by Koppe: "Cum hoc extremo Christi adventu, necessario conjunctus fore credebatur hostium ejus interitus; similitudine iterum a rege humano sumptâ, qui regno feliciter occupato imperii sui rebelles poenis ac suppliciis multare solet."
sudden advent to the coming of a thief in the night, seems to have suggested the occasion of expressing by phrases taken from the shining brightness of light and day, the mind of Christians fully prepared by his Apostolical instruction for this awful event. (Koppe.)

The Apostle having compared our Lord's sudden and unexpected coming to judgment to a thief's coming in the night, from thence takes occasion to call such as were ignorant of the Divine will, children of night and of darkness; and, by way of opposition, such as were illuminated with the knowledge of it, children of light and of day: and this allusion he carries on, ver. 4—10. (Benson.)

Ἀμέσως is emphatical; and σκότους signifies wilful ignorance of divine truths, with an adjunct notion of the vice and hardness of heart accompanying it. So Theophyl. : οὗ σκοτεινὸν καὶ ἀκάθαρτον ἔχετε βίον. The Apostle's meaning is not very obscure; though in the use of the metaphor there is somewhat of confusion. Rosenm. explains thus: "To those who are already in light, light is not troublesome and unexpected; so neither to you Christians will that day be unwelcome or unexpected, in which every one's life shall be made manifest." I would here compare Cic. ad Attic. 10, 8. Non fuisset et illa nox tam acerba Africano, sapientissimo viro, non tam dirus ille dies Sullacas calidissimo viro C. Mario, si nihil utrumque eorum fessillisset.

From the day of the Lord the Apostle then passes to the general notion of day, 5—8. In the plural οὐοι and φῶς, the best Commentators recognise a Hebraism, by which ב (son) expresses any sort of close connection and strong similarity; so that by οὐοι φῶς are meant those endowed with the light of the Gospel. So οὐοι ἀκεφελιὰς at Eph. 2, 2., and ἀκεφελία at 2 Thess. 2, 3.

6, 7. In these verses is continued the allusion to night and day, of which the former is given to indulgence, by the sensual to drunkenness, &c.; and
by all to security and sleep. So Benson: “The Apostle, having compared Christ’s coming to that of a thief in the night, he then represented bad men as children of darkness, liable to be surprised and destroyed; and good Christians, as children of light and of day. That led him to take notice how men commonly spend the night, in sleeping or drunkenness. From thence he took occasion to recommend to Christians, who are children of day, to behave accordingly, to watch and be sober.”

The best Commentators are agreed that καθευδ. answers to the term steretere of the Latin; q. d. “Let us not doxe and nod in thoughtlessness and vice, but let us watch and be wakeful and sober.” Γρηγορ. is equivalent to ἄγωρην in Luke 31, 36. where see the note. The metaphorical sense here of νίφεω is too well known to need illustration. One example will suffice. Plut. 841. νίφεω λέγων καὶ ἄγωρην, ὅπως ἡγί τοῖς ἄλλοις μεθύει καὶ καθευδεῖ. Both words are joined in 1 Pet. 5, 8. Koppe observes, that after removing the metaphor, the sense of the two expressions will be as follows: “sullers et strenuus esse in bene honestèque agendo; et in devitandis vitis ac sceleribus quibusvis esse diligentis.” And he renders the words of ver. 7.: “Negligens esse in rectè agendo, vitiiisque indulgere, homines tantum eos decet, qui dei voluntatem de eo, quod agendum aut omnitendum sit, non fuerunt edocti.”

With respect to the νουκτὸς μεθύουσιν, it may be observed, with Raphel, that the being drunken in the day time was thought the greatest disgrace. And Wets. cites Polyb. Exc. Leg. 8. ἐκπαθή δὲ γεγονότα καὶ πρὸς τᾶς ἀκρατοποιίας, ὡστε καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν πλεονάκις μεθύοντα καταφαίγεσθαι τοῖς φῖλοις. Arp. lej. scortis et diurnis potationibus exercitatus. To which I add Athen. 483 σ. οὐκ ἐστ' ἀποτάκτου, Ἡμέρα δινωθαί σώμα ἀμέτρουσι πότοις. Hor. Sat. 1. Ebrius et, magnum quod dedecus, obambulet Ante noctem lascibus. Plato Com. ap. Athen. 279 σ. πότους ἐμβίωσεν .

Vol. VIII.
γούμενοι τίν ἐν ἡμέρα τρεφόμενος. 8. ἡμεῖς δὲ—ἐλεπίδα σωτηρίας. The Apostle now glides into another and favourite comparison (compare Eph. 6, 14. and Is. 11, 5. 59, 17.), taken from armour, sheathed in which, and prepared for battle, the soldier encounters all perils, till he gain the victory. Then he shows how Christians ought to prepare themselves for that day, namely, by faith, love, and hope. (Koppe and Rosenm.)

Πιστίς, firm persuasion of the Messiahship of Jesus, and constancy in supporting it under calamity and persecution. Ἀγάπη, “love and good will to all men, both Christians and others. Ἐλεπίδα σωτηρίας, “a lively hope of finally obtaining the eternal rewards promised to Christian obedience in the Messiah’s kingdom.” See Benson. And compare Hebr. 6, 19. The article at ἐλπ. and σωτ. would have been better; as in Jos. 1319, 8. ὡς τοῦ θεοῦ τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς σωτηρίας.

The ratio of the allusions in the breast-plate and helmet, it is unnecessary to minutely discuss; since all is plain and obvious, and it may suffice to refer to the parallel passage of Eph. 6, 11.; and I will only add that the words of the present confirm my criticism on those of that passage, that the Apostle only intended to represent the defensive supports of the Gospel; and this will be the best answer to the question often proposed and anxiously debated, why the Apostle has here altered the particulars of the comparison, and somewhat varied their application?

9, 10. These verses, Koppe observes, are both especially to be referred to the ἐλπ. σωτηρίας at ver. 8.; and he gives the following as the general sense: “spe futurâ felicitatis verâ et jure suo possunt Christiani animum inter calamitates erigere, quippe voluntate et promissis divinis eadem nitatur.” With the θεός Koppe and Rosenm. compare a similar use of the Hebr. ὑπόσκασθαι, ὑποταγεῖν, appoint and destine, Gen. 17, 5. Jer. 1, 5. ὁργὴν, punishment; as 1, 10. The
I Thessalonians, Chap. V.  

περιτολήσω is for εἰς τὸ περιτολείσθαι, and accommodated to ἢγγ. The phrase, however, is often used, as 2 Thess. 2, 14. and Hebr. 10, 39. Benson explains: “The design of God in sending his son into this world, was not to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved. He did not reveal the Gospel unto mankind, that they might sin with the greater aggravation, and so be the more severely punished. But the motive was love, and the design was mercy. And he hath appointed none to wrath but such as wilfully and obstinately refuse his gracious offers, and persist in vice and wickedness.” See his numerous Scriptural proofs. Theophyl. draws the following conclusion: Ὥφείλωμεν οὖν ἐλπίζειν ἐν κινδύνοις χριστά καὶ μεγάλα. Εἰ γὰρ ἐπιστεύσαμεν οτι τοῦ Θεοῦ οὐκ ἐφέστηκα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, ἐλπίζομεν οτι καὶ πολλα μᾶλλον τῶν κινδύνων τούτων ἐξελεῖται.

With respect to the words τοῦ ἀποδιανότος—ἐξασμεν, I would observe that the antients rightly considered γρηγ. and καθ. as put for ἐξασμεν and ἀποδιανομεν; and they notice the antanaclasis. This, too, is supported by the best modern Commentators, of whom Benson has given the most satisfactory account of the sense. It is, therefore, strange that Whitby should have taken καθ. in the physical sense, and rendered γρηγορομεν, “be on our guard.” Benson explains the words ἔνα—ἐξασμεν as if they denoted the plan of salvation by Christ; which is not the case; and, what is worse, in laying down that plan the Doctor has omitted the fundamental doctrine of the atonement, and lowers the whole almost down to the level of Socinianism. The Apostle, however (as the best Commentators are agreed), only meant to say that whether we be alive, or dead, at that day, it matters not; the living with Christ, or enjoying eternal happiness with him (see supra 4, 17.), shall be equally our portion. So that (as Theoph. infers) “we may fearlessly meet dangers, or even death; for even if we die, we shall live, as he who so loved us as to die for us, liveth.”

κ 2
11. ἔδιδο παρακαλεῖτε—ποιεῖτε. Here we have a repetition, _per epanalepsin_, of what was said at 4, 18.; the intermediate matter on the suddenness of Christ’s coming, and the necessity of previous preparation, being in some measure parenthetical and digressive. In resuming, however, the thread of the discourse, the Apostle uses a metaphorical expression of great beauty, in which there is an architectural figure, such as in 1 Cor. 8, 1. 10, 23. 14, 17. and Jude 20., where see the notes. This _edifying one another_ (as Benson says) was, either by increasing one another’s knowledge, strengthening their faith and hope, or promoting their holiness.

_Eis τὸν ἔνα is for ἀλλήλους_: an idiom rare in the Classical writers; though Kypke cites Dionys. Hal. p. 134. ὅποτε ὑπὲρ ἀμαρτύρου συναλλάγματος ἀμφιλογών τι γένοιτο ἐν πρὸς ἑνα.

11. καθὼς καὶ ποιεῖτε, q. d. “I need hardly have given the exhortation, since ye already do this.” We may observe that this praise, mixed with the exhortation, is delicately thrown in, to make it the more effectual. Of which I have noted an example in Aristid. Τ. 1. 232, 11. σχέδιον δὲ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ἢ ποιεῖτε παρήγεσα. Grot. compares the adage: _σπευδόντα καὶ αὐτῶν ὀτρώνα._

12—14. Having exhorted them to comfort and edify one another, the Apostle adds other such exhortations as he found, from Timothy, were necessary. Lest they should imagine they had no occasion for religious teachers,* he enjoins them to show all due respect to their spiritual pastors and masters; and to _these_ he hints _their_ reciprocal duties to their _people_. (See Grot. and Benson.)

12. ἐρωτῶμεν ὑμᾶς, “we entreat you.” See 4, 1. Ἐδέναι. Grot. compares _respicere, spectare, peri—_

* So Theophyl._: ἵνα μὴ νομίσωσιν ὅτι εἰς τὸ διδασκάλου ἀξίωμα ἅπαντι άνήγαγε, καὶ κατεπαρθέων ἐκείνων, φησίν ὅτι εἰ καὶ ἦμι ἐπετρέψα τὴν ἀλλήλων οἰκειοσύνην, πλὴν παρακαλῶ ἵνα ἐκεῖνοι διὰ τιμῆς ἔχουσί πολλὰ γὰρ οἱ διδάσκαλοι υπομένειν ἀναγκάζονται ὑστερηθέντως, ἡ διὰ τιμῆς ἀνθρώπων μετρίως γοῦν ἐπικουρεῖ.
βλέπτων, and spectabilis. The recent Commentators explain it rationem habere. I conceive that the principal sense is that expressed by Theophyl., διὰ τιμῆς ἔχειν. So Hesiod, Op. 187. Some render it show gratitude to. The term indeed seems to include a mixture of respect, obedience, and gratitude shown especially in making due provision for their wants.

As to the persons of whom this is to be understood, the Apostle has been thought to advert to three distinct classes of spiritual pastors, viz. (to use the words of Mackn.) 1. Τοὺς κοπιώντας ἐν ὑμῖν, Those who laboured among them, in the works of the ministry, by preaching, catechising, and dispensing the sacraments. 2. Τοὺς προσταμένους ὑμῶν, Those who presided over them; that is, who in their public meetings for worship showed in what order individuals were to exercise their spiritual gifts; and appointed the places and times of those meetings. 3. Τοὺς νοθετοῦντας ὑμᾶς, Those who observed the behaviour of individuals, and gave to such as were faulty the admonitions and reproofs necessary to their amendment. "For νοθετέω (says he) signifies to admonish with reproof. See Tit. 3, 10." He thinks it probable that this office belonged to the Bishops. As to κοπιώντας, it is plain that, from the nature of the subject τῷ λόγῳ must be supplied. It is expressed in 1 Tim. 5, 17. The προσταμένοι are supposed by the best Commentators to be the same with προστρατεύσεις, ἐπισκόποι, πρεσβύτεροι, ποιμένες (Compare 1 Tim. 5, 17. and 3, 2. and Eph. 4, 11.), like the Jewish Archisynagogi. Koppe, however, maintains that the terms νοθετ. and προσταμένοι are not meant of various kinds of Presbyters (some Bishops, and others teachers, See Acts 20, 17. compared with 28, Phil. 1, 1. 1 Tim. 3, 2. seq.), but of the same persons comprehended, in this verse, under the more general term κοπιώντες. Kop. is indeed a very general term to denote "labouring in the promulgation of the Gospel;" as Rom. 16, 6 & 12. 1 Cor. 15, 10. 16. 16. Gal. 4, 11. Phil. 2, 16. Col. 1, 29. and 1 Tim. 4, 10. 5, 17. But, upon the whole, I see not how we can come to any determinate opinion on the nature of the ecclesiastical government of the Thessalonian church, for want of more exact information than we possess. Yet it seems probable that by κοπιώντες are denoted those who occupied the ordinary offices of teaching, and by the προστραμένοι, the rulers of the church; and that νοθετοῦντας is a general term applicable to both. I certainly see not how we can here recognise any Bishops or Bishop properly so called. Nor does there seem, as yet, to have been any Bishop appointed. "It was common (says Benson) with St. Paul to collect a church, and impart some spiritual gifts and miraculous powers unto them; and then leave them for some time, without ordaining Bishops and deacons among them. Acts 14, 1. 21, 23. 1 Tim. 5, 22. Tit. 1, 5. and many other places. How long they continued in that first state was according to circumstances. But, whenever things were found
to be in a proper situation, then the Apostle, or some of the Evangelists, his assistants, went and ordained some of the elders, or first converts, to be Bishops, and others to be Deacons." And so Whitby observes, that the Apostles, Prophets, Teachers, Evangelists, who were all extraordinary offices, are reckoned among those whom God had settled in the church, 1 Cor. 12, 24., and Christ ascending up high, had given for the edification of his body. Eph. 4, 11, 12.

"Some of these Prophets and Teachers (continues he) were in most churches, as at Antioch (Acts 13, 1.) and officiated in them (ver. 3.) at Rom. (12, 6 & 7.), at Corinth (1 Cor. 14.) and at Galatia. (See note on 6, 1.) Some of them were itinerants, sent by the Apostles, or Prophets, to teach other churches, and by the holy spirit separated to that work (Acts 13, 2, 3 & 4.). Exhorting and confirming the churches where they came, as being Prophets authorized so to do (Acts 16, 12.), and travelling up and down for the converting and establishing of the Gentiles (3 Joh. 7 & 8. See note on 1 Cor. 12, 28.). Of one of these two kinds of Prophets and Teachers, and spiritual men, the Apostle may here be understood." It is impossible for me to enter into so extensive a question here; but it seems highly probable that among these Episcopi one was appointed to preside, with the sole power of ordination and supreme government, so as to be what we call a Bishop. Which brings it to the same thing (though by a different way) as what the Commentators above mentioned contend for. See the note on Phil. 1, 1.

18. καὶ ἠγείρθαι αὐτοῦ ὑπὲρ ἐκκλησίαν ἐν ἁγίᾳ. This does not simply signify "love them;" as many explain. It answers to the Classical phrase περὶ πλείονος ἠγείρθαι, or ποιεῖται, make much of, hold in honour. Yet something more is meant: and I cannot but consider the clause as consisting of two blended into one, and I would render it, "make much of, respect and love them." Which, of course, includes providing for their honourable sustenance; and this seems to be suggested by the διὰ τὸ ἔργον. Though even the honouring might include it. Thus (as Koppe remarks) at 1 Tim. 5, 17. we have τῷ ἐργῷ τῶν προστατῶν, which plainly signifies, "provide him with sustenance." See also Matt. 15, 4. The ἔργον denotes the work and office, whether of instruction, or of government, which they exercise.

18. ἔργονετε ἐν ἐαυτοῖς. The reading αὐτοῖς, the rulers, though very specious, can by no means be admitted, and seems to have arisen from emendation. The common reading yields the most extensive, and
therefore the best sense (for it includes the other); yet, I think, the words are usually too much limited in the explanation, as we had here only an admonition to the congregation at large. "For (says Benson, from Est.) if the people quarrel among themselves, their Pastors cannot have much esteem, nor do much good." Which is very true: but not, I think, the truth meant by the Apostle. The admonition was (I conceive) intended both for the rulers and the congregation, on whom it especially enjoined the cultivation of peace and concord, namely, by making mutual sacrifices for that purpose, or, as the Apostle says at Eph. 4, 3. ἀνεχόμενοι ἀλλήλων ἐν ἀγάπῃ σπουδάζοντες τιμεῖν τὴν ἐνότητα τοῦ πνεύματος ἐν τῷ συνδεσμῷ τῆς εἰρήνης.

14. παρακαλοῦμεν δὲ ὑμᾶς, ἀδελφοί, νουθετεῖτε τοὺς ἀνάκτοις. The Apostle (as usual) after the general precepts, subjoins such as are most suitable to those times and places.

On the persons here addressed the Commentators are not agreed. The antients and some moderns, as Est., Zanch, and Benson, think the spiritual rulers. Others, the people only. (See Doddr.) But this, from the nature of the expressions, seems very improbable. The former opinion is undoubtedly the best founded; but we may very well suppose both to be meant; though chiefly the spiritual rulers. The same word ἀδελφοί being used, as at ver. 12., when addressing the people, will prove nothing; since the Apostle so perpetually varies his phraseology. Besides, the term νουθετεῖτε, (the same as that used in the preceding verse of the rulers,) shows that they are chiefly had in view. Moreover, the μακροθυμεῖτε πρὸς πάντας seems especially appropriate to ministers; since, in order to preserve peace with their congregations, such must often exercise this μακροθυμία. And the spiritual consolation and support may, indeed, be administered to the faint-hearted and weak by others as well as the ministers; though surely by them most efficaciously. And (as Benson
observes) the instructions or admonitions given by parents to their children, or by private Christians to one another, are not inconsistent with those given by ministers to the body of the Christian people.”

Τωθετερ imports such reproof and admonition as is calculated to recal any one to a right hand, and produce reformation; as Acts 20, 31. Rom. 15, 11. 1 Cor. 14, 14., where see the notes. This implies that it shall not be intemperate or harsh, but in the spirit of brotherly kindness. So 2 Thess. 3, 16. ουδετερετε ασ εδελφαν. And so the Psalmist: “Let not their precious balms break my head.” On the term vouβθ see the learned note of Krebs.

Ατακτωσ, unruly, disorderly. A term properly used of military and political subordination, but of general application; as will appear from Wetstein’s numerous examples. It here has reference to spiritual subordination, and also (as Benson thinks) being idle, neglecting their own proper business, being burthensome to others, and meddling with affairs which did not belong to them. See 1 Tim. 5, 18. 1 Thess. 4, 11 & 12., and more especially 2 Thess. 3, 6—12.

Οληγαψχωσ, the faint-hearted, pusillanimous, μικροψχωσι, as opposed to μεγαλψ. The term often occurs in the Sept. It here signifies those who are labouring under, and ready to sink under calamity. By the ασθ. are meant the weak in the faith, scrupulous in some respects, and wavering in others; as Rom. 14, 1. των αθενωντα τη πιστε προσλαμβανονται. See also 14, 15. 1 Cor. 8, 7. The term αντεχευον signifies, properly, “to hold up by sustaining with the hand;” but is often used metaphorically. By the παντας Benson understands all men, both Christians and those not so; as 3, 12., and the next verse. And this is confirmed by Theodoret and OEcumen. Benson remarks on the necessity for this patience and long-suffering in Pastors; since the prejudices of some, the stupidity of others, and the infirmities of all, call for tenderness and great patience.”
15—28. It is observed, by Bensón, that "the practical directions here given are some of them suited only to a church which had the χαρίσματα, or spiritual gifts; the others suited to all Christians." Compare Rom. 12, 17—19.

15. ὃ τε μὴ τες κακῶν ἂντὶ κακοῦ τινι ἀποδῶ, "See, mind," &c. It is plain that this address is not confined to the rulers, but meant for the people at large, i.e. both the classes above addressed, the pastor and the people. On the subject of retaliation I would refer to Max. Tyr. Diss. εἰ τὸν ἀδικήσαντα ἀνταδικητέον. I would also compare Thucyd. 1, 498, 3. Bekk., where, among other traits of the Athenians, is the following: ἀντιμιστηρισθείσαι τε τινα περὶ πλείωνος ἢ αὐτῶν μὴ προ-παθέων; aud Soph. OEd. c. 280. οὔδειν μοι μισθία τίσις ἔχεται ὃν προπάθη; τὸ τίνειν ἀπάτα τῇ ἀπάταις ἐτέραις ἐτέρα παραβαλλόμενα πόνον οὐ χάριν ἀντιδίδοσιν ἔχειν.

Διάκετε τὸ ἀγαθόν, "pursue, aim at, study to do." This is a stronger term than ποιεῖν. With respect to the ἀγαθόν, it is not to be taken with any philosophical refinements, or in the theological sense holiness, but merely in a popular one, as signifying kindness, &c., in opposition to evil of any kind. By the πάντως must be understood men universally, non-Christians as well as Christians, who are meant by the ἀλληλούς.

16. πάντως χαίρετε. It is strange that many learned Commentators (as Koppe and Rosenm.) should recognize in these words no more than a sort of good bye! "may you ever be prosperous and happy." And that the judicious Doddre. should think this may be the sense I am surprised. Nothing more frigid, low, and creeping was ever devised by those who labour under the cacoethes innovandi. The words are, as the Prince of Interpreters has shown, closely connected with the words preceding. Thus, after tracing the connexion, he observes (p. 212, 15.): ὅταν γὰρ τοιαύτην ἔχομεν ψυχήν, ἰδοτε μηδενε ἀμώνεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πάντως ἐνεργεῖτε, πάνθεν, εἰτέ μοι, τὸ τῆς λυπῆς κέντρον παρεισελθεῖν δυνάσθεται;
17, 11. ἀδιαλείπτως προσεύχεσθε. The modern Commentators here recognize no connexion: though it was, I think, correctly traced by Chrys., who observes that this shows the mode by which we may attain unto the last mentioned grace. For, as Theophyl. observes (from Chrys.), he who is accustomed to hold converse with God, and render thanks to Him for every thing, (as happening for his good,) will, it is evident, feel perpetual joy.

The ἀδιαλείπτως is usually regarded as an hyperbole, and interpreted of praying at all the set times of prayer. So Whitby. But this seems too formal. The expression rather signifies, “without any intermission of the habit of prayer, either at those set times which a conformity with external decorum may enjoin, or a regard to our individual wants, or the peculiarity of circumstances, whether of prosperity or adversity, may require. Compare Eph. 6, 18. and Col. 1, 3.”

* Benson, indeed, observes, “that it is unquestionably right to observe the Lord’s day every week, as the stated season for public worship, and particularly for prayer; to be frequently sending up pious breathings and holy ejaculations; to continue instant in prayer, though we should not receive an answer immediately; and
prayer, it were needless to adduce them. See Locke's Common Place Book.

The ἐν πάντι εὐχαριστεῖτε seems to be explanatory of the preceding. At ἐν παντὶ must be supplied χρόνῳ, τόπῳ, πράγματι, &c., "in all places and circumstances." So Whitby, "for sparing and preventing, for common and extraordinary, general and special, past and present, temporal and spiritual mercies; not only for prosperous and grateful, but also for afflicting providences, for chastisements and "reasonable corrections." Thus (we may conclude) all things will work for our good in the end, serving to make us holy here and happy hereafter."

18. τοῦτο γὰρ θέλημα Θεοῦ ἐν Χριστῷ Ι. εἰς ομάς. Here we have, (I think) a popular form of expression, importing, "for this is the will of God (signified by Jesus Christ) in regard to you; this is what God is pleased to order by Jesus Christ to be performed by you." The τοῦτο regards both the χαίρετε and the προσεύχεσθε, considered as forming one maxim. See the note on ver. 16.

19—22. These verses are regarded by Koppe as forming an independent portion, and having respect to the προφητεία and the other spiritual χαρίσματα not unfrequently granted to the Thessalonians also; as appears from 1, 5, 4, 8, &c. The ancient Commentators unite in taking το ἁμαρτα for το χαρισμα; and some, as OEcumen., take the expression το ἁμαρτα μὴ σβενωτε of suppressing the exercise of those gifts by turning away from and disallowing them. And so several moderns, as Whitby. But this seems harsh. Others, as Chrys. and Theoph., and most moderns (as Grot.) understand it of quenching more especially to be careful always to preserve an habitual frame of mind, suited to the performance of this duty of prayer. But none of these are here enjoined." It is scarcely possible to lay down a position more at variance with truth than this; as if family prayer alone were here intended! The Doctor's remarks, however, on the exercise of this highly important duty are deserving of attentive perusal. See also the note of Dr. Gloucester Ridley on D'Oyley.
or not supporting them in *themselves*, namely, by neglecting to use them, or by not using them aright. It is observed by Grot., that these gifts being originally imparted in the form of *fire*, are therefore aptly compared to it, and are very properly said to be *quenched*; as here; *or to be stirred up*; as 2 Thess. 1, 6. See also 4, 12. There is here, as Benson rightly remarks, *only an allusion* to the first method of imparting them; since, in the case of the Thessalonians and others, the gifts were not imparted by an immediate effusion from heaven. As to how they might be quenched, he observes, that pride, idleness, neglecting to make use of their spiritual gifts and miraculous powers, or attempting to make a wrong use of them, and all vice in general, tended thereto; but particularly apostacy from the Christian religion. The spiritual gifts (continues he), like the fire upon the altar, could be kindled only from heaven; but might be stirred up, fed with fuel, or quenched by men. On the other hand, reading the Scriptures, fervent, frequent prayer, an orderly and diligent use of their gifts and powers, to the conversion, instruction, or edification of others, joined with an holy life, was the way to stir or blow up the sacred fire, to preserve, and (if God saw proper) to increase in them the miraculous gifts. *To the objections of those who suppose that all these particulars relate to the duties of Christians in general, maintaining that otherwise these two verses would be a neglect of method, and a starting from the subject, he has well replied. “It is (says he) no more a starting from the subject than 1 Cor. 13. The Apostle wrote solely to the Thessalonians, and had their circumstances in view. Other churches or persons*

* Wets. has several examples of the phrase προφυμα σβεννυαν. But few are apposite; most of them signifying merely the dropping or lowering of a wind; others, the quenching of the spirit or life, like a lamp for want of oil, or by the excess of it. The only apposite one is Plut. Pyth. 402 Β. τοι πρεβασαν πανταπασιν άπεσεβενουν και της δυναμεις εκελολυναι.
are to apply those particulars to themselves as far as their circumstances are similar, and no further.” All this is very true; and yet the admonition may be applied, mutatis mutandis, to those influences of the spirit which were in after times given to every man to profit withal.

Most recent Foreign Commentators, as Noesselt and Rosenm., explain away the sense of πνεύμα.

20. προφητείας μη ἐξουθενεῖτε. This seems to me to be meant as a direction not to quench the Spirit in others: for προφητεία, being one of the principal of the gifts, seems to be put for all of them generally. As to the sense of the term here, on that I need not enlarge, since it is the same as at 1 Cor. 12—14, where I have fully discussed its meaning. Those celebrated chapters on the supernatural gifts are well said by Benson to be a full comment upon this brief direction. See also Phil. 1, 1—16. Eph. 4, 1—11. Rom. 12, 3—6. Koppe very well annotates thus: “Admonitio scripta iis, qui, ut ipsi singulari hujusmodi spiritus divini afflatu destituebantur, omniaque ex deliberandi et cogitandi subtilitate metiebantur, ita alios divinæ religionis veritatem magis sentiende quam tranquilli ratiocinando intelligentes contemnere, irridere, Fanaticorum nomine contumeliosè appelliare non verebantur.”

21. πάντα δοκιμάζετε τὸ καλὸν κατέχετε. Griesb. introduces a δὲ after the πάντα, on the authority of several MSS. and some Fathers (for Versions are here no evidence). But nothing can be more uncritical; since for its insertion we can easily account* (especially as most of the MSS. are such as have been systematically altered), but not for its omission, especially in so very many MSS. As to the reading δοκιμαζοντες, which is supported by several MSS., Editions, Fathers, and the Syriac Version, and is approved by Benson, it is plainly ex emendatione, and

* Namely, from a wish to shew its connection with the preceding.
was meant to show that the πάντα—κατέχετε are not separate directions, but closely connected. In short the common reading is sufficiently defended by the ἀσυνδετόν, which is evidently aimed at throughout the whole passage. I would point: πάντα δοκιμάζετε, τὸ καλὸν κατέχετε.

The ancients and all the best modern Commentators are agreed that the πάντα must not be taken generally (as it is done by some injudicious Commentators, nay, even Vorst., who understood it of opinions, as if δογματα were to be supplied; which would be a most arbitrary ellipsis), but be restricted to the preceding, i. e. all that is said by those called Prophets concerning the exercise of the spiritual gifts. So Theophyl. explains: καὶ τὰ ψευδά, καὶ τὰ ἀλήθη μετὰ δοκιμασίας κρίνετε, καὶ τότε τὸ δόξαν ὑμῖν καλὸν, τούτουτι, τὰς ἀληθείς προφητείας, κατέχετε, τούτουτι, τιμᾶτε, διὰ φρονίμου τουίσθε. And Theodoret: ἔμυον ὑμῖν διαγγέλωντι, τινα μὲν τὰ τοῦ θείου Πνεύματος, τινα δὲ τὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τὰ τῆς ἀκατάς τοίνυν ἀποκρίνεται, τὰ τῆς ἀληθείας κατέχετε. This (as Grot. and the best modern Commentators are agreed) relates to the διακρίσεις τῶν πνεύματων mentioned at 1 Cor. 12, 10 and 14, 29, where see the note. And so 1 Joh. 4, 1. δοκιμάζετε τὰ πνεύματα. For it appears (as Koppe observes,) that some persons, pretending to have the gifts of the Spirit, infected others with the contagion of error, and perhaps vice. Hence they were to be tried whether they spoke from the Holy Spirit, or from the motions of fanaticism.* At the

* This subject, of the infection of error and fanaticism, is indeed a curious and important one, and might furnish matter for a copious Essay. It may suffice for me to refer to Bp. Warburton on the Holy Spirit, p. 146. 12mo, and to Gesner, Isagog. vol. I. p. 505. where he says: “Est vera contagio, quae corripit interdum humanum genus.” And again: “Est contagio quaedam etiam opinionum, ut qui avertere volunt alicis ab sententia, ipsi incipient illi se dare.” Of the truth of these remarks the records of Ecclesiastical History (see Mosheim and Jortin) supply abundant melancholy proofs; and of the latter of them the Journals of Whitfield and Wesley furnish many examples which strikingly illustrate the frailty
same time this maxim may, doubtless, and with advantage, admit of a general application. And it is excellently remarked by Whitby, that the Apostle does not here bid the Guides of the Church try all things, and the people hold fast that which they delivered to them; but gives an injunction common to all Christians having their senses exercised to discern between good and evil, to all who are obliged to hold fast that which is good, and not to believe false Prophets; which is a strong argument for the perspicuity and the sufficiency of Holy Scripture for this work, and against the necessity of a living judge; for he that must try all things, must also try the doctrine of this living judge; and therefore, till he has made this trial, must not admit his doctrine as an article of the Christian Faith, for these words plainly teach that, “what we hold fast must be first tried.” That the antient Fathers allowed this δοκύμασια to the hearers of the Gospel preached, nay, even exhorted them to the exercise of it, is proved by the numerous citations from them here adduced by Whitby. How different from the spirit and practice of that Church which pretends so much veneration for the Fathers! Yet let us show that we can hold out religious as well as political toleration to those unlettered and rash brethren who evince little of the spirit, and indeed hold little of the language of toleration towards ourselves!

Wets. here compares Aristot. M. Moral. 1, 22.

of human nature, and the weakness of the human understanding. Hence the danger of colloquial disputations with fanatics, by which instances are frequent of well meaning persons being converted to those very fanatical tenets they meant to confute. This brings to my mind a most admirable epigram of the learned Dr. W. Alabaster, which to many of my readers (to nearly all of whom it is perhaps unknown) will, I am sure, be not unacceptable. “Bella inter gemino plus quam civilia fratres Traxerat ambiguaus Religionis apex. Ille Reformatus Fidei pro partibus instat; Iste reformandum denegat esse fidem. Propositis causae rationibus, alterutrinque Concurrentes pares, et cecidere pares. Quod fuit in votis, fratrem capit alter uterque; Quod fuit in fatis, perdit uterque fidem.”
where speaking of reason, he says: ἐκ δοκιμάζωτες τὸ καλὸν αἰσθήσια. To which I add Marc. Anton. 3, 6. ἀπλαίς καὶ ἀδελφοίς ἔκλει τὸ κρείττον καὶ τούτου ἀντέχει. With respect to the metaphor in δοκιμ., it is by some thought to be derived from the trying of metals. See the note on Rom. 2, 18. But though this may sometimes have place, yet it has not (I think) here. I rather assent to the Fathers, that it is a metaphor derived from money-changers, to whom coin is offered, and who, after trying (by ringing, weighing, the fire, or the touch-stone,) refuse and reject the bad, and ἀντέχουσι, take, keep, retain the good.

22. ἀπὸ παντός ἑλθος πονηροῦ ἀπέχεσθε. The interpretation of this verse depends upon the sense to be assigned to ἑλθειν, which the usus loquendi will permit either to be interpreted appearance, or kind, sort. The former signification is adopted by nearly all our English Translators, and also Grot., Est., Ranch, Drusc., Pisc., Menoch., Calvin, Doddr., and most moderns. And Drus. compares a saying of the Rabbins: "Remove te procul a turpitudine, et ab omni eo quod speciem ejus habet." The above Commentators, too, refer to various passages forbidding whatever may give scandal. Though they omit what is most opposite, Rom. 12, 17. προσομοιεῖται καλὰ ἐναύτιον πάντων ἀθραίτων. But this is quite unsupported by the context, and is (as the best Critics are agreed) scarcely permitted by the propriety of language. On the contrary, both these circumstances are in favour of the latter interpretation, adopted by the antients (including the Syr., Arab., and Αἰθιοπ. Translators), and many eminent moderns, as Hamm., Le Clerc, J. Buxtorf, Wets.,*

* Who thus annotates: "Species duo significat, et id quod verè est atque subsistit, ut cūm temperantiam virtutis speciem dici mus: et id quam veram existentiam non habet, et, ut loquantur philosophi, τὸ μὴ ὅν, φαινόμενον δὲ, ut cūm speciem dominationis Claudio Imperatori tribuimus, vim imperii Claudii libertis. Paulus priore notione fīc accipit, non posteriori: nam τὴν καλὸν comm. 21. opponitur quod verè malum est: et τὴν ὅλοκληρια comm. 23. opponitur vel unus levisque defectus."
Benson, Koppe, Schleus., and almost all recent Commentators, namely, kind, sort. So Theophyl. (from Chrys.): μὴ τούτου, ἢ ἐκείνου, ἀλλ' ἀπλῶς παντὸς, καὶ προφήτου ψευδός, καὶ ἀμαρτήματος. How agreeable this is to the context is shown by Wets., and how strongly supported by the usus loquendi is apparent from his numerous Classical citations, of which the most opposite are the following. Joseph. Ant. 10, 3, 1. πάν εἰςος ποιησάς ἐπιδειξάμενος ἐν τῷ τροπῷ, καὶ μηδὲν αἰσθής παραλίπω. Liban. Or. 688 B. μὴ ἀφικνώντος οὐδένος διὰ παντὸς εἰδοὺς χρηστῶν τε καὶ ποιησάν ἔργων, ἢ εὐ τατείν, ἢ κακῶς.

It must be observed that ποιησά is for τοῦ ποιημάτος, and that for ποιησάς; as Rom. 12, 9. ἀποστυγμὸν τοῦ ποιημάτων.

23. αὐτῶς δὲ ὁ Θεὸς τῆς εἰρήνης ἀγιάσαι ὑμᾶς ὀλοκληρείος.

It is well observed by Theophyl. (from Chrys.): Μετὰ τὴν παραλίπων, καὶ εἰς τῆς ἐπάγει, ἢν καὶ ἀμφισβηθοῦν τὸ ἀσφαλεῖς ἔργων. The expression ὁ Θεὸς τῆς εἰρήνης is introduced with a reference to that peace inculeated at ver. 13., and the violation of which was contemplated in the directions respecting Spiritual gifts. "Thus (observes Benson) at 2 Cor. 13, 11. after recommending peace, he calls God the God of peace; and at Rom. 15, 4 and 5., having mentioned patience and consolation, he styles him the God of peace and consolation; and at Rom. 12, 13., having mentioned trust and hope in God, he calls him the God of hope." Yet I cannot but include in εἰρήνη a notion of the favour and grace vouchsafed to those who cultivate that peace of God which passeth all understanding.

Γάιάσα. This term, like the Hebr. וּתְר, properly signifies to separate, remove from common use, and is often in the Old Test. used of the Levitical offerings; but in the New Testament it frequently signifies (as here) to make any one holy, pure, and virtuous, and keep them so. Thus it is used especially of God, or the Holy Spirit; as in 1 Cor. 6, 11. ἡγιασθή, and Apoc. 22, 11. But the most opposite passage is Joh. 17, 17. (said of God) ἡγιασθεν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ἁλθελείᾳ, where see the note.

With respect to the ὀλοκληρεῖος, Koppe would join ἀγιάσας ὀλοκληρεῖας (for ἐγιάσας ποιήσας ὑμᾶς καὶ ὀλοκληρεῖας), and take ὅλος. for ἅμορφον, ἀμετρητος, ἡγιασθεῖ, &c. But this is doing violence to the construction, and deteriorating the sense. I see no reason to abandon the opinion of all the antients, and nearly all the moderns, that ὀλοκληρεῖας is put for ὀλοκλῆς, which occurs in Deut. 13, 17. (Aquila.) The term signifies (as Theophyl. says) "both in body and in spirit."

The ὀλοκλῆν (of which term Wets. adduces examples in super- ficial abundance) plainly, like the ὅλος. just before, means little
more than διων. But though it agrees grammatically with πνεῦμα and σῶμα, yet it must also refer to ἡ ψυχή. Many learned modern Commentators (as Hamm., Whitby, and Benson) here maintain, that the Apostle by distinguishing the τὸ πνεῦμα, the ἡ ψυχή, and τὸ σῶμα, meant to advert to the opinion of the Philosophers, who represented man as consisting of three parts, spirit, soul, and body. Thus Benson observes: "The spirit they used sometimes to call the mind, or the intellectual or governing part; and describe it as the seat of the understanding, or reason; or the rational soul; ψυχή was the sensitive soul, the seat of the lower faculties, or of the passions, appetites, and affections. The body was with them the mansion, in which both the rational and sensitive soul resided." And Vitrina has shown that the Rabbins, as well as the Heathen Philosophers, held that a man's person was constituted of three distinct substances, the rational spirit; the animal soul; and the visible body. I cannot enter further into the subject, but must refer my readers to the very learned notes of Hamm., Whitby, Mackn., Schoettg., and Koppe. It is thought by Benson, that the Thessalonians had been used to that way of distinguishing a man into three parts, of body, soul, and spirit. And the Apostle chose (as the Scriptures generally do) to speak in the popular style, and did not go to set them right in philosophy. His only aim was to teach them the true religion. And here, in a phrase to which they had been accustomed, he heartily prays that they might all be thoroughly sanctified, of how many constituent parts soever they consisted." But there is something in this principle of accommodation that I can seldom entirely approve. I cannot think that the Apostle would introduce Rabbinical notions in this Epistle, addressed as it is to the Greeks; still less that he would chuse to adopt any of the fancies of the Philosophers. Not to say that this would be inconsistent with the rest of Scripture, where man is represented as consisting of two parts only, the soul and the body: and indeed none appear ever to have thought otherwise but a few wild and visionary philosophers. In short the Apostle is speaking ad populum; and therefore he cannot be supposed to advert to any such subtleties. Nor can I but commend the good sense of Koppe and Rosenm., in seeing that we are only to attend to the popular use by which πνεῦμα and ψυχή denoted the mind, feelings, affections, &c. So Koppe: "De hoc dubitari non debet, omnem istam hominis partitionem in πνεῦμα, ψυχήν et σῶμα non esse ad subtilitatem metaphysicam revocandam, quasi totidem humanæ naturæ partes constituea Apostolus, h. 1. v. luisset, sed ex legibus orationis cujuque vehementioris, in quâ solemus, quæ sunt in re quodammodo diversa, invicem ea cumulare ut tam rem exhaerisamus interpretandam." At the same time I see nothing to disapprove of in the opinion of Bp. Hall ap. D'Oyley and many others who take the πν. to denote the understanding; the ψυχή, the affections; and σῶμα the body. Which is supported by Greg. Nyssen. ap. Theophyl. πνεῦμα μὲν εἰτὼν ὁ ἀπόστολος, τὸ νοεῖν μέτρον ἑξιδήκωσεν· ψυχήν δὲ, τὸ αἰσθητικόν, σῶμα δὲ, τὴν ψυχικήν ἐν ἑρυχ ἥχην. "Thus (to use the words of Benson) the Apostle prays that their
understandings might be illuminated with the knowledge of the truth; their sensitive part, or affections, be obedient to their enlightened understandings; and that the members of their bodies, or their external actions, also, might be conformed to the will of God, or obedient to their illuminated minds. And certainly (as Benson observes) if these things were so, verily there would be nothing wanting to a perfect sanctification. But this seems to be too hypothetical; and I am not certain whether, after all, that be not the true interpretation which was maintained by Chrys. and almost all the antients (see the note of Grot.), and, of the moderns, has been adopted by Grot., Zanch., Wolf, Schmiad, Stboettg., Flacius, Barthius, and others ap. Wolf, who by the πνεῦμα understand the χαρίσματα, or gifts of the Holy Spirit. And considering that the Apostle has just been treating of these gifts, their exercise, and regulation, it seems not improbable that he here alludes to the same; speaking of the spiritual gift as if it were another mind, or soul. See Grot.

24. πιστῶς ἐκαλῶν ὑμᾶς, ὅς καὶ τοιχεῖς. The ὑμᾶς, Koppe and Rosenm. say, is for ἐκαλέσας, by a Hebraism. But καλῶν may be the participle imperfect. The phrase πιστῶς ὁ Θεὸς is frequent in the Apostle. Πιστῶς signifies verax, true to his promises. At καὶ τοιχεῖς there is a popular brachylogia for, "who will do as he hath promised, will not be wanting on his part." For (as Whitby observes) "if the fidelity of God required that he should sanctify and preserve us blameless to the end, without our care and industry, should work in us absolutely and certainly that care, and the Apostle believed this, how could he fear lest the Thessalonians should be so overcome by Satan's temptations, as that his labour with them might have been in vain, 1 Thess. 3, 5. this being in effect to fear that God might be unfaithful to his promise."

25—27. Beza, Benson, and Koppe think these verses are especially intended for those to whom the Epistle should first be delivered, namely, the πρεσβυτέροι, or Presbyters. But this rests on mere supposition, and moreover does injustice to the humility of the Apostle, who here, as in many other places, desires the prayers of those to whom he writes; (meaning thus to lead them to pray for each other and for
themselves). For the ἴμων would seem (as Koppe thinks) to be meant for himself only.

On the ἀπαύγασθε see the note on Rom. 16, 16. The ἄγιος, Koppe thinks, is meant to indicate, that Christians only were to be thus saluted. And this, indeed, is evident from ἀδελφός and ἀδελφός. It plainly means (as Zanch explains) that the salutation shall be pure, sincere, &c., as opposed to libidinous, insincere, and hypocritical salutations.

27. ὤρκισαι ὑμᾶς τῷ Κυρίῳ. There is here an ellipsis of ἤ, or the like. Ὅρκισαι properly signifies to put any one to his oath, ἐμφύλιον, to make him swear. See Mark 5, 7. and Acts 19, 13. and the notes, and especially the note on Matt. 26, 63. On the mode see Whitby.* Ἀναγινώσκειν, to be read, or recited aloud. This direction at least must be meant for the Presbyters. It is of importance to observe that this and the Epistle to the Colossians being desired to be read in the churches, seems to show that the Apostle intended all for that purpose. See Benson. Koppe thinks it plain, from this passage, that the Apostle had then already written more Epistles meant for the Presbyters only, or at least that he had come to know that the Presbyters had kept to themselves letters meant to be read before all, only reading what seemed useful to the people. (So Theodoret: εἰκός γὰρ ἦν τοὺς προφήτας τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δεξαμένους μη

* Benson has here the following instructive annotation: "There were two ways of taking an oath; both of which by the Jewish canons were reckoned binding. 1. When a man swore by his own mouth, or pronounced the oath himself. 2. When he was adjured by the mouth of another, and that other pronounced the oath, and thereby laid him under the obligation of it. (See Ainsworth on Lev. 5, 1. and Whitby in loc.) In all cases, an exclamation or curse is supposed to attend an oath; to which the person who takes the oath is exposed, if he swears falsely. See Josh. 6, 26. 1 Sam. 14, 24. Kings 9, 23. When a person was adjured, he was bound by an oath, and it is lawful to answer to such an oath, as appears by our Saviour's answering the high priest, when he adjured him by the living God, Matt. 26, 63. and that other solemn oaths are lawful, see on James 5, 12."
πάσι ταύτην προσευχέσθε. Edit.) For unless one or the other had happened, why should the Apostle have thought of thus adjuring them? This, however, seems very hypothetical and precarious; and if it be true (as many eminent Commentators say) that this was the first Epistle which St. Paul wrote as an Apostle, it must fall to the ground.
SECOND EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.

CHAP. I.

This Epistle may be regarded as a supplement to the former. The main point about which he wrote this second Epistle was, to rectify a mistake into which they had fallen, concerning the speedy coming of Christ; a mistake which, if not rectified, might have proved of dangerous consequence. But he has also added other things of considerable importance, comforting the Thessalonians under their persecutions, and reprehending the idle and disorderly among them. (Benson.)

Verse 1, 2. See the note on 1 Thess. 1, 1. The words χάρις—Χριστοῦ are thus paraphrased by Benson: “May favour be granted unto you, and all happiness, from God our Father, the fountain of all good; and from the Lord Jesus Christ, the Mediator through whom God communicates his favours to mankind!”

3. In ver. 3—12 the Apostle commends them for steadfastness of their faith, and for their patience under persecution: assuring them that when Christ comes to judgment, they should be rewarded, and their persecutors punished. (Benson.)

3. εὐχαριστεῖν ὧθελομεν—ἀξιων ἐστι. Compare Rom. 1, 8. 1 Cor. 1, 4 and 5. Phil. 1, 3 and 4. Εὐχαριστεῦ is for χάριν ἔχειν, or εἰδέναι. The term rarely occurs in the Classical writers; though Koppe refers for an example to Phalar. p. 96. Oxon. ὡς εὐχαριστήσομεν τῷ Θεῷ. Yet this would seem to be an imita-
tion of this *Pseudo-Phalaris*. It is often used by Josephus, and sometimes by Philo. See Loesn. on Rom. 1, 8. The plural *we* is (as Koppe observes) here, and throughout this Epistle (as in the former) to be interpreted of Paul only. And ὀφείλομεν εὐχ. (he remarks) is to be taken populariter for αἰτίαν ἔχω τοῦ εὐχαριστεῖν. Wets. however, compares Xen. Cyl. 3. οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ χάριν ὀφείλομεν. On the πάντοτε, which is to be taken as at 1 Thess. 5, 16., see the note on 1 Thess. 5, 17. Ἀξίου is said by Koppe to be for καθηκόν; as Matt. 3, 8. Acts 26, 20. and Demosth. (cited by Grot.): ἄξιον ἐστίν σιωπᾶν. And so (I would add) Thucyd. not unfrequently. It is explained by Phot. ap. ΟΕκαμον.: δικαίως ἐστι.

There is an antithesis between ὑπεραυξάνειν ἡ πίστις ὑμῶν and πλεούναει ἡ ἀγάπη, &c. Hence they are considered by Koppe and Rosenm. as synonymous. But surely ὑπεραυξάνειν, which occurs no where else in the New Testament, is the stronger term. So Theophyl. observes, that the Apostle uses it to show τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τοῦ ὑποσ. I would compare Herodian 8, 6, 18. ὑπερευφροίνεται. Hence we may infer, that their faith had increased in a greater degree than their ἀγάπη, which (it must be observed) is not to be confined to charity, but (as compared with Gal. 5, 6. 1 Thess. 1, 3, 6, 12, 5, 8.) is (as Koppe observes) to be extended to all those kind offices by which Christians might assist Christians, and remove, or at least mitigate, the bitterness of those calamities with which they were called upon to struggle. So πίστις and ἀγάπη are introduced at Eph. 1, 15 & 16. It is observed by Benson, that the great love and mutual affection among the Christians at Thessalonica, tended much to increase the steadfastness of their faith, and their patience under persecution.

4. ὅσε ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦ—αἰς ἀνέγερε. The ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦ is for ἐμαυτῶν. And κακοβιῶσαι ἐν τινὶ παρ’ ἐτέρῳ signifies so to rejoice and exult in the virtue of any one as to propose him for an example to others. Ἄν ἡμῖν, “of you.” Ἔν ταις ἐκκλησίαις τοῦ Θεοῦ, “among
the members of the churches of Christ," i.e. among Christians. (Koppe.) But this seems refining away the sense. It is surely more significant to say he praised them among other churches, than among other Christians. Thus (as observes Benson) he had, 1 Thess. 1, 9., told them how much other churches spoke of their ready and cheerful reception of the Christian faith at its first entrance among them: here he seems to allude to that, and informs them that the matter was now carried farther; and that he and his two assistants gloried in them, in other churches, for their patience and steadfastness in the faith, under all their persecutions." And this is supported by the authority of Chrys. and Theophyl.

Here the Apostle follows his usual custom, of introducing commendation, in order to excite to emulation and advancement in the Christian life, well knowing the power of the stimulus laudari a viro laudato. He acquaints them how much he gloried in them among other and distant nations, which could not fail to give them pleasure, and excite them more and more to deserve such praise.

I cannot consider ὑμᾶς αὐτῶς as put for ἐπαυτόν. It seems to mean, not only other Christians, but even we Apostles ourselves, or even I myself. The ἀπομονη and πιστίς are, by the recent Commentators (as Koppe and Rosenm.) treated as synonymous. Others at least regard them as forming an hendiadis. But it seems better to keep them (as do the antients and the early moderns) distinct; the latter denoting that principle by which the former was produced. Τὸ ἀπομονη signifies, " your patient endurance of afflictions and persecutions. See Theophyl. on the significance of the term. Διώγμ. and θληψ. are likewise regarded as synonymes united for greater effect. But it should seem that the former has reference to their persecution from Heathen zealots; the latter, to the ill usage of their friends, or the calamities which persons of the working classes (called by Theophyl.
The sense of this passage is strangely misconceived by some Commentators, partly on account of the construction, which is not a little obscure. It is admitted that ἐις must be supplied, which is, indeed, found in Theophylact’s text and the Syriac Version. But a relative and verb substantive must also be supplied: and then the question is, to what antecedent is the relative to be referred? Some, (as the antients,) say to the more remote ἁγιός; others, as many moderns, to the nearer ταῖς θλίψεσι; which seems preferable. Though perhaps, after all, the whole sentence preceding may be the antecedent, and thus the relative be δὲ; q. d. “which endurance of yours, or your having to endure such persecutions and afflictions, will serve for an ἔνδειγμα,” &c. But the scope of the passage is (as I have before said) strangely misconceived by some, who understand by the righteous judgment of God his judging righteously by taking the Gentiles into his kingdom. This and other such fancies (which may be seen in the Crit. Sacr., Pole, and Wolf) tend to obscure rather than clear up the sense, the true ratio of which was not amiss seen by the antients, and yet more clearly by the moderns. The true interpretation is (I think) that of Grot., Zanch, Wolf, Whitby, Doddr., Benson, Rosenm., Koppe, Jaspi, and most recent Commentators, namely, “which endurance of persecution and affliction is a proof and evidence of the righteous judgment of God will exercise at the last day. So Grot.: “These things are suffered, that God may, at some future time, have an opportunity of showing his justice.” And Koppe: “That you are miserable, and your persecuting adversaries happy, supplies a strong argument for another life, and for you a better one, but for them a worse.” “Suppose God (says Benson) to be just, I know no stronger proof of a righteous judgment to come, than the persecutions of good men and the present triumphs of the wicked; no argument of a righteous judgment to come more forcible and striking than this.” See his note. It is justly and elegantly observed by Wets.: “Tantum abs est, ut homines piæ, si vexationes patiantur, incipiant de justitia Dei, quæ bonæ mala immittit, dubitare; ut potius probationes atque confirmationes reddantur atque tam certa æs futuram gloriam precipiant, quam certæ scient, se nunc malorum patientiæ defungi.” The Apostle (as Chrysost. and Theoph. well observe) supplies consolation not only by bidding them expect the reward of their persecutions, but the punishment of their persecutors. On which sentiment it were out of place to seek refinements. At εἰς τὸ καταξιωματικὸν—πάνερε (which is a separate clause) there is another subaudience to be made. The mildest may be this:
(Which afflictions are permitted to befall you) in order that ye may be accounted worthy of, and so obtain, the kingdom of God." For such is (I think) the sense of κακαὶ, which is a vox prægnans. Koppe merely dwells on the latter part of the sense, and wholly omits the former; which seems unjustifiable. At the same time I see no reason to take occasion from a popular expression like this to seek arguments, one way or the other, on the controverted doctrine of human merit. Benson's note may be consulted: but on this, as well as most other mysteries of the Gospel, his notions are too confined and limited.

6. εἰτερ δίκαιον—θλίψις. Here εἰτερ has the sense of siquidem, nam. CEcumen. says it is put for εἰτεροτερεῖ; Chrys., for εἰτερεῖ; and he well explains the ratio of this idiom, which also (he observes) carries with it an answer in the affirmative; as we familiarly say, "If God hate the wicked, and care for the righteous, this or that shall be; but he does so." We may, then, render: "If (as is the case) it is just," &c.

6. δίκαιον παρὰ Θεῷ, "just in the sight of God." Ἀνταποδώναι τοῖς θλίβουσιν ὑμᾶς θλίψις. This, like many similar words in all languages, is capable both of a good, and a bad sense, on which I need not dilate. Suffice it to say, that by thus introducing a word capable of a good sense with a word implying punishment (as in the Psalm, "reward evil to his adversaries"), there is something more of point imparted to the other term.

Θλίψις does not properly signify punishment (as here); but it is so used for the sake of antithesis. See Rom. 12, 19., and the note.

7. καὶ ὑμῖν τοῖς θλιβομένοις ἄνευν μεθ' ἡμῶν. The καὶ may be rendered, "and (on the other hand)." Ἀνευσ properly signifies relaxation, release from labour or trouble: as 2 Cor. 7, 5.; but, as Koppe remarks, like the Heb. ירומ, it is, by an image frequent among the Orientals (with whom rest represents happiness), used to denote the felicity promised to God's faithful servants. See Heb. 3, 11. and 4, 1—11. and the notes. This is, however, not confined to the Orientals. So our Scottish Theocritus:

"And when fatigued with work, or close employment,
"A blink of rest's a sweet enjoyment!"

7. μεθ' ἡμῶν, "together with, in common with us."
This is meant to suggest the certainty of the reward." See Benson.

7. *ἐν τῇ ἄποκαλύψει τοῦ Κυρίου*—*αὐτοῦ*. A passage of awful majesty, of which the foreign Commentators, as usual, seem to exert themselves to lower the grandeur of the imagery by their minute explanations;* not failing to tell us that all is said ἀνθρωποκάθος; which is surely more than they can *know*. In the mean time, it were better to abstain from all irreverent discussion.

That the subject here is the *final advent* of Christ to judgment, appears (as Koppe and Rosenm. observe) from a comparison with 1 Thess. 1, 10. 3, 13. 4, 15. seqq. 5, 2 & 23.; and therefore to interpret this, as some do, of Christ’s *advent to destroy Jerusalem*, seems merely a device resorted to, to avoid the difficulties at c. 2.

8. *ἐν πυρὶ φλογὸς, ἀνὴρ ἦν Ps. 104, 4. πυρ. φλόγων Is. 4, 5. ἡμέρα ἦν πυρὸς φλόγα or ἐν φλόγι πυρὸς; and here, indeed, some MSS. have ἐν φλόγι πυρὸς (See Ps. 29, 7., &c.); but that is ex emendatione. (Koppe.) The ratio of the idiom is thus explained by Grot.: “Idem est πῦρ φλόγας ut hic, et φλέγει πυρὸς Ps. 29, 7. Eza. 29, 6. Joel 2, 5. Apoc. 9, 12. quia quod Hebræis vice Genitivi est, id modo subjecti, modo adjuncti, habet significationem.” On the thing signified by the πῦρ φλόγας Commentators are not agreed. The antients and the earlier moderns, as Est., think that it means the fire of hell, i.e. the fire of the conflagration which shall usher in the day of judgment. Theophr. and others construe the words with διδόμος ἐκδίκησιν; q. d. *ἐν τῇ γεέννῃ κολάζοντος τῶν ἁπειθείων*; or with τῇ ἄποκαλύψει τοῦ Χριστοῦ, with the subaudition of γεννησμόν. Compare Ps.

*Thus they say ἄποκαλύψει is for παρουσία; since the Heb. וָע and ἄποκαλύπτεσθαι are sometimes used of simple appearance: which needs no refutation. They also take ἄγγελων δύναμιν αὑτοῦ for ἄγγελων δύναμαν (See Benson), which is, however, well rendered by Rosenm., “qui majestati ejus inserviunt:” and he rightly observes that δύναμιν here, like the Heb. וָע and ו, simply signifies the Divine majesty.*
96, 8. The latter construction is the more natural. Most recent Commentators, from Benson downwards, take it to denote the glory in which our Lord shall be clothed at the great day. Koppe understands it of awful lightning and thunder; which is very consistent with the former. In either case ἐν must be taken in the sense inter. Hamm. understands it of the Angels; and Grot. sinks it into a sort of rhetorical ornament. Upon the whole, there is no great objection to the interpretations of Benson and Koppe; but I see no sufficient reason to abandon the common one, which is confirmed by the unanimous authority of the antients. The ἐν will thus be for σῶν. We may compare Virg. Æn. 2, 587. animumque expelis juvatulricis flammæ, h.e. ultrici flammā; a metaphorical expression for ultio, punishment. See Wakef. on Eurip. Ion. 1281.

On the mode in which this will take place I dare not venture to offer an opinion. The reader may consult Mackn. who, as often, professes much knowledge of this kind.

Διδόναι ἐκδίκησιν is a sort of Hebraism for τοιεῖσθαι ἐκδ., and is said ἀνθρωποτάθως. Τοῖς μὴ εἰδόσι Θεῶ—Χριστῶ. By the former, Benson thinks, are meant the unbelieving Gentiles; and by the latter the unbelieving Jews. And so Koppe. (See Benson’s note.) But this seems too hypothetical, and far too limited. I see no reason to abandon the common opinion, that by τοῖς μὴ εἰδόσι Θ. are meant all non-Christians, of course implying such as have had the means of knowing, and have neglected them, and whose ignorance is voluntary (See Rom. 2, 16.); by the latter, those who, after having embraced the Gospel, do not fulfil its injunctions. That two sorts of persons are meant, is plain from the repetition of the article τοῖς.

9. ὅτινες δίκην τίσωσιν. Koppe explains: "poenas injuriarum Christianis illatarum luent." And he refers to numerous examples of τίνειν with δίκην, and similar words. But this is an unwarrantable lowering of the sense. The Apostle is speaking of the
general judgment, and the punishment of all the wicked, and not merely those who have persecuted Christians. On the sentiment the Rabbinical illustrations may be consulted.

9. έλεσθον αἰώνιον, "eternal perdition." On these words Chrys. has some masterly remarks in opposition to the Origenians, who maintained that the punishment of the wicked would not be eternal. The very nature of the expressive term έλεσθον, perdition, suggests the idea of utter and irrecoverable ruin and destruction. It is said by the Commentators to be put for κόλασιν. But the truth is, that the two phrases are (as often in St. Paul) blended into one; q. d. "they shall suffer eternal punishment, even utter perdition." It may be well asked, with Chrys. and Theophyl., how αἰώνιος ever can mean πρόσκαιρος? The common device to which the Unitarians and others resort, namely, that of representing the term as meaning no more than age-lasting, is only fit for Sciolists, and those who wish to be deceived, and merely merits silent contempt. The same may be said of the notable device of Koppe, who takes αἰώνιος for τοῦ αἰῶνος μέλλοντος, as opposed τῇ ἐπιγέλῳ, τοῖς παθήμασι τοῦ νῦν καλῷ, Rom. 8, 18. And in a similar manner he would take τοῦ αἰῶνος, Matt. 18, 8. and κρίσις αἰῶν. Mark 3, 29. Nor can I omit to reprobate that of Rosenm., who renders, "only to end with their lives," referring to Joh. 8, 35. How men of their learning and ability could bring themselves to propound such harsh and frigid interpretations (manifestly devised for the nonce), I cannot conceive; but sure I am that the mischief done, and the responsibility incurred by this spirit of rash innovation is inconceivable, and, if not checked, this mania is calculated to shake the stability of the Gospel itself. On the awful subject in question see the copious Dissertation of Whitby.

Now this perdition, it is added, shall be ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ Κυρίου; which words, from their brevity, are somewhat obscure, and have been variously in-
terpreted. The antients and Zanch think they denote the facility with which men will be judged, and hint that the cause of condemnation will be in themselves, as being self-condemned at the first glance of the presence of the Lord, and (as Bishop Hopkins says) "blasted by the lightning of his eyes!" But this interpretation, however ingenious, seems very harsh. Scarcely more probable is that of Grot. and others, who take ἄρα to signify the cause, for οὐ and παρά; q. d. "they shall suffer punishments to be inflicted by the Lord and his divine power." A sense not a little frigid. And (as Koppe observes) ἄρα is never so taken; the passages adduced by Grot. being of another kind. No interpretation bears the stamp of truth but the commonly received one, which is ably supported by Koppe. He remarks (after Grot.) that the words are taken from Is. 2, 10, 19. מֶסֶר אָשָׁר דִּבָּר הָאֱלֹהִים Gr. ἄρα προσκόπου τοῦ φόβου Κυρίου καὶ α. τ. δ. τ. i. a. Τῷ προσκόπου τοῦ Κυρίου is for ὁ Κύριος, by a poetical figure. Δίκαιος and Ἰερός, which answers to the Hebr. שָׁלוֹם and יָדַע, are synonymous, and express the majesty of the Lord. So Theophyl.: οὐ γὰρ ἄρσως, ἀλλὰ μετὰ δίκης Ἰερότητος παρέστη: οὖν ἡ δίκαιος αὐτοῦ ἀνίσχυρος, οὖν ἡ Ἰερότης ἁδεξίας τουτέστιν, αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς δυνατὸς ὀφθησαται. The ἄρα signifies, "far removed from the Lord and the glorious majesty of his kingdom." See Gen. 4, 14. And this interpretation is plainly supported by the sense of the passage of Isaiah. That the wicked and reprobate will pass their miserable existence in quite another place from the habitations of the accepted, is the perpetual doctrine of Christ and the Apostles. So Matt. 25, 41. "Depart from me ye wicked into everlasting fire," &c.

10. ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἐνδοξασθῆναι—ἐκεῖνην. It is observed by Koppe that the members ἐνδοξασθῆναι ἐν τοῖς ἁγίοις αὐτοῦ and λαμβάνωθηναι ἐν ταῖς τοῖς πιστεύωσιν, are altogether parallel, and to be interpreted one from the other. At ἐνδοξ. is to be understood ἀπότελει. It is, moreover, observed by Koppe, that ἐνδοξασθῆναι
& τίνι λαβεῖς or ἡμᾶς with ἐν, is often used in the sense, to give glory or praise for any one's happiness or misery, as being the cause of it. Compare Exod. 14, 4. Ez. 28, 22. Is. 49, 3. ὁμοραγέσθαι ἐν τίνι (as Is. 61, 6. Sap. 8, 11.) will be the same. By the τοῖς ἀγίους αὐτοῦ and the τοῖς πιστεύοντι, are denoted the same persons, namely, all those who truly believe and faithfully obey the Gospel. See 1 Thess. 3, 13. The sense is: "when, at that day, he shall come to be glorified in the reward of his faithful disciples, and to be admired in the exaltation of those who have believed in him."

On the sense of the next words ὅτι ἐκπεποθηκέναι ἐκεῖνοι, Commentators differ. The most favourite interpretation for the last century has been that of Grot., who, following the Syr., takes ἐκπεποθήκη in a future sense; it being (he says) an aorist signifying a thing which at the time spoken of shall be past. But that is a very precarious principle; and in passages of difficulty the Syriac translator has little weight. Koppe, however (as does also Elsner), adopts this interpretation, and assigns the following as the sense: "certa enim eventient tempore isto, quæcunque vobis de ea re aliasjamconfirmavimus;" observing, that πιστεύοντι is for πιστεύονται, or πιστοὶ εἶναι. But that is a significance which, though oc-

* It is well remarked by Benson, that whilst the saints are despised, insulted, and persecuted, Christ is not glorified in them, nor admired for his regard to them. But, when he shall punish their persecutors, raise his saints from the dead, deliver them out of all their troubles, and make them completely glorious and happy; then shall he be glorious and admirable in the eyes of the whole world. His veracity, power, wisdom, and abundant goodness will then shine out conspicuously. The whole intelligent creation will then esteem him glorious and admirable, for what he has done in and for his faithful disciples. Col. 3, 3 & 4. 1 Joh. 2, 1. &c. with which compare Is. 14, 23. Wisd. 5, 1. &c. So Theophyl. observes, that the Lord's glory in this is theirs, and theirs is His, since he is glorified in the glorifying of his saints. Moreover, when those are brought forward who suffer torments inflicted for the purpose of inducing them to apostatize from the faith, and did not apostatize, then their glory and the Lord's will be shown."
curring in the Classical writes, is rarely found in the Scriptural ones. I see no reason to deviate from the construction and sense of the passage laid down by the antients, and adopted by most modern interpreters, who take ἐν τῇ ὑμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ, as put, per tractionem, as Rom 2, 12 & 16., and to be united with ἔσται ἔλθῃ; and explained, "the day of judgment;" which sense is confirmed by 2, 2. Benson has rightly seen that at the words ὅτι ἐπιστεύη—ὑμᾶς must be supplied, "and in you particularly." This is required by the ὑμᾶς following. Theophyl. (from Chrys.) paraphrases thus: Ἡμιαμαθήσται ὁ Θεὸς ἐν τῇ ὑμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ, διὸ τὸ κύριον ἰμάων καὶ ὁ λόγος ἐπιστεύῃ παρ’ ὑμᾶς, τουτέστι, διὸτι ὑμεῖς ἐπιστεύσατε, καὶ ἄξιος ἡμῶν τῶν ἁγαθῶν ἐκείνων ἐποίησατε, τῶν τοῦ διδομένων τοῖς πιστοῖς. The sense may be thus expressed: "because our testimony among you to the truth of the Gospel of Christ had been believed; and the practice suitable thereto observed."

11. εἰς ὅς καὶ—ἐν δυνάμει. The εἰς ὅς is not (as Koppe tells us) a mere particle of transition, but it rather signifies in order to which; q. d. "And in order that he may be thus glorified and held out to admiration in you, we constantly offer up prayers for you." The ἐπὶ is for ἐπὶς, in behalf of; as Luke 4, 38. Joh. 17, 9. Eph. 6, 18. Col. 1, 3.

Ἀνά ὑμᾶς ἀξιωτής τῆς κλήσεως ὁ Θεὸς ἦμᾶν. The words are variously interpreted. The recent Commentators, as Koppe and Rosenm., render simply: "that God would make you partakers of, give you this blessing of eternal felicity promised in the Gospel." And certainly this must, upon the whole, have been the Apostle's meaning; yet it is better to keep more close to the words and the literal sense. Schleus. 1, 251. renders thus: "ut vos dignos reddat Christianæ religionis sectatores, vel dignos qui potiamini futurâ Christianorum felicitate."

* And so Benson, who observes (from Vorst. and Zanch) that κληρεσσεῖς is put, by metonomy, for the glory and felicity to which they were called.
But I see not how this sense can be elicited from the words. I prefer the common interpretation, "treat or account you as worthy." The κλησ. does not so much denote the felicity itself as that which leads to it: for I agree with Chrys. and the other antient Commentators (and, of the moderns, Est.), that it signifies what is by Theologians termed the calling of perseverance, or effectual calling. So Theophyl.: κλησιν οὖν ἐνταῦθα λέγει, τὴν διὰ τῶν πράξεων βεβαιομένην, ἢτις καὶ κυρίαις κλήσις ἐστιν, ὡσπερ καὶ πίστις κυρίαις ἡ ἐμπρακτας.

The words following καὶ πληρώσῃ—δυνάμει, are not a little obscure, and have been variously interpreted. They may be best understood by being taken as explanatory of the preceding (so Theophyl.: ταύτην, φησί, τὴν πλήσιν λέγω); and hence we must reject the interpretation of Noesselt and Rosenm., "perficiat virtute (suâ) benevolentiam (vestram) et liberalitatem a fide profectam." The context shows (as Benson observes) that the ἄγαθωσύνης does not relate to their benevolence to other men, but God's goodness to them. See Matt. 11, 26. Luke 12, 32. Eph. 1, 5 & 9. Is. 53, 10. Besides, the construction of the sentence will not permit that interpretation. Koppe, who minutely discusses the words, acknowledges that both grammatical propriety, and the common usage of language require that εἰδοκίαν ἄγαθωσύνης (as being a phrase synonymous with χαρίτος) should be referred to God; and ἔργων πίστεως be taken of the effect of this ἄγαθωσύνη Θεοῦ, and πληρών, be variously rendered, according to the diversity of signification in ἄγαθωσύνη and πίστις. He then lays down the construction and sense thus: πληρώσῃ (sc. ἐν ύμιν) παρ. εὐθ. ἄγαθ. summd sud benigneitate vos amplexatur (Schol. Græc. πληρώσῃ πᾶσαν ἄγαθην βουλὴν εἰς ύμᾶς ὁ Θεὸς, contra vero πληρώσῃ ἔργων πίστεως, fidem in vobis sud vi excitatem servet, alat, augeat. And so Zanch. The whole is very well paraphrased by Benson thus:
"that he would, by his mighty power, carry on and complete all the kind designs of his goodness; and particularly that he would complete your patience under afflictions, as well as every other part of holiness; that great work, which is the proper fruit of your faith."

12. ἐνδοξάσθη τῷ ὑμῶν τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰ. Χ. ἐν ύμῖν. Koppe takes ἐνδοξ. ἐν τινι as at ver. 10.; and he thinks that καλ ὑμεῖς ἐν αὐτῷ is synonymous with ἐνδοξάσθη ἐν ύμῖν just before, only inversely pronounced; q. d. "Ilia ipsa, quam tum nacturi estis; felicitas, et Christo et vobis laudi erit atque honoris." But this is very harsh and precarious. It has been well observed by Crell., that the Apostle subjoins the first cause of the thing wished, and which impelled him to wish and pray.

It has been debated whether the Apostle is speaking of the name of Christ being glorified in them, and they in him in this world, or at the day of judgment? or both? But all these opinions are liable to objection. The best founded interpretation seems to be that of Chrys., Theophr. and other antients, and which is embraced by Benson, namely, that Christ might be glorified in them in this life, and they in him at the last day. This, too, is the view taken by Crell. who has sifted the sense of the whole verse with his usual minute diligence.

By the name of Christ (as Benson observes) is here, as often, meant his religion and Gospel. See more in Benson.

CHAP. II.

VERSE 1. Having before mentioned the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Apostle here gently slides into the main design of this Epistle; which was to rectify a mistake that had been spread among the Christians at Thessalonica, either by some weak, or designing persons viz. "That the day of the Lord
was then just at hand." And to procure regard to
that assertion, they had insinuated that St. Paul had
had it revealed to him; and that he had intimated as
much, either by word of mouth, or by epistle. He
now assures the Thessalonians, that he had had no
such revelation; and that he had neither said, nor
designed to insinuate, any such thing. On the
contrary, he had formerly told them, and now re-
peats it, that a grand apostacy was first to happen;
and that the man of sin would first appear, and
delude many. And, having thus warned them, he
hoped that neither this mistake, nor any thing else,
would so stagger them as to cause them to throw off
Christianity, and endanger their final acceptance
with God. (Benson.)

1. ἐρατωμεν δὲ ὑμᾶς, ἀδελφοι ὑπὲρ τῆς παρουσίας τ. Κ.
η. I cannot think that ὑπὲρ is well rendered by
Beza, Pisc., and our English translators, as if it were
a formula of solemn adjuration. Greatly preferable
is the interpretation of Camer., Hamm., Grot., Vi-
tringa, Doddrl., Benson, and almost all recent Com-
mentators, who take it for περὶ, respecting, which
yields an unexceptionable sense.

1. καὶ ἦμων ἐπισυναγαγῆς ἐπ’ αὐτῶν. The best com-
ment on this passage may be derived from 1 Thess. 4,
16 & 17. where see the note. With respect to τῆς
παρουσίας τοῦ Κυρίου, it is by the best Commentators,
antient and modern, understood of the advent of
Christ to judgment. Some indeed take it of his ad-
vent to the destruction of Jerusalem; but this can-
not well be the sense here. See the instructive note
of Benson.

2. εἰς τὸ μὴ ταξιέως σαλαθήναι ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ νοὸς,
μ. 8. The word σαλαθέω signifies properly, to be
moved as a wave of the sea, or to be tossed by waves.
It is, however, applied to shaking of any kind,
both physical and metaphorical. So Arrian Epict.
3, 20. (cited by Wet.), μὴ ἀποσαλαθέως διὰ τῶν
σοφισμάτων. Here ἀπὸ τοῦ νοὸς being added, the
phrase corresponds to the Latin mentis statu detur-
bari: and Koppe thinks it quite synonymous with the θροείσθαι following. Now the μήτε θροείσθε may very well be compared with Matt. 24, 6. ὁρᾶτε μη θροείσθε, i.e. ταρασσόσθε, or τορπείσθε. (See Alberti's Gloss. Graec.) But there is no reason to confound both together. The words may be rendered thus: "that ye be not soon shaken from the hitherto settled persuasion of your minds, nor be thrown into unreasonable perturbation." The ταχέως seems to be levelled at some who had been soon thus shaken. They possibly thought (Benson observes) that Christ would come in a few months, weeks, or days. And it was of very great moment to rectify that mistake, lest they should apprehend Christ would never come, or that his religion deserved no regard, when they found that he did not come so speedily as they expected."

2. μήτε διὰ πνεύματος, μήτε διὰ λόγου, μήτε δι’ ἐπιστολῆς ὁ. ὁ. ἡ. The πνευμ. is explained by some, as Vatab., Pisc., Vorst., Beza, and Koppe, as denoting one who pretends to a spiritual gift, namely, of prophecy. Most others, both antient and modern, take it to mean a prophecy purporting to be dictated by the spirit. The λόγου is understood by Theophyl. of vivâ voce instruction. But this seems too formal and harsh. I am inclined to think with Grot. and Koppe, that there is an hypozeugma, and that the λόγου and ἐπιστολῆς are connected, and the αἷς δ’ ἡμῶν is to be referred to both, as λόγων and γράμματα in Polyb. 4, 24. The former, it should seem, refers to something asserted to have been said by Paul; the second, to a letter purporting to have been written by him. On this passage see the instructive note of Dr. Benson. It is probable from hence that there were then persons guilty of each of the three above mentioned impostures; and the two last, it has been supposed, had already been practised in the case of the Apostle. We have not, indeed, information sufficient to enable us to form any decided opinion; but the carrying, or reporting, pretended
Verbal orders, or messages, probably had happened; and as the forging of letters was not uncommon in these corrupt times, the Apostle might have reason to fear it, and therefore provided against it. Indeed we may perceive in the case of all his other Epistles a great caution in this respect; though he nowhere hints at any probable imposture. I would, moreover, observe, that it is not impossible impositions as to the day of the Lord being near at hand might have been practised by some, from the same mistaken motives as have produced the pious frauds of the Romish church.

8. μὴ τις ύμᾶς ἔξαπατήσῃ—τρότον, sub. ὑπὲρε, “See that no man deceive you by these or by any other means whatsoever.”” Ὡτὶ ἐὰν μὴ ἔλθῃ ἡ ἀποστασία πρότον. The phraseology is extremely brief; and something must be supplied. Rosenm. proposes the following: “Ὅτι οὐ μὴ παραγίνεται ἀ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἡμέρα, ἐὰν μὴ πρῶτερον ἔλθῃ ἡ ἀποστασία.

There is unquestionably no passage in the New Testament that has so much and so vainly exercised the learning and ingenuity of Commentators as this most obscure prediction respecting the ἄνθρωπος τῆς ἀμαρτίας the man of sin, to detail and review all the various opinions on which would be beyond the compass of an annotation, and would require a pamphlet of no very slender dimensions. To me it appears to be a prophecy, and as much defying all attempts at any satisfactory determination of its sense as any in the Apocalypse. Such being the case, I shall content myself with detailing and reviewing the principal opinions, referring my readers to Whitby, Benson, Mede, Newton, and Koppe. And, considering the uncertainty of the subject, and the variety of opinions, I cannot attempt to form any regular exegesis.

The various hypotheses that have been hazarded may very well be distributed into two classes: 1. That of those Commentators who interpret the words of something which was speedily to happen, and did happen, in the course of a comparatively short period; as, for instance, those who understand them of the destruction of Jerusalem, and take the apostacy to denote that which Ecclesiastical history informs us did take place before that event, especially among the Jewish Christians, through prejudices in favour of the perpetuity of the Mosaic law, or an expectation of the temporal kingdom of the Messiah, or the fear of persecution. And Vitringa shows that a great apostacy prevailed in the Christian church between the days of Nero and Trajan. Of this, too, Whitby understands it: or the apostacy may (he thinks) mean the revolt from the Romans: which,
however, can by no means be admitted; though it has been adopted by Schoettg., who thinks that by the man of sin is meant the Pharisees and Rabbins, the instigators to that rebellion. But this latter hypothesis is liable to numerous objections, and the former, though the more probable, cannot be the true opinion, since the strong expressions which follow are inapplicable, or rather inexplicable, on that hypothesis. Nor even does Lightfoot’s hypothesis, which unites both the above, seem to be at all more tenable, as one event followed the other. Hammond, with his usual bias towards his favourite hypothesis, explains the άσορασία of the defection of the Gnostics, effected by the arts of the heresiarch Simon Magus, whom he supposes to be the man of sin, understanding, too, the day of the Lord, of the destruction of Jerusalem. But it appears from Euseb., that Simon died some years before the destruction of Jerusalem; and there is no evidence to prove that the Gnostics subsisted as a sect, and still less that they preached at so early a period. See Tittmann’s able Tract de vestigiis Gnosticorum, in N. T. Grot. takes Caius Cæsar to be meant by the man of sin; and the apostacy he understands of his impiety and abominable wickedness. (See the note of Grot.) But this is too improbable to deserve any attention. Wetzs. understands the apostacy of the rebellion and slaughter of the three Princes who, before Vespasian, had been proclaimed by the Roman Emperors: and he takes the man of sin to have been Titus and the Flavian house! But this hypothesis is as little entitled to notice as the last.* Far more attention is due to the opinion of Koppe, who, after a long and able review of the principal hypothesis in a copious Excursus, proposes his own, which is thus detailed by Rosenm.: "Koppe omnem, quae sequitur, impietatis descriptionem ex loco Dan. 11, 5, 6. repetitam esse statuit. Utram vero Apostolus ipse hunc omnem Prophetæ locum ad prodigia regnum Messiæ praerressura loco nostro primus accommodaverit, an vero ex eodem, jam antealii gentis Judææ oraculum (non aliud quidem libris sacræ comprehensum, sed inter Judæos tamem notissimum), confutat, h quoque ipsum ab Apostolo demum ad suam rem accommodatum fuerit, certo sibi non liquere factur, probabilis tamen posterius existimat, quom quæ in magna alias, locorum Danielis et nostri similitudine, negari non potest in nonnullis dissimilitudine, ex hae ratione facilius intelligi et explicari posse videatur. (Ad locum Danielis resperisses Apostolum, a verosimili haud abhorret; reliqua vero conjecturis nituntur.) Ex hae igitur hypothesis admonet Apostolus Christianos suos de eo, quod jam altinde maximè ex ipsa V. T. oraculis edocti erant, non posse diem

---

* Neosselt and Rosenm. interpret the άσορασία of the sedition of the Jews, and their insurrection against the Roman government. An hypothesis nearly the same with that of Whitby, Hamm., and Schoettg., and which is supported with the usual ability of those eminent writers; but it may suffice to refer the reader to Rosenmuller’s note.
iium, quem tam anxie exspectarent, adesse, nisi errores, vitae, calamitates denique insignes in oraculis istis prædicta antea venissent; deinde vero, quam insignem quandam errorum et improbationis contagione, jam tum gliscere, partim inter Thessalonicenses, partim in sanctis ecclesiis Paulus animadvertent, ipse adventum Christi, etsi non illico futurum, tamen etiam non longe remotum et optans et facile sperans, hanc ipsam impropriatem ad singularis istius prædictae impietatis initia referre non dubitat, ejusdem tamen incrementa ante Christi adventum multo aduoc majora magisque tremenda fore praevident et comminatur. It is not improbable that the Apostle had the passage of Daniel in mind (as was the opinion of the early Commentators), but (as Rosenm. observes) the other parts of the hypothesis rest upon mere conjecture.

The above opinions are all evidently too limited. To me, it appears, that the whole portion is a prophecy proceeding from direct revelation from God, or Jesus Christ, and perhaps not fully understood by the Apostle himself, nor meant to be understood by any, till its accomplishment, which was to be by no means speedy, but gradual. Hence the ancient Commentators had less chance than ourselves of discovering its real import. Much perplexed with it they were, but shewed their usual sagacity and prudence, by supposing the prophecy to be one of distant accomplishment (for they understood, by the day of the Lord, the day of Judgment: and the ἀποστρασία, and man of sin, they considered as equivalent to Antichrist in the Apocalypse, who, they supposed, would not arise till after the destruction of the Roman Empire. And so Benson), and therefore not to be fully comprehended before its completion. Upon the whole, I find no interpretation which I can adopt, though I acknowledge there is much to countenance that of many moderns, as Mede, Benson, Dodd., Mackn., and most Protestant Commentators, who take the whole to have reference to the odious usurpations of the Roman Pontiffs, and the abominable corruptions of the Romish Church. Now, the idiom, by which a series of persons filling an office are spoken of as one, is well known, and satisfactorily established by the Commentators in loc., and Bp. Newton on the Prophecies, Diss. 29. Thus the ἀποστρασία will signify the defection and usurpation of the man of sin, who placed himself in the temple of God for forty-two months, i.e. 1,260 years. See Rev. 11, 2. This great adversary of the Church is rightly regarded by the antients as the same with the Antichrist of Apoc. 13., who is there predicted as arising from the Church.

My limits will not permit me to enlarge further on this interpretation, but the reader is referred to the masterly Dissertations of Mede and Benson, and also the Annotations of the latter. Few (I think) can rise from a perusal of those excellent Tracts, without feeling that the points of resemblance between the apostacy of the man of sin, &c., and various well known traits of the Romish Church, are such as not a little to countenance the interpretation in question.

In briefly explaining the phraseology of the following verses it is impossible for me to state the various expositions of words and...
phrases according to the various views taken of the general scope of the whole passage. I must, therefore, content myself with chiefly detailing such as are adapted to the last mentioned, as being the most common and probably as true an interpretation as any other.

4. ὁ ἀντικείμενος καὶ ὑπεραιρόμενος ἐν πάντα λεγόμενον Θεόν ἢ σέβασμα. In the ὁ ἀντικ., a term often used of one who is in opposition to, and at variance with, God and his people (as Is. 46, 6., Phil. 1, 28., 1 Tim. 6, 14.); there seems to be an allusion to him who is called Antichrist in the Apocalypse. And such is the opinion of several eminent Commentators, antient and modern.

4. ἐν πάντα λεγόμενον Θεόν, i. e. (as Benson explains) any one that is truly called God, to whom the name of God can be justly applied. Σέβασμα simply denotes an object of veneration, and is properly applicable to a God (as Acts 17, 23., Wisd. 14, 20., 11, 17. See Schleus. Lex.), but was also used of Emperors and Kings, considered by the Oriental nations as God's vicegerents on earth. Benson and others think that by τοῦ λεγόμενον Θεόν is meant, magistrates, called Gods, in Ps. 82, 6.; and that σέβασμα is meant especially of the Roman Emperor; as appears from its affinity to Σέβαστός, Augustus, the name given to the Cæsars.

How closely this corresponds to the conduct of the Roman Pontiffs, every attentive reader of History, Ecclesiastical or Civil, must perceive. It is well observed by Doddr., that if this be not applicable to that, it is difficult to say who there ever has been, or can be, to whom it should belong.

4. ᾧς τε αὐτῶν εἰς τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ—Θεός. His sitting in the temple of God must, according to the most natural interpretation of the words, import his ruling and presiding there, and arrogating authority in things spiritual as well as temporal.* How

* "It was (says Benson) the opinion of Jerome, Chrys., Cæcumen., Theophyl., and other of the antients, that by the temple of God, the Apostle meant, not the temple of Jerusalem, but the Christian Church." Theodoret says, "The Apostle has called the [Christian]
strikingly this trait corresponds to the Roman Pontificate it is needless to remark.

5. ὅσον μημονεύετε διί, ἔτι ἄν πρὸς ὕμᾶς, ταῦτα ἔλεγον ὑμῖν. These words show that the Apostle had before, vivâ voce, made the Thessalonians acquainted with this prophecy: and hence we may account for the brevity, and consequent obscurity, of this passage, which was evidently intended by the Apostle for the Thessalonians only. Benson remarks on the propriety with which the Apostle here uses the singular number; since this was doubtless revealed to him only, and not to Silvanus and Timothy.

6. καὶ νῦν τὸ κατέχειν—καταφέρω, "Ye know what is now the obstruction to his appearing openly, as he will do at his own proper season. (Benson.) By the τὸ κατέχειν, and the δὲ κατέχει, at ver. 7., many understand, the Roman Emperor; q. d. "he that holdeth the reins of empire." But Benson thinks this does not well agree with the context, nor with the τὸ κατέχειν here. I agree with him that the best interpretation is that of our common Version, "what withholdeth;" which Chrys., and the antients, as well as most moderns, understand (not without reason) of the Roman Empire. So that, in fact, both interpretations come to the same thing. Chrys. (and after him others) first perceived the true reason for the obscurity of the wording, namely, a wish not to offend, or give umbrage to the higher powers, by speaking openly and freely of the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Churches the temple of God, in which the man of sin will, by violence, seize the supremacy; endeavouring to show that he himself is a God." To confirm this interpretation, it may be remarked, that in other texts of the N. T., the Christian Church is called the temple of God, or compared to a temple. 1 Cor. 3, 9., 16, 17., and 6, 19., 2 Cor. 6, 16., Eph. 2, 20, 21 and 22., 1 Tim. 3, 15., Hebr. 3, 6., 1 Pet. 2, 5., Rev. 3, 12. Benson also well defends the reading ὁ ὤθεως, which words are omitted in several antient MSS., Versions, and Fathers; while others read ὁς ὁς ὄρις ὤθεως, or ὁς ἄν ὄρις; observing, that the antients could not see the beauty and propriety of it, as we, who have lived to see the accomplishment, may easily do.
The ἐν εαυτῷ καὶ τῷ Mackn. explains, "the season fittest for his usurping and exercising that sinful destructive tyranny in the Church, on account of which he is termed the man of sin, and the son of perdition."

7. τὸ γὰρ μυστήριον ἡδη ἐνεργεῖται τ. ἀρ., "For this mystery of iniquity (or this secret principle of iniquity) doth already operate (secretly). Only there is one that obstructs, and will do so till he be removed." Austin de Civ. D. L. 20, 19. has the following remarkable words: "Some understand the καὶ νῦν τὸ κατέχον αἴδαυτε and the τὸ μυστήριον ἡδη κατεργεῖται, of wicked and hypocritical persons in the Church, till they come to such a number as to make a great people for Antichrist: and that this is the mystery of iniquity, because it is as yet a secret."

On the mystery of iniquity's working, though more secretly, in the days of the Apostles, compare Matt. 24, 4, 24, &c. Acts 15, 1 and 24. and 20, 29. Rom. 16, 17 and 18. 1 Cor. 15, 12. 2 Cor. 11, 3, 13, &c. Gal. 2, 4 and 3, 1. Col. 2, 18. 1 Thess. 3, 11 and 12. 2 Thess. 8, 6, &c. 1 Tim. 1, 19 and 20. 2 Tim. 2, 16. &c. and 3, 6, &c. and 4, 3 and 4. Tit. 1, 19, &c. Hebr. 3, 11, &c. and 10, 25 and 35. James 2, 1, &c. 14, &c. and 4, 1, &c. and 5, 9. 2 Pet. 2, 1, &c. 1 Joh. 2, 18 and 19. and 4, 1, 2 and 3. 2 Joh. ver. 7, &c. 3 Joh. ver. 9, 10 and 11. Jude, ver. 8, &c. Rev. c. 2 and 3. (Benson.) I would, however, (with Doddr.) understand this of the antichristian spirit which began to work in the Christian Church then, in the pride and ambition of some ministers, the factious temper of some Christians, the corruption of many Christian doctrines, the imposing unauthorized severities, the worship of angels, &c. of all which things the Papacy availed itself for acquiring and exercising its iniquitous dominion. Bishop Newton maintains that the foundations of Popery were laid in the Apostle's days, but the superstructure was raised by degrees.

7. ἦσσε ἐκ μέσου γένηται. Here Chrys. (as cited by.
Benson) annotates: "When the Roman empire shall be taken out of the way, then shall the man of sin come.—When that shall be overthrown, he shall invade the vacant [seat of] empire, and attempt the empire both of men and of God." "How surprising (says Benson) are these words! How remarkably plain and, express! Can any thing be said more clearly even now, after this signal event has taken place?"

8. καὶ τότε ἀποκαλυφθήσεται ὁ ἄνιμος. The Apostle's principal design, ver. 3—12. is not to give a description of things then existing; but a prediction of some remarkable future events. When the obstructing power is taken away, then it shall no longer be a mystery of iniquity, or operate secretly; but then shall that wicked one be openly and publicly revealed. (Benson.)

The words ὁ Ἰωάννης—αὐτοῦ, Benson thinks, ought to be put into a parenthesis. Which certainly clears the connection, and indeed they are in some measure parenthetical. They may be rendered: "When, however, the Lord will destroy with the breath of his mouth, bring to nought at his glorious appearance." Τῷ πνεύματι τοῦ στόματος. These words admit of several senses, none of them inapplicable. Some Commentators take them to mean the word, or Gospel; and the ἐπιφάνεια τῆς παροιμίας, the preaching of it in full glory. Others, the gradual consummation of this wicked one by the preaching of the Gospel, and his final abolition at the last advent of Christ. But such a sense cannot well be elicited from the words. Benson (I think) rightly maintains that both these clauses relate to one and the same event; 1. the ease with which Christ will destroy the man of sin (so Ps. 38, 6—9. Job. 4, 9. Is. 11, 4. "slaying the wicked with the breath of his lips); 2. the time when he will effect it." Others explain: "quasi solo afflatu;" since with such the Divine power can consign men to death and destruction. And Wets. compares Plaut. Mil. Gl. 1, 1, 16.
Quoijus tu legiones diffugavisti spiritu quasi ventus folia. See also Wetstein’s Rabbinical examples. The sense is the same; but though the latter is the more poetical and elegant figure, yet it is perhaps the less true one.

8. ἀναλώσει and καταργήσει are nearly synonymous. Τῇ ἐπιφανείᾳ τὴς παρουσίας αὐτοῦ. Some render this: "with or by the brightness," &c. Others (as Benson), "at the brightness, &c. destroy him." But this is not permitted by the antithesis, and far less elegant; though the difference in the sense is not so great. All seem agreed that the ἐπιφανείᾳ τῆς παρουσίας αὐτοῦ is for παρουσία ἐπιφάνης, glorious and splendid appearance. The term ἐπιφανεία is often employed by the Classical writers to denote any Divine Majesty; and is applied in the New Testament to Christ’s advent in the flesh; also to his second advent at the destruction of Jerusalem. But is especially suitable (as here) to his final advent to judgment. See Benson.

9. οὐ εστὶν ἡ παρουσία—τέρας ψεύδων. The οὐ is to be referred to the more remote antecedent ὁ ἄνωθεν, not the nearer one αὐτοῦ; the preceding sentence being parenthetical. Καὶ ἐνεργεία τοῦ Σατανᾶς, "under the working of Satan; accompanied with Satanic and diabolical working." Ἔστι, "is to be." Ἐν πάσῃ δυνάμει, καὶ σημείωσι, καὶ τέρατι ψεύδων. Some understand this of divers kinds of miracles. But this is liable to many objections, which are stated by several Commentators, especially Benson, according to the view in which it is considered. He apprehends that the same miracle may be called by the one or the other of these names, according to the view in which it is considered. "By δυνάμεις (says he) I understand a miracle, as it is the effect of an extraordinary or divine power: by σημείον may be meant a miracle, as it is a proof (or sign) of a prophetic or extraordinary mission: by τέρας, a miracle, as it excites wonder, or admiration, in the person upon whom it is worked, or in the spectator." This would, however, seem refining too much.
Neither, however, can I think that there are meant three different sorts of miracles. To me it seems that ἐν δυνάμει ἔσται has the general sense, "shall be accompanied with miracles, or pretended miraculous powers." And then the words καὶ σημείων καὶ τέρατων ψεύδους are (I think) exegetical of the preceding (καὶ signifying even), and represent the species of miracles: and the ψεύδος, which has the force of an adjective, denotes that both shall be fictitious. So Rom. 15, 9. ἐν δυνάμει σημείων καὶ τεράτων. The two words are usually employed together in the New Testament, like the Hebr. ῥαράσσω and ῥασά; as Matt. 24, 24. Mark 13, 22. Joh. 4, 48. and elsewhere. How applicable this also is to the fictitious miracles of the Church of Rome (which are even at the present period asserted by her advocates with a degree of extravagance and effrontery never exceeded even in the darkest ages) it is almost needless to remark.

10. καὶ ἐν πάσῃ ἀγάπῃ τῆς ἁθικίας ἐν τοῖς ἀπολλυμένοις, "and by every unrighteous deceit and imposture;" the genitive of the substantive being for an adjective; a very common idiom. Ἔν, among. By the ἀπολλύμενοι. Benson understands "such as are lost to all sense of virtue and piety, or the desperately and incorrigibly wicked. It is opposed (he observes) to the saved or reformed, 1 Cor. 1, 18. 2 Cor. 2, 15. and 4, 3. But this is going too far. It seems to signify, "by the wretched victims of their deceit." ἀνθ' ἄν τὴν ἀγάπην—ἀμφοτέρους. The ἀνθ' ἄν (which, as Grot. observes, is a formula denoting that something is inflicted as a punishment, or conferred as a recompense) carries with it an ellipsis, which may be thus supplied: "and a prey they will be to such delusions, because," &c. The phrase ἀγάπην τῆς ἁθικίας ἀπὸ ἐδέξατο is a very unusual (and perhaps Hebraic) one, on whose sense the Commentators differ. Grot. renders: "they have not received the blessed truth made known to us by the Gospel." But this sense cannot be elicited from the words, which are better explained by most Interpreters, "they did not care
to receive the truth." There seems to be a blending of two phrases together: "they did not love the truth, and they would not receive it." There is, too (as Beza and Benson think), a meiosis. As to the sense assigned by some, "they will profess the truth, but not love it (as Tim. 3. 5.);" though well suited to the persons in question, it seems very precarious.

10. εἰς τὸ σωτῆρα, Benson renders: "though it would have been their everlasting salvation.

11. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο, "and for this cause;" i. e. because they have not had any love of the truth. For, as Benson observes, there is no effectual preservative from fatal error but the sincere love of truth and virtue. Πέμψει αὐτῶις ἐνεργείαν πλάνης, i. e. "God will permit error to work its dire effects among them." For, as all the best Commentators antient and modern are agreed, we are here to resort to that idiom by which God is figuratively said to do a thing which he only permits to be done. So Theophyl.: Πέμψει ἀντὶ τοῦ παραχαρῆσει αὐτῶν ἔλθειν. "Thus (adds he) as they first rejected the truth, so then God leaves them, and error prevails over them." So Benson: "God leaves wicked men to their own choice, and turns their sin into their punishment."

11. εἰς τὸ πιστεύσαι αὐτῶις τοῦ ψεύδει, "so that they believe the lie (put upon them)." Εἰς denotes, not the final cause, but the effect. By the ψεύδ. Mackn. would understand transubstantiation. But it should seem to be meant, in a general way, of the whole system of falsehood promulgated by the man of sin, and his adherents; though it is true, transubstantiation is the fundamental "lie" from which have proceeded most others of the Romish Church.

12. ἣν κρίθωσι πάντες—ἀδικία. The best Commentators are agreed, that ἥν is here (as very often) eventual; "So that they may all be condemned;" (κρίν. for κατακρ.) The damned of our Common Version means no more; an use of the word which is well illustrated from one of our old writers by the
learned Dr. Maltby, in the note to the second volume of his eloquent and masterly Sermons. In the same manner Theophyl. explains as follows: οὐκ εἶπεν ἡνα καλασθώσι, ἀλλ' κατακεφάλωσι, ὥστε εἶναι αὐτοῖς ἀνακολογήτως. Yet this condemnation necessarily carries with it the idea of punishment both in this world and the next: for such mischievous delusions lead to both.

On the opposition between ἀληθεία and ἀφειλα see the note on ver. 10. By having pleasure in wickedness is meant, complacently dwelling upon such false doctrines as foster error, and encourage vice. Dr. Doddridge here supposes this to be levelled against the gainful frauds of the Romish priests, who impose on the people known delusions, merely out of regard to secular interest. But I fear that to others also, the words of St. Peter (respecting Balaam) may be too applicable: "He loved the wages of unrighteousness."

13. ἡμεῖς δὲ—σωτηρίαν. The Apostle had said at 1, 3. "We ought to give thanks unto God always for you, brethren," &c. Having, since that, assured them of Christ's coming to destroy the wicked, and make happy the righteous; and that the day of the Lord would not come till there had been a dreadful apostacy in the Christian Church, and the man of sin be revealed; he repeats his kind commendations of the Thessalonians, and says again, "We ought to give thanks unto God always for you, brethren," &c. (Benson.)

The sense is: "We are bound to give perpetual thanks to God for you (namely, that it is not the case with you, but) that God hath, from the beginning, chosen you to salvation," &c. I see not any grounds for rendering ἄν' ἀρχῆς, as do some recent Commentators, inter primos; a sense unauthorized, and not a little frigid. Other interpretations yet less probable have been brought forward; but the only one that has the stamp of truth is that of the antients, and almost all the early moderns, who refer
it to the eternal purposes of God, in the election and
calling of the Thessalonians to the Christian faith.
And to this the Apostle frequently alludes at the
commencement of his Epistles to Gentile Churches.
The passage is well paraphrased by Theophyl. (from
Chrysos.) thus: διὰ τὸ τοῦτο εὐχαριστοῦμεν, ὅτι ἐξελέξατο
ὑμᾶς ὁ Θεὸς, καὶ προάρεσεν εἰς σωτηρίαν, ἀξίως δηλαδὴ
προγνώσις. See Benson.

The ἐν ἁγίασμῷ—ἁλθείας, I think, points out the
means by which this is to be effected; ἐν signifying
ἐν, by. The following may be supplied: “(and
which will be effected) by the sanctification of the
Holy Spirit, and by a faith in the truth (as especially
promotive of it.)” By the πίστει ἁλθείας, Benson
says, is meant such a belief of truth as shall produce
moral obedience; referring to 1 Pet. 1, 22. Joh. 17,
17. Acts 15, 9. But this seems too precarious. All
I would venture to infer is, (what the antient Com-
mentators tell us) that these words have reference
to the separate parts allotted to God and to man in
the business of human salvation. See the note on
Phil. 2, 13. I cannot touch on the many varieties of
interpretation to be found among the Commentators
on the present passage, yet I must not omit to enter
my protest against that license by which Mackn.
and some recent Commentators take πνεῦμα to mean
no more than the mind, or rational principle; which
is inconsistent with the strong expression preceding,
ἁγιασμὸς Πνεύματος.

14. εἰς δὲ ἐκάλεσεν—Χριστοῦ. The εἰς δὲ (for which
some MSS. read εἰς ὣς, by emendation,) refers to
the whole foregoing clause, the being sanctified,
&c. “Unto all this God hath called you by our
Gospel, as preached by me.” So Theophyl.: εἰς
τοῦ; εἰς τὸ σωθήμα τοῦ ἁγιασμοῦ καὶ τῆς πίστεως.
The words following, εἰς περιποίησιν, &c. state the
purpose for which that Gospel was preached, namely,
the obtaining of the glory (i.e. participation in the
glory) of Jesus Christ, i.e. salvation, which is often
represented under the term glory, honour, &c. So
2 Thessalonians, chap. ii.

\(\text{περιποίησις}\) is used in 1 Thess. 5, 9, and Hebr. 10, 99. Some interpret \(\text{περιπ.}\) of life and salvation. But this is very harsh. It is truly observed by Benson, that the end of calling men into the Christian Church, and purifying their souls thereby, is, that they may obtain the glory which is promised by our Lord Jesus Christ, will be conferred by him, and enjoyed in his presence. See Joh. 14, 3 and 17, 22. Rom. 8, 17 and 18. 1 Thess. 5, 9.

15. ἄφα ὦν, ἀδελφoί, στήκετε. In the στήκατε there is a military metaphor; as Gal. 5, 1. 1 Cor. 16, 13. Phil. 4, 1. Στήκετε, καὶ κρατεῖτε τὰς παραδόσεις, "stand firm, and hold fast," &c. Παραδόσεις signifies, not traditions in the usual sense, but doctrines, precepts, and instructions;* as 3, 6. Matt. 15, 2. 1 Cor. 11, 2. Κρατεῖν, like κατέχειν in 1 Cor. 11, 2. καὶ καθὸς παρέδωκα ὑμῖν, τὰς παραδόσεις κατέχετε, Mark 7, 8., signifies yielding steady obedience to. The διὰ λόγου denotes vivâ voce instruction; the δ' ἐπιστολής, epistolary; for the singular will not prove that the Apostle referred to his former Epistle (as

* Theophyl. here pleads for the authority of tradition in enjoining us to reverence certain articles of faith not contained in Scripture, but handed down by oral tradition. "Now (observes Benson) what does the Church of Rome know by oral tradition, which we do not know as well without it?" Besides, the tradition frequently mentioned and contended for by the Fathers, was not the oral tradition which the Papists contend for, but the allegorical interpretation of particular texts, started at first perhaps by some persons of note, and handed down, by word or writing, to succeeding ages. They therefore supposed them to be grounded upon some passage of Scripture, and not to be such traditions as have no foundation there. If one could be equally certain of the truth and authenticity of any other Apostolic traditions, as of those contained in the writings of the Apostles, undoubtedly they would deserve great regard. But, after the Apostles had, by Divine illumination, preached the Christian doctrine; under the guidance of the same spirit of truth, they committed to writing the very same doctrine (or tradition), and that very much with a view to prevent Christians from being imposed upon by other and false traditions." See also Mackin and Whitby, and an able Tract of Dr. Miller, entitled an Historical view of the Plea of Tradition as maintained in the Church of Rome.
Benson supposes); ὁ ἐπιστολής signifies literally in, or by, any Epistle, i.e. the former, the present, or any other that he should hereafter write them.

16, 17. ὁ ἁγαπητός—ἐν χάριτι. It is observed by Theophyl., that after exhortation comes prayer; which is really helping them. Δὲ, autem. The ἡμῶν is to be referred to all Christians; q. d. "our common Lord." The force of the sentence is: "I pray our Lord Jesus Christ and God our Father to," &c. From hence it is easy to prove the Deity of Christ. See Lesl. ap. D'Oylye. Καὶ πάντης, "even our Father;" as Eph. 1, 3, 4, 6, 5, 20. and often. Koppe and Rosenm. observe, that the words ὁ ἁγάπησασ ἡμῶς καὶ δῶσε are to be conjoined, and rendered "qui pro suo in nos favore dat," &c. But this is confounding the Oriental and Occidental styles of writing; which, in the translation of any work of antiquity, good taste would require us to avoid. Nor do I agree with those Commentators, that παρακλ. and ἐλπ. are synonymous with σωτηρίας and εὐδαιμονίας. This sort of interpretation seems, indeed, to shorten our labour; but by introducing confusion, it, in reality, increases it. The two notions are better kept separate. If any deviation from the common rendering of the words be thought necessary, I should propose that καὶ be rendered even; which is supported by the antients. Thus Theophyl.: Δοῦσα παράκλησιν αἰώνιαν. Ποιαν δὲ ταύτην; Τὴν ἐλπίδα, φησί, τῶν μελλόντων αὐτή γὰρ ἐστιν ἡ ἀνέχουσα τὰς καρδιὰς ἡμῶν καταπιπτούσας ἐν τοῖς πειρασμοῖς, ἡ τῶν μελλόντων ἁγαθῶν ἐλπὶς. And so Benson: "Their consolation arose from the hope of everlasting life and happiness. Tit. 2, 13. 1 Thess. 4, 13, &c. and 5, 11. 1 Pet. 1, 3 and 4. and was therefore called everlasting." He also observes, that under the guise of prayer the Apostle excites their minds by setting before them the pledges of God's care and providence. By adding ἐν χάριτι, he represses all self-complacency.

17. παρακαλέσαι—ἀγαθὸς may be rendered, "com-
fort your hearts (as 2 Cor. 1, 4. 7, 6. Eph. 6, 22. 1 Thess. 4, 18. 5, 11.) under all your affliction.”

Kal στηριξαι ὑμᾶς ἐν παντὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἐργῷ ἀγαθῷ. The sense of these words is (I think) very imperfectly seen and represented by most modern Commentators (including Koppe), who take them for eis πάντα λόγον καὶ ἐργὸν ἀγαθόν, with this sense, “ut quae recta sunt ea loquamini et agatis.” It should seem that in this passage the scope of the Apostle is, to represent the two chief ways by which the love of God, under the influence of his Word and blessed Spirit, aids us in this our earthly struggle: 1. by comforting our hearts under afflictions and persecutions; 2. by supporting us amidst all temptations, whether to abandon true doctrine, or virtuous and holy practice.

On the παρακαλεσαι (which I have just explained) there is no difference of opinion. That the ἀγαθόν refers to both λόγῳ and ἐργῷ, is clear; but it must be modified in the application: and in the former case (I think) it must denote sound doctrine, i. e. (as Koppe says) the ἀληθεία spoken of at ver. 10, as opposed to the πλάνη and ἀπάνη just after: which is supported by the authority of Theophyl. (from Chrys.), who paraphrases and explains thus: στηρίξαι υμᾶς ἐντε δόγμασιν ὀρθοῖς, καὶ πράξειν ἀγαθοῖς, ὧστε μὴ παραφέρεσθαι, μηδὲ καταπίπτειν ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβαίνουσιν τούτο ἐστὶ παράκλησις. Ὁ γὰρ ἐστηριγμένος, ὅταν ἐν πάθῃ, θέσει γεναιώς, καὶ οὐ παραπέσεται διὰ μὲν τοῦ τὸ δόγμα τηρεῖν ὀρθῶν πεπεισμένος περὶ τῶν μελλόντων βεβαιῶσι, διὰ δὲ τοῦ ἀγαθῶν βιών ἔχειν, χαίρων ὅτι οὐκ οἰς κακουργοὺς, ἀλλ’ οἰς Θεοῦ λειτουργοῖς πάσχει.

Most Commentators think the ἐν λόγῳ is for διὰ λόγου, &c. But this is not necessary. The phrase literally signifies, “may he support and confirm you in the profession of sound doctrine, and in the performance of right practice.”

N 2
CHAP. III.

VERSE 1. προσεύχεσθε—ῦμᾶς. The Apostle, with his accustomed humility, desires their prayers: but as the περὶ ημῶν is suspended on an ἦνα following, I think it should be rendered, "pray respecting us that," &c. He does not ask their prayers generally, or for any worldly blessing, but especially that the Gospel may, through his means, have free course, namely, by the removal of the obstacles under which he then laboured. Or the ημῶν may also include Silvanus and Timothy, especially as they had assisted in planting the Gospel at Thessalonica; and this is confirmed by the καθῶς πρὸς ὑμᾶς.

The λόγος τοῦ Κυρίου τεχνη is well compared by Koppe with the Heb. יְרוּשָׁלָא, Ps. 147, 15. his word runneth very swiftly. I would compare Eurip. Ion 581. Matth. τεχνη δὸ μῦθος ἄν σοι τὰτά συν-μενεῖν ἄν. The sense is, "be speedily transmitted from region to region." Καὶ δοξάσθαι, "and be glorified, approve itself to me, and gain acceptance and faithful fulfilment of its requisitions." For that also seems to be meant; and thus in the insertion καθῶς καὶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς is couched a delicate praise.

Πρὸς, among.

2. καὶ ἦνα ρυθόμεν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀτόπων καὶ πονηρῶν ἄνθρωπων, "And (in order thereto) that we may be delivered from (the persecutions and opposition) of," &c. On the sense of ἀτόπ. Commentators are not agreed. Most render it unreasonable; some, perverse; Mackn. (following here, as often, a precari-ous etymology) brutish, (men who have or ought to have, no place in society.*) Most recent Commentators avoid the difficulty by making it synonymous.

* This cacoethes etymologians and has here infected stronger minds than Macknight. Thus Erasm.: "qui nullo loco conveniant, quales sunt hereticorum." Doddr.: "whom no topics can work on." Est.: "who wander from place to place, persecuting the Gospel."
with τονησαν. But a proper regard to the words following, ω γαρ πάντων ἢ πίστις might have taught them better. Crell. has here been most successful. He understands it of those "quorum mens prava est, et judicium corruptum, ac perversum, distortionque; qui absurde de rebus sentiunt, nec se in certum veritatis iter, ob contumaciam ac pervicaciam animi, flecti patiuntur." The τονης denotes vicious, immoral men; though it may have an adjunct notion of malignity; and both dispositions unfit men for the discerning of the truth.

2. ω γαρ πάντων ἢ πίστις. The sense of these words is strangely perverted by the recent Commentators, who render it, "for there are few good men whom we can safely trust;" taking ω πάντων for δίλυω. And so Howe, Homberg, Schoettg., Koppe, Rosenm., and Valpy. But this signification of πίστις is unprecedented both in the Scriptural and Classical writers; and therefore the interpretation must fall to the ground, which indeed yields a very frigid sense. Others, as Doddr. and Koppe, take πίστις to denote integrity and candour. But this yields a miserably feeble and far-fetched sense. (See also Mackn.) The same may be said of Benson's version, "for all men do not embrace the Christian faith, but many oppose it;" which both requires a meiosis, and must be helped out by another sentence; than which nothing can be more harsh. I see no reason to abandon the interpretation of Chrysost. and the other antients, and also the early moderns, by which the words are taken in their plain and natural sense, i. e. (as Theophyl. explains) "all men do not believe, but the worthy only." And thus, after discussing at large the various interpretations, Wolf expounds. The Calvinists, indeed, render: "for faith is not in the power of all men." And, I confess, this seems most agreeable to the force of the idiom. I must, however, protest against having the text urged on the controversy respecting free will, &c.; since it is plain
that the *non posse* is here, as very often in Scripture, applied *populariter*, to moral, not physical, impossibility. So Crell.: "Fidei non sunt omnes capaces, non per se et naturâ suâ; cùm omnes Deus ad agnitionem veritatis pervenire, atque ita salvari cupiat, omnesque, qui modo non sunt mente capti, naturâ suâ et credendâ intelligere, et præstandâ facere, si modo velint, possint; sed ob susceptam et acquisitam sponte animi improbitatem; quâ in habitatum versâ, id quod naturâ suâ erat possibile, redditur quodammodo impossible. Breviter, facultatem ab ipsis removet proximâ, ut vocant, non remotam; illa enim voluntatis, hæc nature." And so Dr. Wells (whose interpretation is here, with great judgment, adopted by D'Oyley and Mant): "They have it not, or cannot attain to it; forasmuch as by their wickedness, ill practices, obstinate prejudices, and the like, they deprive themselves of the same;" that is, by being *άτόποι* and *πονηροί*, they unfit themselves for the reception of truth.

S. *πιστὸς* δὲ εἶστιν ὁ Κύριος—*πονηρός*. Those Commentators who in the preceding verse interpret *πιστίς* fidelity, here suppose an antithesis. But it has been shown that that interpretation is without foundation; and (as Benson observes) "the Apostle often uses a word in *allusion* to what he had just been saying, and that in a somewhat *different sense*." Besides, *πιστὸς* ὁ Κύριος εἶστι is a frequent formula with the Apostle; as 1 Cor. 1, 8 and 9. and 1 Thess. 5, 24. It here signifies: "he will assuredly finish the good work he hath begun." The sense may be simply expressed thus: "And this the Lord will do; for he is faithful to his promises; he will confirm, &c. *Στηρίξεις*, "will establish you in true doctrine." See 2, 2 and 3. 1 Thess. 3, 3 and 13. Καὶ *φυλάξει· ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ*. Here the Commentators are divided in opinion; some taking τοῦ πονηροῦ for a neuter, i. e. *evil*, either of calamity, or apostacy: others, for a masculine, i. e. the author of evil, *Satan*. And this is supported by the authority of the antients, and, being
far more agreeable to the context, is (no doubt) the true interpretation.

4. πετοιδάμεν δὲ ἐν Κυρίῳ ἔφ’ ὑµᾶς, “Now we trust in the Lord’s protection over you, that what things we command you, ye both do and will do.” Such is the literal sense. But there is something more to be attended to than a cursory view would suggest. The antients, as Chrys. and Theophyl., consider this and the preceding as representing the co-operation of divine and human power in working out salvation. The στηρίζει, φυλάζει, and πετοιδάμεν ἐν Κυρίῳ they refer to the former; the ποιεῖτε and ποιήσατε to the latter. Thus Theophyl. observes: δεὶ μὲν γὰρ τὸ τῶν ἐπὶ τῶν θεοῦ πάπτειν, ἀλλ’ ἐνεργοῦντα καὶ αὐτοῦ. And nearly the same view seems to have been taken by Benson. But (if I mistake not) it is precarious and unfounded. Yet there is a certain harshness in the words; since to say that he “trusts in the protection of God that they do what he enjoins,” would seem incongruous. The confusion occasioned by ποιεῖτε may be removed, by supposing that the sentence consists of two members condensed into one, and which must be separated to clear the sense. There appears to be a dilogia in πετοιδάμεν, which is applicable to both members, with a slight change of sense. I would render: “Now we trust (and hope) that (upon the whole) ye are doing the things which we command you; and we trust in the Lord’s assistance that ye will continue to do them.” Thus all is clear.

5. ὁ δὲ Κύριος—Χριστοῦ. Koppe, after a minute discussion of the context and scope of the Apostle, lays down the following as the sense: “Non dubito, vos his præceptionibus meis esse obsecurus, modo intentis animis et Dei ipsius exemplum in amandis beandisque suis hominibus, et Christi exemplum in tolerandis gravissimis calamitatis constantem respi: ciatis. He takes, together with Rosenm., ἀγάπη θεοῦ to denote the love shown by God towards men.” But, I confess, I see not how this sense can be made out
without great violence. There seems no reason to abandon the common interpretation.* The sense may be thus expressed: "And now (in order there-to) may the Lord (by his Holy Spirit) direct your hearts unto the love of God." The ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ must (I think) be taken in a popular sense (like ἀγαπᾶω τῶν Θεῶν at Rom. 8, 28. τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν τῶν Θεῶν πάντα συνεργεῖ εἰς ἀγαθὸν. 1 Cor. 2, 9. ἀ ἐτοίμασεν ὁ Θεὸς τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτῶν. 1 Cor. 8, 3. and elsewhere), to denote "such a love of God as shall produce faith in all that he reveals, and obedience to all that he commands," especially in showing love unto men for God’s sake, without which our love is not genuine. See 1 Joh. 4, 12. 19, 20 & 21. 5, 2. But as obedience to the commands of God often requires of us self-denial and privation, and frequently involves evil, and since he that would come after Christ must take up his cross daily and follow him, so this was especially the case with Christians in the Apostolic age; and therefore the Apostle adds, εἰς τὴν ὑπομονὴν τοῦ Χριστοῦ, which does not mean (as Rosenm. and Schleus. explain) the patience itself of Christ in bearing calamities, but a patient endurance, suffering for righteousness, after the example of Christ; or a patient waiting for Christ. Both these interpretations are supported by the antients. Thus Theophyl.: ἦ ἵνα ὑπομένωμεν, οὐς ἐκεῖνος ὑπέμενεν. ἦ ἵνα μεθ’ ὑπομονῆς ἀναμένωμεν τῶν Χριστῶν, καὶ μὴ ἀπελπίζαμεν, ἀλλὰ πιστεύαμεν βεβαιῶς, ὅτι ἂ ἐπηγγείλατο πληρώσει. Either is agreeable to the

* I cannot but observe that this and many other false interpretations which I have lately animadverted upon, seem to have been introduced from certain doctrinal prejudices, a vain fear of that bug-bear, Calvinism. But it is one thing to form a body of Scriptural annotation, and another to form a body of divinity. It seems unwarrentable to suppress, or explain away, the sense of all these passages, which tend to show man’s dependence upon God in the work of salvation. For, after all, we may be well assured (in the words of the Poet) that

"Oars alone can ne’er prevail To reach the distant coast;"

"The breath of heaven must swell the sail, Or all the labour’s lost."
usus loquendi; but the former seems the more suitable to the context. Yet Benson prefers the latter; though he also proposes to understand it of the patient expectation of Christ’s second advent; which, perhaps, may be included in the former.

6—16. One may observe the address with which the Apostle first makes use of soothing language to show his affection for them, and to soften the reproofs he was about to introduce, as proceeding alone from love. Now these reproofs were meant to correct a spirit which, while he was at Thessalonica, the Apostle had remarked among some Christians, namely, a disposition to be idle, and throw themselves on the bounty of their richer and more industrious brethren for maintenance. These he had before enjoined to “quietly work, and eat their own meat.” As, however, his injuctions had been little attended to, he repeats them with greater authority and earnestness; strictly commanding the other Christians to break off all familiar intercourse with such, in order thereby to bring them to shame and repentance.

Παραγγέλλωμεν. A term used of all strict orders from superiors, as from kings to their subjects, or generals to their soldiers. The sense, then, is: “we strictly command you.” To make it the more impressive, the Apostle, as on some other occasions, adds ἐν ὁδόματι τοῦ Κυρίου. The construction is: (ἀστε) ὑμᾶς στέλλεσθαι. And στελλ. is of the middle voice for στέλλειν, or ὑποστέλλειν ἑαυτῶν, “withdraw yourselves from (all intercourse with).” Theophyl. explains, κατεξελθεῖτε ἀπό. Numerous Classical passages are here adduced by the philological Commentators, but none of them to the present purpose, and more fit for a Greek Lexicon than a commentary on the New Testament.

Πάντες (which corresponds to the Heb. ֶּלַּה) signifies each. With respect to the expression ἀτάκτως περιπατῶντος, it might be interpreted of disobedience to the orders of the Apostle; but from what follows,
especially ver. 12., it is plain that the Apostle has in view a living without labour at their trades; and, as vices run in clusters, so idleness draws with it many other vices, which no pretences of attending to spiritual concerns will effectually prevent. And this, the phrase ἀτάκτως περιπατεῖν, meaning an unsettled, disorderly, and sometimes dissolute life, will very well characterize.*

7, 8. The Apostle here very properly calls in his own example in aid of his precepts. See 1 Thess. 1, 6. Ἀτάκτως is for the ἀτάκτως περιπατεῖν at ver. 6., and is fully explained at ver. 12. The sense is, "did not thus walk disorderly." Ἀρτον φαγεῖν (Hebr. יָאַכַל הַלֶּדוֹן) παρὰ τῶν is a common phrase for, "to receive of any one what shall provide us with sustenance." Δωρεᾶ, which usually signifies gratis, for nought, here denotes, "without working for it." Now the Apostle received, indeed, of his employers money for his sustenance, but he rendered work in return for it, as is suggested by what follows, which is exegetical of the preceding, the participle εὐγαρίσκομαι being suspended on εὖγαρίσκομαι. The other expressions have been all explained before. Compare 1 Cor. 4, 12. Acts 20, 34. and 1 Thess. 1, 5. and 2, 9.

9. οὐκ ὅτι ὅσιον εὐχομένει εὐχοσίαν, i. e. τοῦ δωρεᾶν ἀρτον φαγεῖν παρὰ υἱοῦ, on which see 1 Cor. 9, 6. and 1 Thess. 2, 6. Ἀλλ' ἵνα εὐχοσίας τοῖς δομένοις υἱοῖς εἰτ. μ. η. Τύρος signifies exemplar. See 1 Cor. 10, 1. 1 Tim. 4, 12. and Phil. 3, 17. Benson has here, and at 1 Thess. 2, 9, assigned six reasons why St. Paul did this. Of these the Apostle (he observes) urges different ones in different places, and under different circumstances.

* On what caused this disorderly spirit, writers differ. Most ascribe it to the expectation of Christ's speedy advent. But the Apostle had not encouraged this, but the contrary. It may, I think (as I have before observed), be ascribed to that strong mental excitement which, in the working classes, tends to produce an indisposition to bodily labour.
2 Thessalonians, Chap. ill

10. ἐν τις οὐ θέλει—ἐσθιέτω. An adagial sentence, with which the philological Commentators (as Grot., Wets., &c.) compare numerous ones from the Classical and Rabbinical writers. These, on so trite a subject, I may be excused for omitting. It is well remarked by Grot.: "Amant Apostoli, ut et Christus, sententia bona uti, quae in ore erant populi antiquum."

11. ἀκούομεν γὰρ. The γὰρ is rendered, by Koppa, et tamen. I am, indeed, no friend to that excessive minuteness with which some dwell on particles of this kind; but it is preferable to the other extreme, of arbitrarily fixing on senses, however unusual. Here the connection is plainly this: "(I am induced to now issue these orders) for I hear," &c. The ἀτακτῶς περιέργης has been explained above. In the words μηδὲν ἐργάζομεν, ἀλλὰ περιεργαζόμενος there is thought to be a paronomasia. And as the Apostle elsewhere not unfrequently uses that figure, he probably did so here. The term περιεργάσις is one of considerable extent, and therefore uncertainty. It properly signifies to labour exceedingly; 2dly, devote superfluous labour; 3dly, to labour or give one's attention to things which have no relation to one's own proper business; which is usually the case with busy, meddling, pragmatical persons. And this is, by most Commentators, supposed to be the sense here. The recent ones understand it of wandering up and down to collect scandal, and retaining it in places where it may be acceptable; and thus gaining a miserable living, like the parasites of ancient times. But this is too hypothetical and visionary. The most extensive signification will here (as usual) be the truest.

On this busy, meddling, detracting, and scandal-bearing spirit, Benson has some admirable remarks. See also the excellent passage of Lev. 44, 22., cited by Wets.

12. τοῖς δὲ τοιμοτοῖς—ἐσθιέτων. Παραγγέλεις διὰ τῶν Κυρίου τοῦ Ι. Χ. is synonymous with the παραγγελ. εν
The μετὰ ἴσουχας is opposed to that unsettled spirit which indisposed them for work, and set them on a disorderly life. The phrase τὸν ἑαυτῶν ἀρτον ἑθεὶς seems to be adagial. Many similar expressions are cited from the Classical writers by Grot. and Wets., descriptive of the contrary. So the parasite is said to eat cibum alienum, alienam quadram, ἀλλοτριοφαγεῖν. I must not omit to observe that on this portion of Scripture Dr. Maltby has an admirable Sermon, vol. 2.

18. ὑμεῖς δὲ, ἀδελφοί, μὴ ἐκκακήσατε καλαποιοῦντες. There is some difference of opinion on the sense of these words, the difficulty hinges on the καλ. Many modern Commentators take it in the general sense recte agere. So Koppe, who renders: "Vos vero in omni virtutis studio constantes estote." But this is little agreeable to what went before, which requires something more special; and I agree with the antients and many eminent moderns, that it must be understood of the practice of beneficence towards poorer brethren. So καλὸν ποιεῖν at Gal. 6, 9. (a very similar passage), and ἀγαθὸν ποιεῖν at Matt. 3, 6, and often. Besides, as καλὸν ποιεῖν is a very rare phrase, scarcely occurring any where else, and as the Apostle has used καλὸν ποιεῖν in the sense of beneficence elsewhere, we can hardly suppose he would intend any other here. Yet I cannot assent to the antients that the sense is: "Let not their sloth hinder your charity in giving them what is necessary to preserve life." The Apostle could never, I think, mean that: for what is thus given, in order to keep alive the idle and disorderly, might be better employed in encouraging the industrious poor. I agree with Benson that it is probable the Apostle’s caution was intended chiefly to guard them against being so affected with the unworthiness of
some, as to be weary of well-doing to any, even to proper and deserving objects. And, thus understood, this precept comes in very opportunely, and with the greatest propriety. For, as the ingratitude and unworthiness of some are very apt to render us cold and indifferent in doing good to others, the Apostle exhorted such as were able, to continue to show acts of kindness and beneficence, and not to be weary in well-doing to proper objects; notwithstanding some were idle and deserved not to be supported by them.” I would here compare Synes. 177 a. (Ep. 50.) ευ δι δι μη ἀκατορθευτες ευ ποιων.

14, 15. ει δε τις—σημειωσθε. Τω λόγω ημων, “our word, or order.” For λόγος, like the Heb. וַי, is a general term extending to order of every kind. Δια της επιστολης. These words are, by some eminent Commentators, as Pisc., Grot., Le Clerc, Rosenm., and Bengel, joined with των σημειωσθε, in this sense: “send me word by letter of that man.” But this seems very harsh and frigid, and little agreeable to what follows; and, moreover, it would require δι επιστολης. See Crell. and Benson. I see no reason to abandon the interpretation of most moderns (supported by the authority of the antients), who construe the words with the preceding τω λόγῳ ημῶν, and take της for τωντις. This sense of σημειωσθαι (set a mark upon) may not be frequent; but it is justified by authority (See Steph. Thes. Nov. Edit.), and is supported by what follows; whereas the other sense proposed is supported neither by authority nor by the context. Loeser aptly compares Phil. Jud. 560 a. δυοιν ηδη μαρτυριασ σημειωσάμενος το μηδεν έχως υποτύφεσθαι.

14. καλ μη συναναιμίνουσε αυτω, “have no familiar intercourse with him;” like στέλλασθε αυτι αυτω just before. Compare 1 Cor. 5, 9 & 11. The words ηνα εντραπη suggest the reason for this, namely, that the shame thereof might bring him to repentance. See Tit. 1, 8. The words following καλ μη—ἀδελφον are meant to further explain the purpose of the exclu-
sion, and to show how far it should be extended. It was to be considered as a vouderia, having in view not so much the punishment as the reformation of the offender. Edly, The conduct adopted with regard to him was not to be so far removed from friendliness as to border on hostility. The καλ signifies and yet. The phrase ἔχρον ἤγεισθαι is frequent in the Classical writers. See Wetstein's examples.

16. οὐτος δὲ—ὑμᾶν. See the note on Thess. 5, 3.
17, 18. ὁ ἀπαντάωσ—γράφω. Thus far St. Paul had used the pen of a scribe. But the conclusion he writes with his own hand. See c. 1. Cor. 16, 27. Gal. 16, 11. Philem. 19. This, as has been before observed, was the Apostle's usual custom, for the purpose of assuring the persons to whom it was addressed, that the Epistle was not supposititious. Such, Koppe observes, is the plain sense of the passage; while the other interpretations proposed do manifest violence to the words.
FIRST EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY.

CHAP. I.

VERSE 1. Παύλος, ἀπόστολος Ἰ. Χ. See Whitby
ap. Slade, and the notes of Benson. Καὶ ἐκτιαγήν
Θεοῦ σωτήρος ἡμῶν, "by the command of God our
Saviour." The name σωτήρ is applicable to God as
well as to Jesus Christ; since He sent the Saviour
for us men and for our salvation. See Luke 1, 47.
1 Tim. 4, 10., and other passages adduced by Grot.
Why God is so called can need no explanation;
since He not only delivers us from evil, even the
curse of the broken law, but confers blessings mani-
dfold, spiritual, and temporal. "This (says Benson)
may teach us not to look upon God, the Father, as
all justice and terror; and our Lord Jesus Christ, as
all love and mercy. The original of our redemption;
through Jesus Christ, was the love and goodness of
the Father."

1. τῆς ἐλπίδος ἡμῶν, "the cause of our hope;" by a
metonymy of perpetual occurrence in Scripture.

2. Τιμόθεω γνήσιῳ τέκνῳ ἐν πίστει, "our genuine,
real, and spiritual son." On Timothy see the Histori-
cal Introduction, especially Benson in loc., who
has shown that this may indicate that Timothy was
his convert; since such are called his children. See
compared with 1 Cor. 4, 14 & 5. Or he may be so
called, as being of a disposition similar to the
Apostle's. See Joh. 8, 44. and Matt. 13, 10. And
in Phil. 2, 2, he uses the same expression. Compare Phil. 2, 22., where see the notes. The former, however, is the more probable opinion; and the term seems to be the more appropriate, since (as Rosenm. remarks) there seems reason to think from 2 Tim. 3, 6., that he had been committed by his mother to Paul from his earliest years, in order to be formed after his model, by his precepts and example, so as to come to the stature of the fullness, &c. On the terms χάρις, ἔλεος, and εἰγήνη, which are generally found united at the commencement of the Epistles, I have before treated.

3. καθὼς παρεκάλεσα—ἐτεροδιδασκαλεῖν, “as when I departed into Macedonia, I desired thee to remain at Ephesus (so now I exhort thee) to strictly charge certain persons, that they teach no doctrine different from ours.” Such, I conceive is the general sense; the words themselves are plain; but the construction is somewhat perplexed and elliptical. There is, as the best Commentators are agreed, a trajectio. The πορευόμενος εἰς Μ., must be closely united with καθὼς παρεκ., &c.; which is no other than the figure anacolouthon, so common to the Apostle; the protasis at καθὼς, as or because, being without an apodosis, which is left to be supplied. On the mode of doing this the Commentators are not agreed. The best interpreters supply ὤτω καὶ νῦν παρακαλῶ; which seems the most natural method: and so Benson. Others think that the ἵνα παραγγελήσῃ, is an imperative, by the ellipsis of ὅρα.; which they defend by some examples, but from writers insimae Græcitatis. (See Koppe.) Others seek the apodosis at ver. 18.; which (as Heinr. remarks) is too violent an hyperbaton. In the Syriac Version the ὤτω is passed by. But that is cutting the knot: and the antient translators not unfrequently omit what is difficult.

The antients rightly remark on the difference between παρεκάλεσα and παραγγελήσῃ, which may very well be ascribed to the difference of the persons addressed; since mildness and authority in Christian
rulers are equally necessary, each in their season. The τινὶ denotes certain persons who, though unnamed, were well known to Paul,* and of whose irregularities probably Timothy himself might have sent some notification to the Apostle.

The εὐτροφίδεικαλεῖν many Commentators explain, “to teach doctrines different from those which I taught them.” But I rather agree with others, that it signifies, “to teach no other doctrines than those taught by myself and the other Apostles.” What was the exact nature of these doctrines we are left to conjecture: but, from what we know was the case in other places, we may very well suppose (with the best Commentators antient and modern) that they were the doctrines of the Judaizers; and this further appears from what follows. Thus at 6, 3, it is explained by μὴ προσέχεσθαι ὑμίνοις λόγοις I. X. Schleus. refers to Ignat. Ep. ad Polyc. § 3. and Euseb. H. E. 3, 32.

4. μὴ δὲ προσέχειν μιθοῖς, καὶ γενεαλογίαις ἀπεράντως. These words are meant to be exegetical of the preceding. At προσέχειν must be understood νοῦν. It signifies properly to give the mind to, to attend to; and 2dly, to credit. These μιθοὶ relate to the interpretations of the Rabbis. Theophyl. explains: τὰς παρατηρήσεις καὶ τὰ παρακεκαθάμενα (Œcumen. παρακεκαθημένα) ἄγματα. And Theodoret: τὴν Ἰουδαϊκὴν ἔρμηνειαν, τὴν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν καλομένην δευτέρασιν (Mishchna.) For γενεαλογίαις, which follows, Bentley conjectured κενολ. (and other conjecturers otherwise.) But that is supported by no authority: neither is it necessary. The καὶ seems to signify nempe, and is meant (as Rosenm. says) to exemplify the μιθοῖ. The epithet ἀπεράντως denotes, “that which has no end;” as is the case in certain refined

* This suppression of their names Benson ascribes to the delicacy of the Apostle. And he illustrates it from several other examples (See his note); though probably, as on many other occasions, he carries his speculations too far. He refers to a fine passage of this kind in Ignat. Ep. ad Smyr. § 5.

VOL. VIII. O
discussions which arise out of such questions (so Milton: "and found no end, in wandering mazes lost"); also, "where no end is kept in view or attained," consequently unprofitable, useless. Either, or both, of these significations are here applicable: and Heinr. thinks there is an hendiadis for γεν. μοθώ- δεσι καὶ ἀπετ.; as Polyb. 9, 2. ἐξαριθμεῖται τὰ περὶ τὰς γενεάλογιας καὶ μοθός. But the question is, what is meant by the γενεάλ.; on which the modern Commentators are not agreed. Some say the Cab- balistical Fables. Others, as Hamm., Le Clerc, Grot., and Benson, the Οἰνος of the Gnostics and Valentinians. Others, as Schoettg., the proud glorying of the Jews in their genealogies, of which we find vestiges in the New Testament and the earlier Greek writers. See Schoettg., who gives a sort of history of this genealogical study. The two former hypotheses are rightly said by Heinr. to regard latter times. The third, he thinks, is inconsistent with the hatred and contempt borne by the Gentiles to the Jews; and the fourth he considers as little agreeable to the context, since that study could have nothing to do with religion, nor be any hindrance to it." He adopts the exposition of Michaelis and others, who take it of the doctrines of the Essenes, on the nature, names, and species of angels. To me it seems that the interpretation of Schoettg., which is supported by the authority of the antients, is the most natural and probable.* As to the objection of Heinr., it appears ill founded. I am aware how hopeless it is to attempt to decide a question of such great uncertainty: but I may be permitted to suggest, that possibly the Apostle might have more than one of the above kinds of "superstitious vanities" in view.

Rosenm. has the following general observations:

* Wets. understands it of Timothy's own genealogy; and last of all, of the study of National Antiquities. Interpretations, as well as some others, deserving of no serious attention.
I TIMOTHY, CHAP. I. 195

"Videmus inde, jam Apostoli ævo suisce, qui pro religione inutiles quæstiones proponerent. Tales omnibus temporibus fuerunt, et nunc etiam sunt doctores; qui utinam perpenderent, quàm graviter pecent, quod summa religionis optimæ et utilissimæ neglecta, auditoribus commenta humana, nihil ad virtutem et salutem profutura, inculcare solent."

4. alivtes ἔρημεις παρέχουσι μᾶλλον ἃ οἰκοδομίαν Θεοῦ τ. ε. π. This shows the reason why they should not be attended to; namely, since they afforded matter for ἔρημεις, curious questions, such as those in which the Orientals have always delighted, mere logomachies. See 6, 4. 2 Tim. 2, 14. and Tit. 3, 9. For ἃ οἰκοδομίαν Θεοῦ, many MSS., the Syriac and Coptic Versions, and some Fathers and Greek Commentators, read οἰκονομίαν, which is preferred by Matth., Griesb., Vater, and Valpy; but (I think) on insufficient grounds. The words are so very similar that the authority of MSS., and therefore of Versions, is of no weight. The question must be decided by the context: and certainly here οἰκοδομία yields the preferable sense, namely; "that which promotes such edification as is acceptable to God." As to the other, "that which we render to God as ministers," it is frigid and far-fetched. And it is in vain to plead the critical canon, "that the more difficult reading is to be preferred," since that is liable to several exceptions; as when two words are so manifestly similar, that it were almost an even chance which a scribe would fix on. In that case, surely, the more uncommon word is the likeliest to be the true reading; and such undoubtedly is οἰκοδομία, a word rarely used in the best writers (hence the οἰκονομία of the Cod. Cant. and other altered MSS.); whereas οἰκονομία is of perpetual occurrence, both in the New Testament and the Classical writers. It is plain that μᾶλλον ἃ is for καλ.οῦ; as often in Thucyd. and the best writers.

5. τὸ δὲ τέλος—ἀνατομηρίτου. The connection is ably traced by Crel.f. thus; "Subjungit Apostolus
scopum et obrussam omnium mandatorum, ad quam exigendae sint omnes doctrinae, ex qua judicium fieri posset de unaquaque doctrinâ, ut quæ cum illa discrepet infecta et aliena sensetur; q. d. "Ut autem seías, o Timothee, veram a suppositiâ doctrinam dignoscere, scito Charitatem esse veluti scopum et cyanosuram, quam omnia Dei mandata respicient, ita ut quicquid cum ea conveniat, pro genuine sit agnoscendum, quicquid autem discrepet, repudiandum sit, Charitas erga proximum velicict." Theodoret traces it thus: Δειξας της εκείης μοθολογίας το ἀκρι- δες, προδεικε της οἰκείας διασκαλίας το χρήσιμων. προσήκει γὰρ σε, Φησί, διδάσκειν αὐτῶς εἰλκρινῶς ἀγα- τῶν τον ευεργέτην Θεόν, καὶ πίστιν ἔχειν ἄκριβως, τῇ τοῦ συνειδότος μαρτύρει βεβαιωμένην.

Τῆς παραγγελίας is taken by Benson for ταύτης παραγγ.; with reference to the ῥα παραγγείλης at ver. 3; but erroneously. It must be taken for τῶν παραγγελμάτων: and that for τῶν παραγγελμάτων. It is explained by Crellius: "the system or body of all the commandments to whose observance we are bound. See Joh. 6, 29. The ἁγάτη must be taken in its full extent of signification, including love both to God and man, and, as Crel. truly, but quaintly, remarks, non tam in affectu quam in effectu. (See Matt. 22, 37—40.) A virtue (as Heinr. says) the head and fountain of all the other Christian virtues. See Mark 12, 30. 1 Cor. 13. And see the note on Gal. 5, 6.

In the ἐκ καθαρᾶς καρδίας and συνειδήσεως ἁγάθης, it is not necessary to seek refinements, for Crel. has too minutely discussed their sense. They are rather to be taken populariter, as designating a candid, sincere, and well meaning spirit. To the Classical examples adduced I add Theogn. Sentent. 89. ἂ με φίλει καθαρῶν δέμενος νόν, ἂ μ' ἀπειραίων Ἐρώτημα, and Pind. Ol. 4, 27, πρὸς ήσυχίαν φιλόκολων Καθαρά γνώμα τετραμμένων. By the πιστ. ἁνυποκρίτου, is meant an undissembled faith, so firm and real as shall produce the ἁγάτη just mentioned.
I. TIMOTHY, CHAP. I.

6. ὶν τὰς ἄστοχος ᾑτὶς, ἐξετάσαις ἐς ματαιολογίας, "from which (virtues just mentioned) some have swerved, turning their minds to vain speculations and fruitless discussions." The Apostle here employs two metaphors, each well adapted to denote deviation from a commandment; namely, 1. a missing of the mark (σκότου being understood, which is expressed in Plut. Symp. 6, 4.; and this metaphor is used by Plut. 1, 1060. and 2, 414. cited by Wets. ἄστοχ. τοῦ πρόετοντος;); 2. a going out of the road ἵνα being understood, which is sometimes supplied, and used metaphorically. See Wetstein’s numerous examples; especially Joseph. Ant. 13, 18. ἐξετασάρχ. τῆς ἤδον δικαίας. By ματαιολογία (which is adduced by Wets. from Porphyr. de Abst. 4, 16., and by Schleus. from Plato 6, 21.) is meant, the vain speculations and endless and unprofitable discussions mentioned at ver. 3 & 4. Compare 4, 7, 6, 20. 2 Tim. 2, 16. and Tit. 39.

7. θελόντες εἶναι, νομοδιδάσκαλοι—διαβεβαιώνται. By the νομοδιδ. are denoted, not (as some suppose) Jewish teachers, but (as the antients and most moderns are agreed) those Judaizing Christians, who, from φιλαρχία, wished to be teachers of others. And the term νομοδιδάσκαλος, which properly signified a Rabbi, or teacher of the Jewish law, had been, together with many other terms (See Vitringa de Syn. Vet.), introduced into the Gospel; and it is supposed by some (as Heinr.) to have been used for the names by which Christian Rabbis were designated, as ἐπίσκοποι, πρεσβύτεροι, and προεστῶτες. But, according to the usual import of θέλειν εἶναι, in St. Paul, I should prefer to suppose, with Benson, Rosenm., and others; that it here signifies, "desiring to be (thought)," affecting to be. Perhaps, therefore, the term might mean a Christian teacher, who united instruction in the law to that of the Gospel.

The participle μὴ νοσώντες (by an idiom found in our own language) is put for the verb and the particle ὄμως, "though they know not;" "not know-
ing.” It is a sort of nominativus pendent. Now of these persons it is said, that “they understood not what, nor the thing concerning which, they so positively affirm,” for such appears to be the sense of the words. That ἰδαβεβαιοῦται must be taken as a deponent, is plain from the antithetical λέγοντι. And so it is used in Tit. 3, 8. περὶ τούτων βουλομαι δε ἰδαβεβαιοῦσθαι also Plut. 1, 184. (cited by Wets.) περὶ τῶν, Α. περιγράμτων ἰδαβεβαιούμενος. Sext. Emp. περὶ οἴδεως τῶν λεγησαγμένων ἰδαβεβαιούμεθα and Polyb. (cited by Schleus.) ἰδαβεβ. περὶ τούτων. The sense above laid down is that approved by the most eminent Commentators antient and modern. (See Theophyl., Whitby, and Benson.) Schleus. 1, 592. renders thus: “nec tamen intelligentes, neque qua loquentur, neque quid affirment et defendant, aut quibus argumentis se tueantur.” But this would require περὶ to be taken in a very uncommon sense.

8. οἴδαμεν δὲ—χρήται. It is well remarked by Theodoret, that the Apostle says this in order that he might not seem to depreciate the law; q. d. “I find no fault with the law, but with the evil teachers of the law.” Δὲ, autem. Oίδαμεν, “we well know and admit.” In what sense the law is said to be good, and what is meant by the using it lawfully, Commentators are not agreed, nor do they see their way very clearly. It is mostly agreed that by καλὸν is meant, good and useful in its nature, intent, and meaning. That such was the Mosaic law, ceremonial and moral, none can doubt: but the Apostle seems to have had chiefly in view the moral part of it, which was so entirely καλὸν, that it was worthy of being engrafted into the “new and better law.”

With respect to the phrase νομίμως χρησθαι, it is explained in two ways by the antients; 1. of teaching and fulfilling it in works; 2. of making use of it to lead us to Christ and the Gospel; which is the scope of the law. But of neither of these interpretations can I entirely approve; though both are, to a certain degree, true. As to νομίμως, it is used for
paronomasia, and simply signifies *right*. The only use of the law that the Apostle could think or pronounce to be right, was the fulfilling its moral precepts, and strengthening their observance from the powerful motives supplied by the Gospel, and thus making it lead to Christ.

9, 10. εἰδὼς τὸντό· —αὐτοτάκτον. On the scope of the Apostle, and the sense of this passage Commentators, both antient and modern, have been little agreed. But I need not enter into the numerous diversities, (for a detail of which the reader is referred to Walch Diss. on this passage, Goetting: 1776.; since I conceive the only interpretation that bears the stamp of truth is that of Walch and Rosenm., which had been partly discovered by the antients and also by Crellius and others, by which νόμου is understood, not of the moral law in general (of offices and duties), but the minatory and penal part of it, levelled against murders, thefts, adulteries, &c: "The Judaizing Christians (says Slade), in the excess of their zeal for the law, had overlooked one of its great objects—the punishment and prevention of sin; and it is probable that the Apostle merely designed to correct this error, reminding them that the severe enactments of the moral law, for which they were so strenuous, do not concern (οἱ καίραι) or apply to those who have a Christian love of righteousness, are of force only against such as contemn and violate the law." So Doddr. concludes that it chiefly relates to crimes and punishments. And he adds, that the genius of Christianity is so sublime, and the character of Christians in general (at that time) was so good, that there was no need of insisting on legal sentences denounced against such enormities, in order to keep them in the course of their duty." Whether this last observation be well-founded I have some doubt: indeed the whole passage is too obscure to permit us to be positive as to its sense.

Καίραι is frequently used in this sense by the best
Classical writers; of which the philological Commentators adduce examples in superfluous abundance. They also (especially Pricæus and Wets.) adduce many parallel sentiments; though none quite to the purpose.

The general terms ἀνόμως and ἀνατραπέτοις (which denote disobedient to orders), are followed by the special ones ἁσέβεις, &c. in which it is not necessary to seek refinements. The whole may be regarded as expressed (and to be taken) populariter. With respect to the general term ἁμαρτωλοὶ, some, wondering that this general term should be inserted among special ones, would take it to denote idolaters. An interpretation which Heinr. rightly rejects, adding that the Apostle does not heed such niceties, but occasionally intermixes special terms with general ones. Here, however, this apology is unnecessary. It should rather seem that the Apostle employed ἁμαρτ. after ἁσεβ., since the words were commonly, and almost proverbially, united, in the sense exceedingly sinful. So Prov. 11, 31. ἁσεβῆς καὶ ἁμαρτωλὸς, where the Hebr. is ישר and עם. Joel 1, 15. ἁμαρτωλὸς ἁσεβῖς. See also 1 Pet. 4, 18.

The next terms ἀνυσίως and βεβήλως are nearly synonymous. So Hesych. explains ἀνυσία by βεβήλα, ἀδικα. ἀνομα. Ἀνύσιος denotes one who despises and transgresses all laws, divine and human. Βεβηλος denotes properly an irreligious person, one who is not a worshipper or participator in any religious worship. So Hesych.: βεβηλος, ἄνερος, ἄμιαντος. Such persons were so called, as being excluded from the sacred fanes. Thus the term may here have the sense heathenish, in our popular acceptance.

Ἀνδροφόνοις. E. V. man-slayers. Dodd., assassins. But neither words convey the right idea. It may be better rendered murderers (in general), including both open and secret violence, and also that less criminal, because not deliberate, mode of taking another's life, called manslaughter, or homicide.
1 TIMOTHY, CHAP. I.  201

Πόρνοις is commonly rendered whoremongers or fornicators. But it may also denote adulterers. Some recent Commentators explain it male prostitutes; comparing I Cor. 5, 9—11. 6, 9. Hebr. 12, 16. 18, 4. Perhaps the Apostle might have all these senses in view; though the list is not complete; since the Apostle adds καὶ εἶ τι έτερον, &c.

By ἀνδραπόδισται the best Commentators are agreed is meant, those who kidnapped and sold into slavery free persons. Now this was regarded by the law as felony of the deepest dye, and was always punished with death. And as all the crimes here mentioned are of the most heinous kind, and as robbery does not elsewhere occur in the list, so ἀνδραπόδισται seems as put for robbery of the worst sort. Let, then, the slave-traders (Christians, alas!) of our times tremble! for all who, in any way, participate in that abominable traffic are ἀνδραπόδισται; since they thereby uphold a system which perpetually engenders man-stealing. The terms θεόσται and ἐπιρροκοί require no explanation. Θεοστ. denotes deceit, perfidy of the basest sort. Compare αὐθωθεῖα, ἀστονύθοι, at Rom. 1, 31. Ἐπιρροκ. denotes perjury. Against all the foregoing crimes there had been severe penalties denounced in the Mosaic law; and the Commentators especially give references to those parts of the Pentateuch supposed to be here alluded to. But that the Apostle had also in view the still more terrible denunciations against these sins in the Gospel, is plain from the words following, καὶ εἶ τί—κατὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, &c. The metaphor in ὑγιαινοῦσῃ διασκασία was frequent in the best writers to denote true, right, &c. So Plut. 2, 20. (cited by Wets.) αὐταῖ γὰρ εἰσὶν ὑγιαίνουσαι περὶ θεῶν δόξαι καὶ ἀληθεῖσι. and Philo p. 32, 29. τοὺς ὑγιαίνουτας λόγους. Wets. has here also cited two similar lists of crimes; as Pollux 6, 151. (in which are the ἀνδραπόδισται and the πόρνοι, πατραλοίαι, and μητραλοίαι,) and Philostr. 4, 7. μαχηλ καὶ ἀνδραπόδισται, πόρνοι—καὶ τὰ τοιαύτα ἔθη. The learned Commentator might have added Phi-
I Timothy, Chap. 1.

locat. Epist. Apoll. 66. κλειστής τε καὶ ἁστής, καὶ ἀδιάστοτης, καὶ εἰδὴς ἄδικος ἢ ἱερόσυλος.

11. κατὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς δόξης τοῦ μακάρου Θεοῦ, δὴ ἐκπρεπὴν ἐγώ. The kath signifies in conformity to, agreeably to, i. e. with reference to the sound doctrine. Τῆς δόξης. Genitive substantive for an Adjective. With respect to the epithet μακάριος, applied to the Deity here, and at 6, 15., it is observed by Heinr. that no Hebrew word (not even יְרוּם) quite corresponds to it. And he thinks it is derived from the Homeric μακάριοι Θεόι αἰεὶ εὐεργ. But it should seem very improbable that the Apostle ever read Homer; nor is it necessary to have recourse to such a supposition. We may easily imagine, that the term, in this use, was not unfrequent in the mouths of the educated classes. Thus Philo 147. (cited by Loesn.), among other predicates of God, names him μόνον μακάριον.

On the idiom in δὲ ἐκπρ. ἐγώ, see the note on Rom. 9, 12.

12. καὶ χάριν—εἰς διακοινίαν. Τοῦ ἐνυπαρασαντί με: X. 1., "to Christ Jesus that strengthened me (to the effectual preaching of this Gospel)." The sense of these words is unwarrantably lowered by Rosenm. and Koppe thus: "instructit me, ut scirem quid docerem, et libenter et constanter docerem." They will not allow that there can be any reference to miraculous power. Though this is supported by the antients, and many eminent moderns, as Benson and Michaelis, the former of whom refers to Acts 1, 8., where δόωμι is used, on the Holy Spirit being promised to the Apostles of the circumcision.

"Thereby (says he) was signified all that illumination and miraculous power which enabled them to understand the Gospel, and to spread it with success. All this St. Paul received, not from man, neither by men, but immediately from our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts 9, 17., Rom. 15, 19., 2 Cor. 3, 5 and 6., Gal. 1, 1., 11 and 12." Πιστεύω. In the same sense the word occurs in Hebr. 2, 17. Heinr.
remarks that ἀδικονίαν is put for τὴν δικαιοσύνην, scil. τῆς κανόνας δικαιοσύνης, 2 Cor. 3, 6. It is here observed by Rosenm. "Digressio hæc a v. 12. ad 17., non cohæret cum officiis quæ Paulus Timotheo in superioribus præscribit; sed quia præstantiæ religionis christianæ mentionem fecerat, obiter com-
memorat vocationem suam, et felicem se prædicat, quod dignus esset habitus, cui Christus tantum munus doctoris evangelici concorderet, quod non amplius esset Judæus, sed Christi Apostolus.

13. τῶν πρώτων—ὑπεριστάν. Ἁλάσφημον, an evil speaker, detracter. A term used generally of revilers of men, but κατ' ἐξοχήν, of those who insult the Deity. See Acts 26, 11., and the note. I would subud Tool τῆς κανόνας διαβολικῆς, scil. τῶν εὐαγγελίων, from the preceding verse. On διάκυψη, see Gal. 1, 18. Υπεριστάν (on which see Heinr.) is a stronger term, and seems to denote the persecuting spirit carried into effect in the personal violence used by Saul to apprehend and bring Christians to punishment. See Acts 8, 3 & 11., 9, 2.

13. αἷλ' ἐλαέθη, ὅτι ἁγνῶς ἐποίησεν ἐν ἀπιστίᾳ. There is some harshness in the ἀπιστία added at the end of the sentence, without which all would have been clear. Some, as Rosenm., take it for εἰς χρόνον τῆς ἀπιστίας. But this is too arbitrary. Heinr. thinks the εἰς ἀπιστία is exegetical of the ἁγνῶς; and he renders: "per imprudentiam, quippe qui, ἀπιστοῖς ὄν, adeoque de veritate quondam edoctus, in honorem Jovis, veræque, ut errabam, Mosaicæ receptam infesto odio persequabatur perfidos et quasi perfugas Christianos." Benson paraphrases: "as I then acted out of ignorance; and opposed Christianity, because I did not believe, nor suspect, it to be true."

* He remarks that "sincerity is used in two senses: 1., For a man's carefully inquiring into the nature and extent of his duty, and habitually acting accordingly. 2., For a man's acting according to his present sentiments; though he has not formerly inquired into the nature and extent of his duty, with the care which he might, and ought to have used. St. Paul, before his conversion to
It should seem that the obscurity arose from the Apostle's here blending (as not unfrequently) two clauses into one; q. d. "I obtained mercy because my unbelief was sincere, though resting on false grounds; and, therefore, what I did was under ignorance of the true nature of my conduct."

14. ἤπειραλέονε—Ἰησοῦ. The sense of these words is somewhat obscure, from brevity; but it seems to be this: "The mercy and favour of God was so abundant to me, as not only to pardon my unbelief and blasphemy, but to bring me to the Christian faith; and that with the most affecting condescension." Such, I conceive, is the full and real sense, which has been imperfectly conceived and expressed by Commentators.

15. This verse is, in some respects, parenthetical. Πιστὸς ὁ λόγος, καὶ πάσης ἀποδοχῆς ἔξιος. These words are rendered by Wets. thus: "Certissima res est, et digna quam omni studio, et cupidè omnes am- plectantur probentque." The literal sense is as follows: "assuredly true and worthy of entire acceptance is the position, that, &c. So Thucyd. 3, 63, 1., ἄξιοτερος πάσης ἡμίας. Apollon. Epist. 12., τοῦ ἐξιος ἀποδοχῆς. Diog. Laert. 5, 64., ἀνὴρ γέγονε πολλῆς τῆς ἀποδοχῆς ἔξιος. With the πιστὸς λόγος Koppe compares the Hebr. רַבָּה יָשָׁם. The same expression occurs in 3, 1., 2 Tim. 2, 11., and Tit. 3, 8. There is here (as I have before indicated) a slight hyperbaton. Λόγος, assumption, position, doctrine; as Matt. 9, 13., Mark 2, 17., and Luke 6, 32. The above sense of ἀποδοχῆ is established and illus-

Christianity, was not sincere, in the former sense. For if he had first carefully inquired into the nature and evidence of Christianity, a man of his fairness of mind would not have persecuted the Christians, but have readily become one himself. But, in the latter sense of the word, he was sincere, i. e. he honestly acted according to his present sentiments. And, being ignorant of the nature and evidence of Christianity, and a real unbeliever, who took it for granted that Christianity was false, he thought it his duty to oppose it, and to persecute those who professed it."
trated by the Philological Commentators with examples in superfluous abundance.

15. σώσαι ἁμαρτωλόν. Benson explains "to reform sinners;" and he adduces several examples. But this seems to be a groundless refinement. Even Koppe (though sufficiently prone to innovation) acknowledges that it is one of those general phrases denoting all the merits of Christ in effecting the salvation of men. Now the end of Christ's coming was not only to put men into the way of salvation in this world, but to contribute every necessary aid, consistent with the free will of moral agents, towards their obtaining the end, even salvation and eternal happiness in another. Ἀμαρτωλόν, "(all) sinners as well as myself;" and indeed all men, since all are sinners. It is observed, by Theophyl., that this is levelled against the Judaizers, to show them that without faith it is impossible to be saved.

ὢν πρωτός εἰμι ἐγώ. At this strong expression some modern Commentators stumble; and many, both antient and modern, enter into needless doctrinal subtleties. The attempt to remove the seeming harshness by altering the sense (as does Benson) into, "I am the first who from a blasphemer and persecutor have become a Christian," can be approved by no one who has any accurate perception of the force of Greek phraseology. And it is in vain to say that the words of the next verse require it; since there the sense is engrafted upon this; and the Apostle delights in variety. The exposition of the antients has been, with reason, retained by all the most eminent modern Commentators: and it is not necessary to rigorously press on the sense, which may be interpreted conformably with a similar expression of exemplary modesty at 1 Cor. 15, 9., where see the note. I have sometimes thought πρωτός might mean one of the chief; and such, I find, is the opinion of Mr. Valpy. The word has frequently that sense. So especially Eph. 6, 2., ἔν-
τολὴ πράγμα, "a primary commandment." where see note.

16. ἄλλα διὰ τοῦτο—αιῶνον. Koppe well points out the resumptive force in ἄλλα ἦλ., which refers to the ἄλλη ἑλέθη at ver. 13.; q. d. "For this reason, I say, I was spared." Ἰνα ἐν έμοι πρᾶγμα ἐνδείξηται—μακροθυμίαν. The πρᾶγμα has reference to the πρῶτος of the former verse, but with a variation of sense; q. d. "I was the first of sinners, and therefore in me first (of all who had so sinned) did Christ shew mercy." Others take πρᾶγμα for πρῶτον; and most moderns think that it has the very same signification as πρῶτος at ver. 15. But the sense above laid down seems the more natural, and agreeable to the style of the Apostle, who delights in variety. He might, however, in a certain sense, be said to be such. See Benson.

16. τῷ πάσαν μακροθυμίαν, abundant. A signification common both in the Scriptural and Classical writers. Πρὸς ἴπτομασθεῖς—αιῶνον, "That I should be an example to all that should come after, that they may believe in him, unto everlasting salvation." Ἰπτομασθεῖς properly signifies a slight delineation of anything thing in outline, literally a chalking out any thing faintly (νένα); and as such sketches or models were used by painters and architects, so the term came to mean an exemplar in general. Hence it is explained by the antients ὑποδείγμα, σημεῖον. By others, παράκλησις. But this latter, though not inapplicable, cannot be supposed to be the sense had in view by the Apostle. The παράκλησις depends upon ἀπεί, and the εἰς signifies end, i. e. "in order to the attainment of." See 1 Pet. 1, 9., More might be said; but it is scarcely necessary. The reader may consult Benson, &c.

17. τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ τῶν αἰῶνων ἀφθάρτῳ. The Apostle here breaks out into an ejaculation of ardent gratitude for the mercy of God; and concludes the passage (as often) with a Doxology,
one of the grandest and most energetic to be found in all his Epistles.

Basil. is frequently applied to God as being King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Basil. τὸν αἰῶνα is explained, by the best Commentators, the King who hath ruled throughout all ages, and of whose dominion there will be no end. Koppe compares from the Jewish writers מֶלֶךְ הָעָלָמִים וּבְּרֵי שֵׁקְלוּ לְילֹויָם. Other interpretations have been brought forward by Grot. and Hamm., but too far-fetched. Ἀφάρῃς, immortal. So in 6, 16. God is said to be thus distinguished from earthly Kings and fictitious Deities; Ἀφάρῃς, unseen (except by his works). So 6, 16. "dwelling in a light unapproachable by man." See also Rom. 1, 20. This has been more than once imitated by Milton. The epithet σωφός, conjoined also with μονος, is applied to God by many writers. Yet some Critics maintain that it is supposititious, and introduced from Rom. 16, 27. But the MSS. in which this omission is found are only about six in number, and those altered ones. And it may be easily accounted for, from the wish of the librarii to remove what seemed a defect in style; though that arose from misapprehension of the true construction of the sense, which has (I think) been rightly laid down by Bp. Middleton thus: "to the eternal King, the immortal, invisible, and only wise God." And so some of the antients. On the other hand, it is not so easy to account for its introduction, and that into nearly all the MSS. Besides, if the construction be what Bp. Middleton has pointed out, the σωφός is almost indispensable.

Of these different epithets see the copious Classical examples of Wets.

18. τότεν τῆς παραγγελίας—στρογγ. Almost all Commentators are agreed that the Apostle is here resuming what he had been saying at ver. 3—7., between which and the present verse there is an interval somewhat protracted, but not so as to induce me to suppose (as some do) that by τῆς παραγ-
γελᾷν the Apostle means the injunction he just after subjoins. On παραγελία see Luke 12, 48. and the note. Rosenm. remarks on the transposition of ἵνα, and lays down the following construction: ἵνα στρατεύη τὴν καλὴν στρατεύαν κατὰ τὰς προαγώσας ἐπὶ σὲ προφητείας; the words ἐν αὐταῖς being redundant. See a similar transposition at 2 Cor. 2, 4. and Col. 4, 17. The sense is: "This I especially enjoin upon you, that conformably to the preceding predisposition concerning you, ye would diligently discharge your duty and office." At the words κατὰ τὰς προαγώσας ἐπὶ σὲ προφητείας modern Commentators have much stumbled. Hence the variety of interpretations, the most specious of which is that of those (as Noesselt and Schlesus.) who take προφ. for παραγελία, διδασκαλία, and παράκλησις, i. e. "according to my previous exhortations." But no example of such a sense of προφητεία has ever been produced; and thus, too, the ἐπὶ σὲ will have an uncommon sense, and προαγ. be very harsh. The interpretation, indeed, has no semblance of truth. As little can I approve of that of Heinr., who takes the προφ. of the good hope which all had conceived of Timothy (see Acts 16, 2.), "augurantes eum optimum fore religionis doctorem et defensorem." A sense unauthorized by the usus loquendi: and the phrase savours rather of the Classical modes of thought than those of the Apostle. As to other interpretations, I must omit them. There seems no reason to desert the antient and generally received one, by which the προαγώσας ἐπὶ σὲ προφητείας is taken to signify the prophecies respecting Timothy, which preceded his investiture with the office of Evangelist; the προφ. being understood of declarations proceeding from persons who possessed the Divine χάρισμα called the προφητεία. See Acts 13, 2. 20, 28. And so Chrys. and Theophyl. No well founded objection has ever been made to this interpretation, which surely involves no more difficulty than the supposing the existence of the προφητεία so often mentioned in St.
Paul's Epistles, and which, whoever would doubt, may as well close the Bible, and shut his eyes at once upon all truth.

The expression ἴνα στρατεύῃ τὴν καλὴν στρατείαν as applied to the vigilant and zealous exercise of his duties, is one of those military metaphors so frequent in the Apostle's writings. See Tim. 2, 3, and Eph. 6, 10. Heinrichs compares a similar use of the Heb. וְאָמַּר at Is. 40, 20, and Job 7, 1.* The Hellenism in στρατ. στρ. is of perpetual occurrence. See Wetstein's examples.

19. ἔχων πίστιν καὶ ἁγαθὴν συνείδησιν, "having and holding," &c.; for κατ'εχ., as often. Πίστιν καὶ ἁγαθὴν συνείδησιν Rosenm. takes for πίστιν ἐν καθαρᾷ συνείδησι, by a sort of hendiadis. But the terms are better kept separate; as supra ver. 5. ἐκ συνείδησις ἁγαθῆς καὶ πίστεως ἄ. These (as Hein. observes) are the principal virtues of the Christian soldier. Theophyl. well paraphrases thus: ἀλλὰ δὲ τι σε ἐγεν πίστις, ὅπερ τὴν λόγον ἐφανεῖν, καὶ ἁγαθὴν συνείδησιν, τουτέστι, ποιητελῶν ἀκατάγγειλον κεκτημένοι. Ἐκ γὰρ ταύτης ἡ ἁγαθὴ συνείδησις, ἵνα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων διώκαι πραγματεύῃ. So Grot.: "Sicut ignis pabulo indiget, ita fides bonis operibus; alioqui facile exstinguitur. Nam qui malè agere volunt, omnia quærunt ut sibi persuadeant ea quæ de præmiis ac poenis æternis dicuntur non esse vera, aut certè non tali Lege Deum agere cum hominibus."

19. ὑπὸ τινος δωσιμένοι, "which (good conscience) some having rejected and neglected," &c.† Περι...
The terms ἐναυάγησιν and nausfragium facere alicujus are used by the best Classical writers. See the philological Commentators. But the Latin phrase is confined to ruin of property, or fortune. The other is sometimes used (as here) of a loss of truth, or rectitude by, (as it were,) splitting on the rocks of error or vice. So (of Wets. examples) Cebes: ἐναυάγωσιν ἐν τῷ βίῳ καὶ πλανώται. Galen: ἐν οἷς γὰρ ἐναυάγησαν οἱ πρόσθεν ἱατροί. Philo 1, 678. ἐναυάγησατες ἢ περὶ γλώτταν ἄθυρον, ἢ περὶ γάμτερα ἀπληστον.

20. ὁ δὲ ἔστιν Ὄμηνας καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος. From the mode in which those persons are mentioned, it is plain that there were more, and that these are specified as being the most culpable. The names occur at 2 Tim. 2, 17. 2 Tim. 4, 14. Acts 19, 38.; though it has been thought doubtful whether they were the same persons. Hymenæus denied the resurrection of the dead, understanding the resurrection as merely a spiritual one, a new birth unto righteousness.

20. οὗς παρέδωκα τῷ Σατανᾷ. See the note on 1 Cor. 5, 5. "Ina παιδευθῶσαι μη βλασφημεῖν. It is strange that Heinr., who discusses this passage with his usual learning and acuteness, should regard this as put for μηδεμίαν ἄφορὴν διδόναι τῷ ἀντικειμένῳ τῶν βλασφημεῖν. Or they may, he thinks, be explained "ex affecto irati, qui sepsissime minatur plura quàm efficere aut potest aut in animo habet." And he remarks on the immittia verba of St. Paul. But surely nothing more irreverent to the Apostle can be imagined! As to the reasons assigned by Heinr. for deviating from the common opinion, they are too weak to deserve a moment's attention. Good sense and good taste (if nothing more) might have taught him not to press or refine on the sense of such words, which Priscæus long ago showed are to be reckoned among proverbial expressions. And he knew to be truth, and, to please the Jews, broached what was erroneous and destructive of the Gospel."
adduces many examples from various authors. In all such passages, it may be observed, the true end of all punishment is supposed to be aimed at, namely, the prevention of crime. Hence we may see how false is the interpretation of Beza, "ne impune ferant suas blasphemias."

The force of βλασφ. may easily be conceived by considering that those who propounded such heresies as did Hymenæus, could scarcely avoid speaking evil of the truth; and, as Grot. observes, those who abandon any doctrine, and promulgate an opposite one, usually seek to justify their conduct by speaking evil of the one they have forsaken.

Whether Hymenæus and Alexander were thus reclaimed, we are not informed. Most probably not. See Benson. How much this uncompromising severity to apostates strengthens our confidence in the divine mission of the Apostles, is justly remarked by Reynolds ap. Doddr.

CHAP. II.

It is truly observed by Benson, that c. 1. is a sort of preface to the whole Epistle; and at c. 2. the Apostle enters upon particulars, and proceeds to give Timothy directions for the regulation of the Church, and especially as regards its external state. Hence he first touches upon the most important of the external observances, public prayer.

Verse 1. πρῶτον πάντων is by some interpreted imprimis. But the context requires primum omnium, with the Vulg. And so Luke 12, 1. 2 Pet. 1, 20. Like principio, it often has no apodosis.

The terms προσευχαί, ἐνεόξεις, and εὐχαριστίαι have properly this difference, that by the first is meant deprecations of evil; by the second, supplications for good; by the third, intercession for others; by the fourth, grateful acknowledgments to the Di-
vice goodness: * but I agree with the best Commentators, that we need not here resort to critical distinctions (which even the antients disapproved). Thus Theophyl., from Chrys., says: τινες δὲ διαφόρως περιεργάσαντα, but understand the terms as denoting all kinds of prayers to be offered up for the good of men, and which may be variously classed.

By τάντα are meant both Christians, and non-Christians. Some add, both friends and enemies. But that seems little consistent with public prayer. This was, I think with Benson, levelled against the bigotry of the Jews and Gentiles. How different such a course was from the spirit and practice of the Jews, and how necessary it was to show the Gentiles the difference of Christians in this respect, is very obvious. They might, by praying for, rather than by evincing contempt and hatred for the Heathens, and especially by prayers for the prosperity of kings and governors, show that, as loyal, peaceable; and well-affected subjects, they deserved to be protected rather than persecuted.

2. ὑπὲρ βασιλέων—οὖνων. This may be understood not only of the Roman Emperors, to whom the formerly odious name βασιλείας began to be freely applied, but to all those who exercised any sovereign authority under them, whether Tetrarchs, or others. The τῶν ἐν ὑπεροχῆ ὀντῶν are supposed to be the same with the ὁ ἐν τελε, &c. of the Classical writers, all those bearing the high offices of state and administration of provinces, whether pro-consuls, or ministers of state, &c. So Tertullian in his Apolog.: “Oramus atiam pro Imperatoribus, per ministros eorum, et Potestatibus.” The Jews, indeed, as Ottius here shows from Joseph. B. J. 2, 17, 2. and

* Wets. thinks that the δέησις, προσευχή, and ἐστεάτις have this difference, that the first denotes oratio extemporanea et brevis; the second, meditatio majestatis divina ejusque adoratio; the third, μετὰ θελετον παρθένεσ (as Origen de Orat. 44. defines), vel de certa quadrum τι Deum adire.
Ant. 12, 11: "did profess to pray twice a day for the emperors: and the Rabbis directed the people to pray pro pace regni. But the present practice of the Jews was so little consistent with their professions, that it was the more necessary for the Christians to show how different they themselves were in both respects. This duty (so agreeable to the precepts of Christ, Matt. 22, 21., and to the spirit of the Gospel) was (we find from the early Ecclesiastical writers here cited by the Commentators) universally performed by the primitive Christians.

The words ίνα διάγγειλην Heinr. says, are very plain. Yet he seems to misunderstand their general scope: for the sense (I apprehend) is not, "let us do this that we may live at peace, and not suffer persecution," but I think with Rosenm., that these prayers (which included all the lesser observances of loyal subjects,) are directed to be offered up for the benefit of that quietness and deliverance from the harassings of barbarians and Robbers, than which no greater blessing can be received by subjects from rulers. Here Wets., and especially Pricæus, adduce Classical examples in superfluous abundance; but very few indeed are useful or apposite.*

The σεμνός. denotes a decorous and worthy demeanour: a signification found in the Classical writers. So Herodian 2, 1, 10. (cited by Wets.) διὰ σεμνότητα αἰδομένος, "respected for his worth." Aelian. V. H. 2, 13. σεμνότης βιοῦ.

* I could contribute no slight symbola; but shall content myself with three or four passages which did not occur to those Commentators, and are really apposite. Thucyd. 4, 62. τὴν δὲ ὑπὸ τάντων ὁμολογομένην ἄριστον εἶναι εἰρήνην τῶς οὐ χρῆ καὶ ἐν ἥμιν αὐτοῖς πολισθαί; ἢ δοξίσει, εἰ τῷ τι ἢστιν ἄγαθον ἢ εἰ τῷ τὰ ἐναπί, οὐχ ἥσυχα μάλλον ἢ πόλεμος τὸ μὲν παῦσαι ἢ κατέρρευ, τὸ δὲ συνίστασθαι, καὶ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ λαμπρότητας ἀκινδυνώτερα ἔχειν τὴν εἰρήνην, ἐλλα τε ὡσα ἐν μῆκει λόγων ἢ τις διάλεγος ὑπὲρ περὶ τοῦ πολεμεῖν. Pind. Pyth. 7. init. (which Thucyd. seems to have had in view); φιλοθεον Ἀσυνία, Δικαίως ὁ πρεσβύτωρ τῷ γαρ τῷ ἐρίνης καθέστηκε τιμαλφότερον τοῖς γε νοῦν ἔχοντι. Cicero: Nihil tam popular e quam concordiam quam olim reperiemus. Theophyl. Sim. 77 D. οἶδεν γὰρ τῇ εἰρήνῃ καθέστηκε τιμαλφότερον τοῖς γε νοῦν ἔχοντι.
3, 4. τοῦτο γὰρ καλὸν—Θεοῦ, “For this (i.e. praying for all men, especially rulers,) is good,” &c. The καλὸν seems to regard men. (So Theophyl. τὸ φῶσει καλὸν),* and is rendered by Rosenm. pulcrum, honestum, quod decet. Ἀποδεκτῶ signifies properly what is worthy of being accepted or approved: but it here denotes what is approved. It is explained by Hesych. ἐκανετὼν. We may compare Hebr. 13, 21. ἐνοπτίον αὐτοῦ ἐνάρεστον. By πάντας is meant all nations and all individuals, q. d. “God desires the salvation of all, and therefore for all we are bound to pray.” Thus the term σωτήρ ἡμῶν, often elsewhere applied to God (see the note on 1, 1.) has here a peculiar propriety. On σωθήναι see the note supra 1, 15. The κἀi before εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν is well rendered by Benson and in order thereto. I cannot agree with Dodd. that this clause proves the preceding one must be taken with limitation.

4. εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν ἄλληλεσα signifies, “to perfectly know, and consequently embrace, the truth as it is in Jesus, the true religion, as revealed by Jesus Christ and his Legates.” This sense of ἄλληλεσ ἡ and ἸΗΣΩΣ is common in Scripture. That God wishes the salvation of all men, we find from various parts of the New Testament. See Joh. 3, 17. 2 Pet. 3, 9. &c. And this is implied in innumerable passages. I cannot however here enter into the subject, which, indeed, falls rather within the province of the Theologian than the Commentator. But I must confess that the comprehension of the question seems to far exceed all human power.† That God hath made sufficient provision for the salvation of all men, and that none will perish but by their own fault, we may be content to believe and know; though the mode, &c. must be left in the bosom of our Father and our God.

* In a similar way δίκαιον is used at Eph. 6, 1. where Theophyl. explains, φῶσει δίκαιον.
† Mackn. indeed avoids the difficulty; but it is by ascribing an unwarrantable sense to the words.
5, 6. Heinr. here remarks: "Amplificatur hic locus, cur pro omnibus sint noncupanda vota." And so Benson. This may be true; but it seems to me that the Apostle also intended to further explain what was only darkly hinted at in the καὶ εἰς ἐπιγνωσίαν: and thus the sense will be: "not merely have we all, of whatever nation, the same God as our Creator, and the same Christ as our Redeemer, but this: There is one God and Mediator common to all; and this mediation and atonement of Jesus Christ constitutes the only means by which we can be brought to the truth, and thereby attain salvation." The words ὁ δὲ τῶν ἑαυτῶν ἀντίκεισθαι ὑπὲρ τῶν, which are so closely connected with μεσιτις (and to similar adjuncts at Hebr. 9, 15. 8, 6. 12, 24.) plainly prove that the Socinian notion of Mediator (as only denoting "one who makes known the mind of two parties to each other, and makes an agreement or covenant between them," ) is miserably imperfect: for though that is one part of a Mediatorial office, yet the true notion of Christ's mediation, as given us in the New Testament, includes also reconciliation and atonement, and giving himself a ransom to God for us; as the words following at the present passage clearly prove. See the note of Whitby, who shows by many extracts from Philo, that such too was the Jewish notion of Mediator.* It is rightly observed by Mackn., that the Apostle means to hint, that Christ's mediation is founded on the atonement which he made for our sins, in his human nature. For, as Dodd. observes, the words ἀνθρωπος

* He thus concludes his able annotation: "So that here it is made the office of Mediator to procure peace to the creature from God, to make atonement to God, and to be an advocate to obtain the pardon of sins; and if Christ our Mediator and Advocate with the Father, was, by virtue of his office, to do this, surely it must be part of his office to appease and reconcile God to us." This view of the subject is fully supported by the antient Fathers and Commentators. See especially Chrysost., and of the moderns, Bps. Pearson and Bull, and that most excellent and seasonable Treatise of Abp. Magee on the Atonement. See also the note on Rom. 5, 8.
I understand that it is in his human nature we are too consider him as discharging it. And this perhaps is the best account to be given of the introduction of ἀνθρώπου. Though it might also be meant (as some say) to shew the humanity as well as Deity of Christ.*

That learned Socinians should have caught up this passage (like so many others) to establish a system which requires all means, even the most desperate, to give it any colour, is not surprising: and that the unlearned and unstable among them should receive the gloss they offer is natural; and yet, that any persons of learning, and, to use the words of the Apostle, οἱ δὲ θεοί ἐξ ἐμὶ αἰσθητήρια γεγυμνασμένα ἔχοντες τὸν διάκριτον καλὸν τὲ καλὰ κακὸν should be induced to take up with it is truly amazing. To omit many other confirmations of the above view of the subject from writers whom they are accustomed to reverence, I would instance the following: Μεσίτης, ὁ εἰγνώτατος (ut Suidas explicat) qui amicitiam, pacem, et concordiam restituit, et dissidentes reconciliat, gutes Vernehmen wiederherstellt. Hoc mediatoris munere function est Christus, dum mortem toleravit ad veniam peccatorum, v. 6. et declaravit, Deum velle hominibus condonare propitior mortem a se toleratam, per doctrinam suam efficat, ut homines favor rem Dei optarent, et quaerent; quod beneficium est generale, et totius humani generis deorum. Rom. 5, 10. 2 Cor. 5, 19. ἀνθρώπου hic intellige σχήματι εἰρημένα τὸν ἀνθρώπου, Phil. 2, 8. (Rosenm.).

6. ὁ δὲ ισαρίων ἀντίλυτρον ἥπερ πάντων. Compare Matt. 20, 28. This shows the mode in which the mediation was effected. ἀντίλυτρον, which seems to be a stronger term than λύτρωσι, though nearly of the same sense (and indeed Schleus. thinks it synony-
1 TIMOTHY, CHAP. II.

The words following ὁ μαρτύριον καίρως ἰδιός are from their brevity, somewhat obscure, and have been differently interpreted. Rosenm. renders: "haec est doctrina temporibus sui reservata." By μαρτύριον he understands that brief sum of it now pronounced by the Apostle. And, indeed, μαρτύριον does signify doctrine; but that signification seems here little opposite; and the whole interpretation yields a very frigid sense. That of Heinr., though ingenious, is too contort to deserve attention. For my own part, I see no interpretation so little liable to objection as the commonly received one, which is well expressed by Benson (ap. Slade) thus: "who gave himself as a ransom for many, as the great witness (of the truth of God's word,) appearing in the proper season (1 Tim. 6, 15. Tit. 1, 3,) appointed by God, and signified in the antient Prophets, for his appearing in the flesh, and undergoing such a scene of humiliation and sufferings. Gal. 4, 4. Eph. 1, 10." And this is supported by the authority of the Greek Commentators. Thus Theoph. (from Chrys.) takes μαρτύριον for διὰ τοῦ μαρτύριον. Or (he adds) ἐσφραγίσθεν τούτο, φησι νῦν, ὅτι ἀντιλυπτον τὸ μαρτύριον λέγονται, τωτέστι, τὸ πάσος ἡλικα γὰρ μαρτυρήσων τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μέχρι θανάτου. He explains καίρως ἰδιός by καίρος ταῖς προσήκοισιν. Theodoret and ÒEcumen. by ἐπιτηδείους. See Benson.

7. εἰς ὁ ἐπέθανεν ἐγὼ καίρως καὶ ἀπόστολος. "to the preaching and declaring of which I am appointed." Compare 2 Tim. 1, 11. The parenthetical declaration ἀληθείαν λέγω ἐν Χριστῷ, ὡς ψεύδομαι may be compared with Rom. 9, 1, where see the note. Benson's version, "as I am a Christian, I speak the
truth, and lie not!” is undignified, and indeed not so accurate as the common one. The sense seems to be: “I speak the truth before Christ, ἐνάτιον Χ., as in the presence of Christ.” On the κῆνες and ἀπόστολος, the long note of Benson may be consulted (though here, as very often, he is too fanciful), and also that of Dodd. *Ἐν πίστει καὶ ἀληθείᾳ.* These words are by some, as Camer., Beza, Grot., Priceæus, and most recent Commentators, applied to the Apostle, and taken for πιστὸς καὶ ἀληθής, “teaching sound doctrine, without any admixture of false or adulterate ones.” By the antients and many moderns they are referred to the Gentiles, i. e. “instructing them in faith and truth;” which Benson thinks an hendiadis for the true faith. But see Theophyl.

8. βούλομαι ὅν προσεύχεσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐν παντὶ τόπῳ. The ὅν is resumptive; for the Apostle returns to what he was speaking of at ver. 1., namely, public prayer. Benson observes with how much propriety the Apostle introduces this solemn assertion of his Apostolic power, as ambassador from God. Hence the βούλομαι of the Apostle here and at 1 Tim. 5, 14. Tit. 3, 8. may very well be rendered I desire, wish, direct. By τοὺς ἄνδρας the best Commentators are agreed is meant, the men, as distinguished from the women. See the learned and able note of Benson, who has (I think) proved the point. Ἐν παντὶ τόπῳ is admitted by the best Commentators, antient and modern, to be said emphatically; q. d. “not in Jerusalem only, but every where else,” i. e. (as Grot. limits it) wherever the place is proper for public prayer. There is reason to think that these assemblies were at Ephesus, Corinth, and probably elsewhere, held at private houses; and consequently the whole society was divided into many such conventicula.

8. ἐκαίρων τῶν ὅσιον ἁπάσας. The ἐκαίρων τῶν ὅσιον ἁπάσας is only inserted (as the best Commentators say) ex naturali orantium habitu. So Apulej. (cited
by Pric.} Hic habitus orantium est, ut manibus in coelum extensis precemur.* By ὅσιος is meant pure and undefiled; that which is properly applicable only to the person, being applied to the hands, as is frequent in the Old Testament; as Ps. 26. "I will wash my hands in innocency, and so will come to thy altar." "There is (as Benson says) both an allusion to the raising of the hands in prayer, and the washing them before prayer; which was a symbolic action, denoting the purity of intention which should accompany prayer." All this is so plain that it need not be enlarged upon.

It is further directed to be χαρᾶς δεξιᾶς καὶ διαλεγμοῦ. What is meant by the former is clear. Theophyl. explains it: μησικαίας καὶ ἐμπαθείας τὸν πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν. And so Ὠκυμέν. and Theodoret, and all the earlier modern Commentators, especially Grot., who aptly compares Maimonid. in Regulis orandi: "Si quis senserit animum sibi commotum et cor turgens, ne oret, sed quiescat dum mens sit sedata." See Matt. 5, 24. and 6, 15. and the notes. Doddr. however understands it of imprecatory language against their enemies mixed up with their prayers. And he cautions those who join in free prayer not to mingle their own angry and irregular passions with their addresses to God; than which nothing, he justly adds, can be more displeasing to God, reproachful to Christian assemblies, or offensive to persons of a right temper and disposition. This indeed would be transgressing the Apostle’s direction in the very worst manner: yet I can hardly think he had it in view. With respect to the

in 1 Timothy, chap. 11:

εἰς...doubling, it is explained by some, as Est., Benson, and Heinr., of disputations contention, debate, and altercation respecting the taking the lead in a congregation (see Rom. 14.), or on the question respecting the reception of the Gentiles. But it can hardly be supposed that they brought such disputes to prayer; and therefore I prefer the interpretation of the antients and most moderns, doubling. So Theophyl.: ἀμφίβολως φησίν τοῦτόσιν, ἵνα μὴ ἄμφιβολας καὶ μετὰ δισταγμοῦ προσέρχῃ, ἀλλὰ πιστεύσων καὶ μὴ διακρίνοντος, τοῦτόσιν, ἄμφιβολως ὅτι ἡ λήψη, ἢ εἰ λήψη, ἢ αἱτεῖ. And this, as it is supported by so many passages of Scripture, especially Joh. 1, 6, and (as Doddr. says) "furnishes another important thought on the subject," seems to deserve the preference.

9, 10. οὕτως καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας—ἀγαθών.

Here must be repeated βούλομαι, not (as Grot.) βούλομαι προσεύχομαι; which is plainly contrary to the Apostle's intention, (Rosenm.) And so most Interpreters, including the E. V., Dodd., and Mackn. But in this there is something awkward; though Macka. helps it out by supplying, "before appearing in the assemblies for worship:" which is, however, arbitrary and frigid. I cannot but think, with Grot. and other moderns, and all the antients, that the whole of the preceding is meant to be repeated: but (I would add) with an adaptation of προσεύχομαι to the sense required by the context, namely, silent prayer: and when the Apostle adds ἐν καταστολῇ κοσμήμα, I think he means: "Let them attend the public prayers in modest apparel. And then at the following words μετὰ αἰδώς, the βούλομαι must be repeated, with the following sense: "I wish them (I say) to adorn themselves (on such occasions) not in," &c.

It is strange that Salmas., Keppe, and others, should have taken καταστολὴ in the sense cohibitio, which is very frigid and inapposite. It is rightly interpreted by the antients, and almost all moderns, of apparel. So Theophyl.: ἄπαντι τὸ καταστάλεισθαι κοσμῆμα καὶ μὴ περιεργάσθαι ἀκομμα γὰρ ἐκεῖνο. He well explains καταστολὴ thus: Καταστολὴν δὲ λέγει τὸ πάντοθεν περισταλεῖται καὶ συγκεκαλυφθαι, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀνεκκαλυφθαι ἀνασχεθτεῖν. This the modern Commentators have not attended to: though Hesych. explains it περιβολήν. The word occurs (among other passages cited by Wet.) in Joseph. and Is. 61, 3. καταστολὴν δέξει, and also Plut. 1, 154. καταστολὴν περιβολής; though it there means restraint.

The Apostle then adds, further to explain his meaning, μετὰ αἰδώς καὶ σωφροσύνης κοσμεῖν ἑαυτῷ. Of these words αἰδώς and σωφροσύνη the former is said, by the Commentators, to relate to
the "compliance and consentation; the latter to the whole do-
memorize. Here Wets. adds a vast number of Classical citations, the most apposite of which are the following. Thucyd. 1, 34;
aides εφορούντες πλείονα μετέχει. Arrian Epit. 4, 3. εφορο-
σίας, κυριότητος και αἰδώς ἐραστᾶς. J. Firmic. 8, 30. verocum-
dia, gravitate morum atque honestâ conversatione ornatos. Xen.
Mem. 2. το σώμα τῇ καθαρότητι κεκοσμημένον, τὰ δὲ ὀμάσα αἰδώς,
to δὲ σχῆμα εφοροῦν. But even these are not quite to the pur-
pose; since the expressions are, perhaps, only to be regarded as ad-
verbal phrases of εφοροῖς, etc.
The words following are further exegetical. The πλήγμα is ex-
plained by Heinz: "amulus, quo implicatur, aut in cincinnos tor-
πυρπ. πυρπ., Jes. 3, 24." The χρυσός, he thinks, is to be united with the πλέγμασιν by an enhendiad. Wetstein has here brought to-
togther such an immense mass of passages illustrative of the words πλέγμασιν and μαργαρίταις as might astonish the most dil-
gent collector; yet they illustrate the subject less than could be sup-
pposed, and most of them are superfluous. Of the use of gold in
the head-dress, and in other parts of female attire, we need not be
told: neither is this a place for minutiae of such a kind. Omitting
these, therefore, I shall content myself with some original observa-
tions on the passage at large. The best Commentators in these
general and positive terms, seek a limitation. Of the various me-
thods pursued, the best is, to take ὀνᾶς—ἀλλὰ in the sense non tam
—quam, examples of which are not unfrequent; as Luke 14, 12,
Joh. 6, 57. Hos. 6, 6. and 1 Pet. 3, 3. ὅν ἐστιν οἷς ὁ ἄνδρος
(ἐμπλοκῇ τριγών καὶ περιθέσεως χρυσάων, ἔνδυσες ἰμάτιων)
κόσμος ἀλλ' ὁ κρυπτός τῆς καρδίας. So I would point: for the
use of καὶ (not ἤ) before περιθέσεως χρυσάων shows that the
words are to be taken with the preceding ἐμπλοκῇ τριγών; and
if so, they can mean nothing but golden combs, clasps, bands;
and other ornaments for the hair, as the learned have conec-
tured, but not proved. So Thucyd. 1, 6., describes the antient
Athenians as χρυσόν τεττίγων ἐνέργεις κρύβουλον ἀναδύομενος τῶν
ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τριγών. The πλέγμασι* of St. Paul corresponds
to the κρυβόλακα of Thucyd.; and they both mean cincinna. And;
as in the passage of St. Paul, the word χρυσός comes immediately
after πλέγμασιν, and as the association of ideas would so naturally
(as in the case of St. Peter) lead to the mention of those golden
ornaments which adorned the hair, I would rather interpret it of
these, than of armblets, or ear-rings. Not so with the μαργαρίταις,
by which I should understand finger-rings, armlets, necklaces, ear-

* Which may be illustrated from Artemid. 4, 73., ἔγκολη;
ἡ ὕποδημα, ἡ ἐμπλέγμαμα γυναικεία. So the Etym. Mag.
explains ἐμπλέκτρια by κομψήτρια, qui crines introquet. And τὰ ἐµ-
πλέγματα are instruments for binding the hair, like the χρυσα-
tερίας of the antient Athenians. Hence may be understood an ob-
sure passage of. Artemid. 5, 53., ἐδώκε τινὶ γυνῇ τὴν ἐμπλέκτρας
ἀυτῆς θεράσαναν κ. τ. λ., i. e. τὴν ἐμπλεκτραν.
 rings, and brooches, made of pearls, or other precious stones; for I entirely agree with Schleus., that μαργαρίται sometimes "latium pateræ, et omnino lapides pretiosae significare." I will only observe that as χρυσός and μαργαρίται are here used for the ornaments made of those materials, so the Latins use aurum and gemma; as Virg. Ἀen. 4, 138. Crines nodantur in aurum. And Ovid Heroic. Epist. 21, 89. Ipsa dedit gemmas digitis, et omnibus aurum.

The Apostles, therefore, both mean to admonish Christian women to pay far less attention to external adorning than to internal, and to make virtue their especial ornament. A very similar passage, which will much illustrate these of the Apostles, occurs in Philostr. Heroic. c. 13., ἐκοµὰ τε ἀνεπαχθώς οὐ γὰρ ἤσκει τὴν κόμην, οὔτε ἤτεκειον αὐτῇ, ἀλλὰ μόνην τὴν ἀρετὴν ἐποιεῖτο κόσμημα, where the sentence οὐ γὰρ ἤσκει τὴν κόμην, is qualified and explained by the following οὔτε ἤτεκειον αὐτῇ. See also Melissa ad Clearetam, p. 749., cited by Wets.

Upon the whole, it seems clear that the direction in question is intended chiefly to apply to their dress at the religious assemblies; though it may be extended, mutatis mutandis, to their apparel at other times.

10. ἐπαγγελμέναις θεοσέβειας. The verb ἐπαγγέλεσθαι, like the Latin profiteri, is used with various substantives in the accusative signifying the names of sciences and arts, and sometimes those of mental habits, and virtues, as here. Of all these examples may be seen in Wets. Θεοσέβεια, properly signifies a worship of God, and was applied by the Israelites to the religious observances of a faithful devotee; but it was borrowed, like many other words, and transferred to the Christian religion, with a change of signification, so as to denote what we call godliness.

11, 12. γυνὴ ἐν ἴσουξίᾳ μακανατω ἐν πάσῃ ὑποταγῇ. The best Commentators are agreed that this relates to the same subject, namely, public worship; q. d. "Not only let the men alone pray, and the women be clothed with modesty of every kind, but let the women refrain from teaching: let the woman learn," &c. This is mentioned, lest it might have been supposed that they were allowed to instruct, if not to pray. Theophyl. well explains thus: Οὐ μόνον μέχρι σχημάτων καὶ καταστολῆς κοσμία ἦστοι ἡ γυνή, ἀλλὰ καὶ μέχρι φανήσεως μὴ ἐπεγέρσω γὰρ, φιλοτικῶν, καὶ φυλακαίων, ἀλλὰ μακανάτω μόνον. Τούτῳ δὲ αὐτῇ ἦσται μᾶλλον, ἐὰν ἴσουξα ὑποτάγῃ.
11. ἐν ἁγιώτητι, "in quiet silence." The words following ἐν πάσῃ ὑποταγῇ are exegetical of the preceding, and signify "with all obedience and submission." Though the μακανέω might well indicate the Apostle's meaning, yet, to make it the more decided, he adds γυναῖκε, ἐὰν διδάσκειν οὐκ ἐπιτρέπει, ὡς ἀυθεντεῖν ἀνδρός. The verb αὐθεντεῖν properly signifies "to slay with one's own hand;" then, to do any thing (as we familiarly say) of one's own head (Mœris, αὐτοκίνος), or taking law into one's own head. Hence it comes to mean act the master, exercise authority over: and thus it is here explained by the antients ἐξουσι-αζεῖν. As verbs of ruling take the Genitive, so here we have ἀνδρός, by which is meant, not husband, but, in a general sense, man. Indeed ἀνδρός and γυναῖκα may be said to stand for the male and female sex.

At εἶναι ἐν ἁγιώτητι, Heinr. subauds κελεύω. But βουλομαι, which has been used more than once, and has nearly the same sense, is preferable. Rosenm. explains the ἁγιώτητι by otiō, i.e. a not discharging any public office. But it seems rather to signify silence, with the adjunct notion of obedience and acquiescence.

The Philological Commentators here overwhelm us with passages expressive of the duty of the female sex to observe silence and obedience to the male! But all this learning might have been spared; since it is (I think) clear that the Apostle's words only apply to silence and obedience to the other sex in the exercise of public worship: though I grant that political and domestic subjection seems implied in the argument for religious subordination. And, indeed, considering the doctrine of the Old Testament and the Jewish Law, St. Paul could consider the matter in no other light.

18, 14. In adducing these reasons why the woman should be in subjection to the man, we are to consider St. Paul as a Jew urging such arguments as Jews urged, and such as were understood and allowed by Jews, and were regarded as popular arguments in
general, especially to those who, like the Gentile Christians, acknowledged the authority of the Old Testament. Compare a very similar passage of 1 Cor. 11, 8 & 9., where see the note. That the Jews were accustomed thus to argue is clear from the numerous Rabbinical passages adduced by Wets. and Loesner. They regarded even those elements which were first created as of greater dignity.

The ἐπιλάσθη is used for ἐπιστᾶ ; with a reference to Gen. 2, 7. καὶ ἐπιλασθεὶς ὁ Θεὸς τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ τὴν γυνῆς. 

13. Ἀδὰμ ὁ ἡμῶν ἀντιτῆ. The antient Commentators, and most judicious moderns, rightly repeat πρῶτος from the former verse. But it is also implied that Adam was not deceived by the serpent, but by the woman. Such is (I conceive) the true view of the sense, which is obscured rather than illustrated by many modern Commentators. See Pole and Wolf.

Of the next words ἧ δὲ γυνὴ ἀπατηθεῖσα ἐν παραβάσει γέγονε no satisfactory account is given by the Commentators. But it should seem that we have only again to take ἀπατηθεῖσα for πρῶτη ἀπατ., and take ἐν παραβάσει γέγονε as meant κατ’ ἐξήγησιν, i. e. "But the woman being (first) deceived, was especially in fault (for the phrase ἐν παραβάσει γίνεσθαι is similar to in culpa esse, and savours of Latinism)." So Theophyl. observes: πρῶτος τὴν σύγκρισιν οὖν τῆς γυναίκος αὐτὸν φησὶν μὴ ἀπατηθοῦσαι. For, (he adds) Eve was brought over by desire; Adam, by the persuasions of his wife. And he sums up the general argument of the Apostle thus: φησιν οὖν, ὅτι ἀπατεὶ ὑπὸ τῆς γυνῆς, καὶ πάντας κατεστρέψας διὰ τούτου μὴ διδασκῆτω τοῦ γένους κόσμῳ γὰρ ἐστὶ καὶ εὐπαράγων, καὶ εὐπαράγων. The argument is built upon the original and thence derived comparative imbecility and persuasibility of the female sex, and consequent unfitness for public instruction.

14. σωθήσεται δὲ—σωφροσύνης. There are few passages that have more exercised the Commentators than the present. All the various interpretations it were use-
less for me to detail and review. I shall therefore notice the principal ones.

The antient and many eminent modern Commentators, as Crelle., Le Clerc, and especially the recent ones, interpret the ῥεχνογονίας of education. But this is quite unsupported by authority, or even analogy; and yields too limited a sense. Rosenm. (from the Syr. and Crelle.) takes the διὰ for συν, and ῥεχνογονίας for the offspring, the children themselves: which, he thinks, is confirmed by ἡμαρτον. But that admits of a more natural interpretation in another way; and this use of διὰ in so uncommon a sense with ῥεχν. is unprecedented, and too little analogical to permit any confidence in this interpretation, which, indeed, yields a very frigid sense. I should prefer that of Knatchbull, Hammond, Kidder, Dodd., Wells, Harris, and Mackn., who understand τὸ ῥεχν. of the bringing forth of the promised Messiah: which they think countenanced by the article, and agreeable to the context. Yet it involves too much harshness; and those are precarious grounds on which to rest such a sense; nor (as Benson observes) is there any where else in Scripture any allusion to such a promise. The least objectionable interpretation seems to be that of many eminent moderns, as Whitby, Locke, Benson, and others, who take the διὰ in the sense through, and regard this as a general intimation that pious women might cheerfully commit themselves to God in the hour of nature's distress, if they trusted in God, maintaining charity withal, persevering in chastity, and strictly adhering to the laws of temperance in every other respect. But this lies open to the objection that the deliverance is not confined to Christian, or even virtuous women: and though the answer of Whitby seems plausible, it is not satisfactory.

I would observe that the nature of the context evidently requires σωτήρια to be taken, not in the sense of temporal deliverance, but of salvation in the theological sense. Then it has not been sufficiently attended to that at σωθ. we are to repeat γνωρισθείν, and take it of the whole sex; by which we meet the objection that many disvirgins, and others do not bear children. Finally, the sense of the passage, which is expressed populariter, and therefore must not be too much pressed upon, seems to be as follows: "The sex, however, which was the means of bringing such ruin on the human race, will not suffer the punishment of this, but will only undergo that temporal penalty which was denounced in the curse on the first parent: it will, I say, be saved, as a sex, and all the individuals of it, if they embrace and continue in the Christian faith, and especially practise those duties of loving obedience, holiness, and modesty, which it enjoins." This view of the passage is (I find) nearly the same with that which appears to have been taken by Calvin; and it seems to be liable to no serious objection: for the enallage is too common to create any difficulty.
Hitherto the Apostle has been speaking of public prayer in sacred assemblies. Now a new subject is introduced, on the virtues required in him who should preside as supreme teacher over these assemblies (ver. 1—7. Compare 1 Pet. 5, 1. seqq.) which leads the Apostle to notice those desired in a conscientious administrator of the public property. (ver. 8—13.) (Heinr.)

Verse 1. πιστός ὁ λόγος. On these words the Commentators are at issue. The antients and some moderns (as Pisc., Mag., Wells, and Slade) refer them to the preceding. Others, as the most eminent moderns, to the following, and (I think) with most reason: for though Mr. Slade urges that the same phrase is referred to what goes before at c. 4, 9., yet it there rather refers to the whole of the context; and this formula is unquestionably referred to the following, supra 1, 15. And as to his objection, that the words scarcely suit the subject, and the Chapter did not require to be thus solemnly introduced; I answer that it is not necessary to press on the sense of πιστός, which is well rendered in our Common Version, true. And so 1, 15. 2 Tim. 2, 11. Tit. 1, 9. πιστῶ λόγω. Αρω. 21, 5. δι’ οὕτω ὁ λόγοι πιστῶ καὶ ἁληθινὸς & 22, 6.

Before εἰ τις must be supplied δι’, which is omitted, to impart vigour to the sentence by the asyndeton.

1. ἐκυκριτῆς ἐρέγεται. Here there is an idiom common in the Classical writers. Thus Diodor. Sic. L. 14. (cited by Munthe) ἡγεμωνίας ἐρέγεται. Ἐκυκριτῆς, office of a Bishop. Καλοῦ ἐργοῦ. The addition of the word ἐργοῦ shows that the Apostle adverts to the duty itself, and not to the honour or emolument; and I cannot but think that he meant thus to hint that the former, not the latter, was to be
coveted.* *Ἐργον* is always used of a laborious and weighty office. So Isocrat. Dem. (cited by Wets.) τοῦ δὲ ηερογεμένου—ὅσοι μὲν οὖν πρὸς τοὺς ἐκτικῶν φίλους τοὺς προτρεπτικῶς λόγους συγγράφουσι, κολον ἐργον ἐπιξειροῦσι.

Rosemm. briefly remarks on the term ἐπισκόπος: *"h. l. est doctor et antiquus."* But the matter is not to be dismissed in so hasty and summary a manner. See on Philip. 1, 1. Theodoret annotates thus: Ἐπισκόπον δὲ ἐνταῦθα τῶν πρεσβύτερων λέγει, ὡς τὴν πρὶς Φιλιππησίων ἐπιστολὴν ἐφημερᾶτες ἔκτειλες ἔκδωσαν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ἐντεύθεν καταμαθεῖν μετὰ γὰρ τοὺς ἐπισκοπικοὺς νόμους τους τοὺς διεκόνως προσήκοντα γράφει, τοὺς πρεσβύτερους παραλίπον. Ἀλλ' ἀπροφθῆ, τοὺς αὐτούς ἔκαλεν κατ' ἐντεύθεν καὶ ἑπισκόπους νοεῖ δὲ νῦν καλομένους ἐπισκόπους, ἀποστόλους ὡνύμαζον τοῦ ἧς ἐφώνοι τοῖς παρά τὴν ἐπισκοπὴν ἐποιήσωσιν τοὺς τάλαις καλουμένους ἀποστόλους ἐπέθεσαν οὕτως ἐπιπεπονθείσαι ἀποστόλους τὸ Ἐρείκης ἐνυφώμαι ἑπού, συνεργῶν τῷ κράτει μοι, ὡνύμας Κριτῶν ὁ Τίτος, καὶ Ἀσίαν ὁ Τιμόθεος ἀπόστολος οὕτως ἐκ τῶν ἐπισκοπῶν τοὺς ἐν ἀντικείμενοι ἀρίστος καὶ αἱ ἐκ πρεσβύτερον ἀλλ' ἔνωσι εἰ καὶ πρεσβύτεροι τοῖς ὁ θεοὶ ἐνομοτήτος Παῦλος, εὐδηλον ὅτι τοὺς ἐπισκοπούς πρῶτους προσήκοι τοῖς ὀλυμπίας τοὺς νόμος, ἔτε δὴ καὶ μείζονας μεταλαχόντας τιμῆς.

On the term in question see Schleus., who observes, from Suidas., who observes, from Suidas., who observes, from Suidas., who observes, from Suidas., who observes, from Suidas., who observes, from Suidas., who observes, from Suidas., who observes, from Suidas. On the Athenians the name ἐπισκόπος was given to o οἱ ταῖς ἱστεροῖς πόλεις ἐπισκέψασθαι τῷ παρ’ ἐκάστοις περιστέρας. He might have cited Appian, 1, 708, 39. Φιλοσοφία—ἐπισκοπον Ἐφεσίων.

2. Now follow the qualifications which in the election of Bishops were especially to be regarded.

2. ἀνεκπίφαντος is properly an agonistical term, signifying one who gives his adversary no hold upon him; but it is often (as here) applied metaphorically to him who gives others no handle to justly accuse him. Whether there be any mystical allusion (as Grot. and others say) to the requisition under the law, that the priests were to be without bodily infirmities (see Lev. 21, 16.) seems doubtful.

2. μιᾶς γυναικὸς ἄνδρα.

The meaning of these words has been very warmly debated. My limits will not permit me to detail at large the various opinions:

* So Theodoret: οὐχ ἄνδρα τῆς ἐπισκόπης, ἀλλὰ τῆς φιλαρχίας καταργεῖται καὶ διδάκτης μητρίοίς, ἀλλ' ἀριστίς ἐπαγγεσθή μη τῷ ἀδίκῳ ποιεῖν, ἀλλὰ τῆς χάρις τὸ ἐργον ἐπιξειροῦσι.
and therefore I must refer the reader to Pole, Benson, and Mackni. That the Apostle forbids polygamy, is plain: and the only question is whether he means successive, or simultaneous polygamy. The former position is maintained by almost all the Roman Catholic, and many Protestant Commentators. They are, however, not agreed on the exact kind. Some take it of the polygamy of having more than two females, who, though not in the possession of conjugal rights, have, at least by unjust divorce, a claim to them. So Hamm. &c. Others, as almost all the Catholic Commentators, and also Grot. and Wets., understand this as forbidding second marriages; after the death of the other party. The maintainers of this opinion are properly called Monogamists. The latter position, namely, that it applies to simultaneous polygamy, is supported by the most eminent Protestant Commentators, especially Benson; and such are called Deuterogamists. The question (which is indeed a perplexing one) seems to be almost wholly at issue between the two classes, the Monogamists and the Deuterogamists properly so called. And I must confess that great erudition, and what appears great authority, is ranged on the former side. On the latter, though far less learning, yet, I apprehend, greater show of reason is found. Indeed as to the former class, the authority is less powerful than it seems to be; since such works as the Constit. Apostolici, Constit. Clem. and others, are generally admitted not to be of the high antiquity claimed for them by some; or, at all events, they are interpolated. And though Tertullian, a very antient Father, was a Monogamist, yet his opinions on many other points are so eccentric as to greatly weaken his authority on any. And as to Clemens, Alex., and others, they were of a much later period; and there is reason to think that the dogmas in support of celibacy and monkery had very early started up in the Church. Besides, to their's we may oppose the opinion of Justin Martyr, Athenagoras, and Jerome, passages from whom are cited by Benson. To which it may be added, that the annotation of Theodoret (who almost always compiles from the best authorities) is in favour of deuterogamy; i.e. he takes the passage as forbidding polygamy. His observations are so admirable that, though somewhat long, I cannot but detail them. Πᾶλαι γὰρ εἰσθείσαι καὶ Ἑλληνες καὶ Ἰουδαίοι, καὶ δύο καὶ τρεῖς καὶ πελέοις γυναικὶ νόμῳ γάμον κατὰ ταύτων συνοικίων τινες δὲ καὶ νῦν, καὶ τῶν βασιλικῶν νόμων δύο κατὰ ταύτων ἀγαθοὶ κωλυόντων γυναικάς, καὶ παλαιώταται μιλευται, καὶ ἐκατέρωθεν τοῖς τοῖς ἀκόστοις εἰρήκειν, τοῦ μα μόνη γυναῖκι συνοικίωτα σωφρονῷς, τῆς ἐπικοσμῆς ἄξιον εἶναι χειροτονίαν ὁ γὰρ τῶν δεύτερων, πασιν, δέβαλε γάμον, δεῖ τολκάς τούτοις γενέσθαι κελεύσαι γυνὶ γάρ, φησι, δέδεται νόμῳ ἐφ’ ὅσον χρόνον ἐκ ὧν ἀνήλθεν εἰς δὲ ἀποθάνῃ ὁ ἀνήλθεν, ἐλευθέρα ἑστὶν ὃ δέλεα γιαμηθήσαι, μόνων ἐν Κυρίω καὶ πάλιν λέγω δὲ ταῖς ἀγάμοις, καὶ ταῖς χήραις καὶ συνάφεις ἐκάτερον τάγμα, ἐν τᾶς γένεσιν τοῦ ὅτι γὰρ περικείμενος τῆς ἑγκρατείας οὐ τῆς γνώμης ἡ διαγωμαί εἰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸς τὴν προτέραν ἐξάλλον ἄφρα κυριωτέρα, μέμφεσιν ἄξιος καὶ κατηγορίαν ὑπειρατος εἰ δὲ τῷ βίαιον τῷ βανάτου. διέξειλε τὴν προτέραν, ἢ δὲ φύσις. ἐπικειμένη
I TIMOTHY, CHAP. III

II TIMOTHY, CHAP. III

τετέρας ἐγερθήσας κατηράκτας γυναῖκας, ὅταν ὑπὸ γνώμης, ἐλλ' ὑπὸ περιστάσεως· δὲ δεύτερος γεγένηται γάμος. And Theophyl. seems to have been of the same opinion. Nay, even Chrys. himself, though he says very little, appears to have been a Deuterogamist. The purpose of the Apostle, he says, was τὴν ἀμετρικὴν κολλήσεν. But how can it justly be thought an ἀμετρικὰ to marry a second wife after the death of the first, especially in an age so corrupt as the apostolic? Besides, as Benson justly observes, the Apostle at Hebr. 13, 4, speaks of marriage as honourable for all; and in this Epistle he speaks with severity of those who forbid to marry. (See more in Benson.) Moreover, as we have seen that the authorities of the Monogamists are not very formidable, so, I think, it will appear that their arguments are as little so. I may, however, be excused detailing them; and the reader is referred to Whitby, Benson, Doddridge, Macknight, Rosenmuller, and Heimr. Jaspis decides the matter thus: "Qui secundas celebrat nuptias, niques impeternit ac et incontinentiae accusatatur, sanae, priori uxori data, neglecta videbatur, novemam in familiam inducere eique liberes prioria conjugis tradere, periculoso ducerbatur. Huic opinioni cautæ se accommodat Paulus, ut 5, 9. Efr. Tit. 1, 6. Neeque vero ideo scripsit commune preceptum seu legem omni tempore observandum. Regula modo est prudentiae, ut 5 c. 1 Cor. 7, 15." I am inclined to acquiesce in the opinion that the Apostle intended to repress all intemperance by forbidding polygamy both simultaneous and successive (i.e. by causeless divorce*). But, after all, the point in question is so little capable of positive determination, that perhaps the most prudent verdict of a critical jury would be in this, as in many other cases, "Non silet." At all events, we see how little the Romanists have to plead in defence of the celibacy of the clergy.

2. τυφάλεον, σωφρον, κόψμον, vigilant,† sober, orderly. (See Theophyl.) These epithets seem to form a character. That such should be the qualifications of Christian Bishops, is no wonder; since we find from the Classical writers that many of them were required even in the Heathen Priests. So AESchyl. Theb. 606. Οὗτος δ' ὁ μάντις σωφρον, δι-

* It is strange that any, as Cameron, should have supposed the Apostle meant only to enjoin conjugal fidelity to a wife. For surely none could need to be told that an adulterer was no fit person to be Bishop.

† This is suggested by the very term ἑσποκοτος, which implies vigilant superintendence. In this view I would cite an interesting passage adduced from an antient Poet in the Schol. on Eurip. Phoen. 1123. Καὶ οἱ ἑσποκοτος. Ἀργον ἔτει κράτερον τε μέγαν τε, Τέτραν οὐκ ἀλμαίοιν ὀρέωμιν ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα. Ακαμάτων δὲ οἱ δρωθεὶα μένος, οὐδὲ οἱ υπὸς Πιθέντε ἐπὶ βλέφαροι, φυλακῇ δ' ἔχεν ἐμπεδον αὐτός.
Thus the terms here used are sometimes found in the Classical writers; especially the two last. Wetst. adduces several examples, to which I add Herodian 1, 2, 3. & 1, 8, 5. *κόσμος* signifies *decorous, orderly.* So Theophyl. explains it *σεμισκρατή.* In the same sense *σέμιος* is used, Tit. 2, 2. and Phil. 4, 8.

*Φιλόξενος,* *hospitable.* A quality, it may be observed, especially necessary for those times, in which, as there were no inns, it was the more a duty to relieve the wants of strangers, travellers, &c. See Rom. 12, 13. In the parallel passage of Titus there is added *φιλόγαγανον.*

*Διδακτικός.* It is strange that Schleus. should render this *docibilis,* i. e. one who is docile, will not obstinately have his own way. It rather denotes one possessing the knowledge to teach and the faculty of communicating it, so as to be an useful instructor. So Tit. 1, 7. *ἀντεχομένων τοῦ κατὰ τὴν διδαχὴν πιστοῦ λόγου, ἵνα δυνατὸς ἦ καὶ παρακαλεῖν ἐν τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ τῇ ὑγιαινοῦσῃ, καὶ τούς ἀντιλέγοντας ἔλέγχειν.*

3. *μὴ πάροισιν.* The antient, and some modern Commentators, as Erasm. and Pric., and most recent ones, explain this *ὑπριστίν.* And the word sometimes has that sense, since it not only denotes the use of wine, *παρὰ τῷ δέον,* but the brutal spirit which it engenders. Yet one can scarcely see why the Apostle should mention *that;* since it is not likely that any one stained with such a vice would be elected. See the note infr. ver. 8. He rather seems, by the *μὴ πάροισιν—αιών ὠροκερδῆ,* to advert to certain habits which, not being decidedly vicious, might, in the opinion of some, not quite unfit a man for the office in question, and which, considering the prevalence of drunkenness, he would be likely to contract. The term, therefore, seems to be synonymous with the *μὴ οἷνον πειλαίσσειν* said of the Deacons at ver. 8., and may be rendered: "not given to much wine."
TIMOTHY, CHAP. III.

This is usually taken in the physical sense, *no striker*, non manu promptus, as says Gell. 20, 1. But it is objected, that it is no great matter for a Bishop to abstain from *this*. Both the antients and the most eminent moderns take it in a metaphorical sense, to denote *pugnacious, quarrelsomoe*, which seems confirmed by the antithetical ἄμαχον.* The antients explain it, one who indulges in bitter and severe invectives. Which may be included; since it is becoming in a Bishop to correct in the spirit of meekness; and, to use the words of Jaspis, sit potius ἐπιεικῆς, ἐγχώρευν, μέτριος, non summi juris semper tenax, sed pronus ad ferendam et condonandam injuriam.

3. μὴ αἰσχροκεφδής. This is usually interpreted, “not guilty of filthy lucre, not sordidly covetous.” But this is liable to the same objection as certain interpretations of πάροινος and πλήκτης just adverted to. Nor are we confined to such a sense. The term αἰσχροκεφδής is of extensive signification, and denotes not only a lover of filthy lucre, but “one who would gain money by any methods, if not dishonest, yet discreditable.” So Theophyl. ὁ μηθὲν κέρδος παρατομένος, κεφὼν ἔθεν ἄφιτος ἡ. And the best modern Commentators are agreed that this is the sense here. So Crell., Mackn., and Jaspis, which last Commentator observes: “Artem sellularium et opificium simul quidem tractare poterat, id quod tum necesse erat, sed sordidum interdicitur vitae genus; vetatur item usuraria pravitas ac ludendi libido, et omnis turpis questus vel in honesto vitæ genere.” See the numerous Classical citations of Wets., few, however,

* The Commentators cite Plut. 1, 298., τῇ δὲ χειρὶ πλήκτης; and 405., ἄνηρ πλήκτης. To which I would add Plut. Crass. 9., πλήκται καὶ ποικιεῖσι ἄνδρεις, i. e. μαχίμου. Thucyd. 3, 82, 8., τὸ δὲ ἐμπλήκτης ἄνηρ. Fab. 11, 19., κατὰ χειρα πλήκτης ἄνηρ. Dicearch. p. 15., θρασέως δὲ καὶ ὑβρισταὶ καὶ ὑπερήφανοι πλήκται τε κ. τ. λ. And Pollux 6, 129., reckons, among the disturbers of a state, τοὺς πλήκτας.
of which are apposite.* It therefore signifies a dis-
credible, dirty, base, way of getting money; though it may also include the other sense, namely avarice,
or over fondness for money, which is base in a Priest,
of whatever denomination: for (as Doddr. observes)
ever does an eagerness or greediness in pursuit of
money appear more dishonorable and sordid than in
persons of that noble profession.

It is strange that so many Critics should have
thought the word åiøççø not genuine, and that it
should have been cancelled by Griesb. It is only
omitted in a comparatively few MSS. including
most of those that have been emended; and the
genuineness of the word is established by the an-
tithesis (See Wolf and Wets.); therefore as to
what is urged by those who cancel the word, that it
was introduced in order to complete the antithesis,
this is (as Wolf observes) too subtle a mode of
reasoning.

'Επιεικῆ. Compare Eph. 4, 5. "Åμαχων is opposed
to the τπλήκτης, and signifies åφιλόνεικον, one who is

* The most so is Aristot. Nich. 4, 3., δ μέντον κυβερνή, και δ λω-
ποδύτης, και δ ληστής των åνελευθέρων είσον, åιςροκεράδεσ; where, 
by the λαπόδ. (I apprehend) is meant one of those desperados who,
both in antient and modern times, accompany an army, in order to
strip the dead: an occupation dangerous as well as disgraceful. By
the δ ληστής is meant, not a thief, or robber, but a sort of maraud-
ders who followed an army for plunder, and also carried on a sort
of privateering, and lived by rapine. This sense of the word often
occurs in Thucyd., Xenophon., and other antient writers. To the
above passages I would add Aristot. Rhet. p. 107. where he
mentions το κερδαίνειν ἀτο μικρών, ἡ ἀπο åιςροκεράδα κ. ῥ. λ. And
then he adds that this arises ατο åιςροκεράδεσ και åνελευθερίας.
And in Eth. p. 139., he mentions τον åνελευθερίαν ἐργασίαν ἐργα-
ζόμενον, to which he attributes åιςροκεράδεα: subjoining, τάττες
γάρ ἕνεκα κέρδους καὶ τούτον μίκρον ὀνείδη ὑπομένουσι. See also
two fine sketches in Theophr. Ch. Eth., περὶ åναιρευρίας (or un-
blushing shabbiness and meanness), and περὶ åιςροκεράδεας, the former
of which he defines a καταφρόνησις δόξης, åιςροκόν ἕνεκα κέρδους;
and the latter, a περιουσία κέρδους åιςροκό, which (though the
Commentators do not notice it) signifies, a being overcome by base
gain, so as to do any thing for the sake of it, i. e. κέρδους ἦττων, or
ηττώμενος, which terms often occur in the best Classical writers; as
I shall show on Thucyd. 2, 60.
not over tenacious of his right. I would compare Herodot. 5, 53, 16., πολλοὶ τῶν δικαίων τὰ ἑπιστήμητα ἀποκλήσαι.

The αὐτόματον answers to the μὴ αἰσχροκερδὴ*. 4. τοῦ ἵδιου οἶκου καλῶς προϊστάμενον, "one who manages and regulates well his own family." Of the Classical passages cited by Wets., the most apposite is Diog. Laert. 1, 70., μακάδαιν τῆς αὐτοῦ οἰκίας καλῶς προϊστατεῖν. To which I add Dionys. Hal. 1, 178., ἐμέμφετο δὲ τῶν κακῶς προϊσταμένους τῶν ἵδιων. Tacit. Germ. suam quisque sedem, suos Penates regit. See also Eurip. Troad. 662., et seqq., Herodian 2, 173., and Philostr. Vit. Soph. 1, 2.

The words following are exegetical, and show that this regulation is to be effected by a dignified firmness in holding the reins of government: for I cannot, with some recent Commentators, refer the μετὰ τῶν σεμνῶτατος to the children.

5. εἰ δὲ τοῦ ἵδιου οἰκοῦ—ἐπιμελήσεται; The sentiment is plain, and appears to have been founded on a sort of proverb, which occurs in various authors, and of which the Philological Commentators have adduced many examples; namely, "that he who cannot take care of his private affairs, is not fit to be entrusted with the administration of public business;" every family being regarded as a little republic.

It is observed by Theophyl., in answer to those who thought the Apostle might have been expected to require more from the Bishops than these humble qualifications, nay, something of angelic purity (ἀγ-

* The effect produced by this admonition of the Apostle seems, from the records of early Ecclesiastical History, not to have been so great as might have been wished. My learned readers will remember some passages of Euseb. and other writers. But few may be aware of the following curious passage from an Epistle of Libanius to St. Basil (Ep. 1592., Ed. Wolf.), πᾶς μὲν ἐπισκόπως πράγμα δισυγραφίσων, Angl. "a sadly gripping, tenacious sort of body." In his answer, however, Basil well retorts the charge on Sophists, who traffic in words and speeches, as those who hawk about the μελάνητα (honey-cakes and gingerbread): whereas, asks he, τίς τῶν ἐπισκόπων τούς λόγους ἐφοροθέτησε; τίς τῶν μαθητευμένους μισθοφόρους κατέστησε; This was indeed giving him a Rowland for his Oliver!
1 TIMOTHY, CHAP. III.

γελιανὸς βλού καὶ ἀσταθῆ), that these εἰσοδοχοῦς being then appointed over every city or large town, and many being wanted, it was prudent in the Apostle to require σύμμετρον ἀρετὴν ἣν τοὺλοίς ἐνήν eürein.*

6. μὴ νεοφυῶν, "not a new convert, yet, as it were, in his noviciate; by a metaphor like 1 Cor. 3, 6. ἐγὼ ἐφύσεωσα. See also Is. 5, 7. and Job. 14, 9. Thus the term is explained by the antients νεοβάπτιστος, νεοκοτῆχης, προστάτως. Heinr. takes it to mean adolescentem, a raw youth, little acquainted with life. And he cites Tacit. Ann. 4, 17. ne quis mobiles adolescentium animos præmaturis honoribus ad superbiam extolleret. But this does not so well suit the words following. Besides, Timothy himself was a very young man, else the Apostle would have had no reason to say Μηδεὶς σοῦ τῆν νεότητα καταφρονεῖτο. 6. ἵνα μὴ τυφώθης εἰς κρίμα ἐμπέσῃ τοῦ διαβόλου. The τυφώθης signifies puffed up with pride. So Theophyl.: φυγιοωμένος; and Theodoret: τῆς ἀλαζονείας ἐς πάθος δεξάμενος. This is supposed to proceed from that comparative ignorance which may be expected in a new convert; and the term is elsewhere used

* But perhaps the best answer is, that such objections confound the Bishop and the individual, the former of which alone the Apostle has here in view; so that it would have been irrelevant to say: a Bishop shall be one who crucifies the flesh, that takes up his cross daily, &c. These are the qualifications of the man, and not the Bishop, and are supported, but cannot be ascertained. Besides, I cannot admit that the standard is fixed too low. For if a Bishop be νυφάλος, σωφρός, κάσιμος, φιλόκενος, διδακτικός, ἔκπειρης, ἄμαχος, ἀφιλάργυρος, τοῦ ἱδιοῦ οἰκού καλὸς προστάμενος, μαρτυρικὸς θεωρίαν ἐγών ἀπὸ τῶν ἐξωθεν, I can hardly see what more could be desired! And if it be said that the Apostle might have added, "He shall be ready (as his Divine Master says) to lay down his life for the sheep," I answer, that could not well be considered as a qualification to be contemplated by electors, since not the individual himself could tell that, but the Searcher of all hearts. Besides, to have mentioned that would have been discouraging any from undertaking the office, And let it be remembered, that many Bishops did lay down their lives for the sheep, and have continued so to do in after times; and even we Protestants can boast of some Bishops who are justly reckoned as not the least illustrious in the noble army of martyrs and confessors of the faith.
with words expressive of ignorance. So Infra 6, 9. τετούωμαι μη&delta;ν ἐπιστάμενος: and Polyb. 2, 81. ἄγνως καὶ τετούωμαι, cited by Schleus. in voc. to whose examples I add Aristid. 2, 67 c. τι δε λεγουσιν ὁμοιομοιον φιλοσοφεῖν. Liban. 216 c. ἐρμηνεύον καὶ τετούωμεν, and Marc. Anton. 12, 27. το ν ἄτυφος (I conjecture ἄτυφος) τύφος των ἀντικυρίων καλεσάμενοι. And not only does ignorance generate pride, but novelty, especially in the young, engenders what Thucyd. calls the τὸ ἐμπληκτῶν ὄτι generally found in new converts, but inconsistent with the ἐπικείμενα, τοῦ-φορεῖν, and καταρθήνη before mentioned. The words ἵνα μὴ εἰς κρίμα ἐμπληκτὴν τοῦ διαβόλου are explained by Luther and Erasm., and also by most recent Commentators, of falling under the censure of the calumniator. But this sense of διαβόλος is so little supported by the authority of the New Testament, and so little agreeable to the context, that I cannot but reject it. The common interpretation, by which the διαβόλος is taken of the Arch-Enemy, the author of all evil, who, as we learn from Scripture, thus, "fell from his high estate" by pride, is so natural that nothing more can be desired. Theophyl. well explains thus: εἰς τὸ κατάρκτη τι ἐπικείμεν ἦν τὸν ἐκείνος ἀπὸ τῆς ἄνω στή μετατρέπεσθαι, "fall under the same condemnation and punishment which he did." And so Θεογον. 7. δει δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ μαρτυριαν καλὸν ἔχειν ἀπὸ τῶν ἔξωβοι. Tangible admonition ipse Timotheus, utpote juvenis, videatur: inde in ejus solutum addit: δει καλ. μαρτυρ. ἔχειν, quo Timotheus gaudebat, Actor. 16, 2. (Hein.) The μαρτυρ. καλ. must (Theophyl. says,) regard his life, and not his doctrine. For the morals of any Christian teacher they will scarcely ever censure causelessly. Thus they did not call the Apostles fornicators, or lewd persons, but impostors. "If (adds he) any one should be of bad repute, though causelessly, let him not be appointed a Bishop." The μαρτυρία may be rendered character. By the τῶν ἔξωβοι are meant non-christians,
whether Jews or Gentiles (as 1 Thess. 4, 2. and Col. 4, 5.), called at Eph. 2, 13. οἱ μακρὰς, as Christians οἱ ἔγος.

The sense of the words following ἵνα μὴ—Διαβόλου is somewhat obscure, and has been differently explained by both antients and moderns. Theophyl., ὙΕκumen., and many others offer the most contort expositions; and that of Heinr., “notat culpam aliorum et malitiosam in\n\n\nsectationem,” is too far fetched to deserve attention. Benson and Rosenm. explain it of falling into the censure and snares laid by the adversary or accuser. But this is frigid; and had such been the sense intended, the article would not have been used. Nor can I recognise, with some, an hendiadis. The best way of removing the difficulty is by supposing, with Theodoret, Grot., and Doddr., that the words μακρίας καλῆς ἔχειν chiefly regard his character before his conversion. So Theodoret: ὁ γὰρ παρ’ εκείνοις πλείστην ἔχειν περὶ τῆς κεφαλαίως διαβολῆς, ἐπονείδιστος τὸ κοινὸν, καὶ εἰς τὴν προτέραν ὧν τάχιστα παλινδρομήσει παρακμαίαν, τῶν διαβόλου πάντα πρὸς τὸῦ τοῦτο μηχανωμένου. Such (observes Grot.) as had been of bad repute might be received as Christians, but are here forbidden to be made Presbyters, the reason for which is subjoined."

The force of the εἰς ὤνειρ. is clear; but not so with the καὶ (εἰς) παγίδα τοῦ διαβόλου. It cannot (I think) mean, what many antient and modern Commentators suppose, a temptation to anger and revenge of their injustice; but rather (as Theophyl. and Doddr. interpret,) a temptation (strangely besetting to human nature) not be scandalized for nothing. See Doddr. It is truly remarked by Theophyl., that if it is necessary he should have a good testimony (or character) with those without, still more ought he to have it with those within. Thoughts (to use the words of Doddr.) worthy the consideration of all candidates for the ministry who have been profligate in their lives, and of those who, after having been so, wish to return to it. (See also Mackn.) Worthy, too (I
I TIMOTHY, CHAP. III.

would add), is it the consideration of those who venture to incur the awful responsibility of placing them in situations where they can neither have a καλὴν μακτυρίαν from those within, nor those without, and where a confidence once broken can scarcely be renewed.

8. The qualifications mentioned in regard to Deacons are nearly the same with those of Bishops, only not so many. They are (for instance) not called upon to be νησάλαοι or διδακτικοὶ. The φιλάξεων (I conjecture) is not mentioned, because they seem to have had no stipend; and the εὐκείς and ἄμαχος are not touched upon, because they had little or no authority properly so called. The ὀφθαλμοὶ (as Chrys. observes) regards what follows.

8. Μὴ διλογοῦσ. This is explained by most Commentators mendaces. And they cite from Virg., Tyrioseque bilingues: and compare the διλογοῦσ of James 4, 8. But it is best explained by Theophyl. (from Chrys.) μὴ ὄπωλας καὶ διλογοῦς, ἀλλὰ φρονοῦντας καὶ ἀλλὰ λέγοντας, καὶ ἄλλα τούτοις, καὶ ἀλλὰ ἐκείνοις. The terms διλογοῦσ and διλογοῦν are indeed used by good authors, but more frequently διγλωσσοῦ; and it is possible that St. Paul might have in mind this passage of Sirach 28, 14. ψυχρῶν καὶ διγλωσσῶν.* Why the Apostle should have required this the Commentators do not offer any satisfactory reason. For as to διλογία, in commercial transactions (which Heinr. supposes) it can hardly be imagined. The Apostle, I should conjecture, has rather regard to that candid, frank, and ingenuous spirit which in persons who (like the Deacons) went, as it were, between the Bishop and the people, would be highly necessary, especially as difference of opinion respecting Jewish rites and ceremonies existed among the congregation.

8. μὴ οἶνος πολλῷ προσέχοντας, "not given to much

* I would also compare Solon sp. D. Laert. 1, 61. Γλώσσα δὲ εἰ διγλώσσος ἐκ μελαίνης φρένῳ γεγονύ. See also Eurip. Troad 288. Maith.
wine. Theophrastus, observes, that the Apostle does not say μὴ μεθύσως; for that were altogether unworthy; but not great drinkers; for even if it produce not inebriation, much wine weakens the tone of the mind.* Nay even the Heathen priests, on having to enter a temple, did not drink wine. Προσέχειν, in the sense to be habituated to, prone to, is frequent. See the Philological Commentators.

8. μὴ αἰσχρωπεδεῖς. The term must be taken with the same latitude as at ver. 3. and yet freedom from avarice is chiefly intended; since great was the temptation that attended the office in question. And I entirely agree with Heine, that in a populous trading place like Ephesus this admonition was the more necessary.

9. ἔχοντας—συνείδησις. Most modern Commentators take ἔχειν for κατέχειν, “holding fast the true doctrine;” in opposition to the Judaizers. But it may be sufficient, with the antients, to interpret it, professing, maintaining. Rosenm. renders: “retinentes Christianam doctrinam et puram conscientiam.” I propose, with Pisc. and Erasmus, to take ἔν for σὺν, with. So Theophrastus: μετὰ τοῦ τὸ δόγμα ὑπὸ τις ἔχειν, ἔχοντας καὶ βίον ὀνειδίατον. Grot. takes it in the sense by (like the Hebr. ד), since those who neglect faith lose a good conscience. See 1, 19. and also 1, 5. On μυστήριον τῆς πίστεως for “the truths of the Gospel,” see Eph. 1, 9. and 6, 19. Col. 2, 3. and the notes.

10. καὶ ὅστις ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ—συνείδεις, “And let these, too, be examined and put to the proof; and then let them, if found irreproachable, exercise the office.” Αὐτές, too, i. e. as well as the Bishops: for the best Commentators are agreed that it must be extended to them (see Grot. and Whitby); and indeed in the case of election of Bishops examination pre-

* In which view I would compare Philostr. V. Ap. 1, 8. καὶ τὸν οἴνον ἐναρτησθαι τοῦ τῆς τοῦ συνόδου, διαδοθόντα τὸν ἐν τῆς συνείδεις, and Horat.: affigite humo divinæ particularum aures.
seeded election. On the nature of this δικρασία the Commentators are not agreed. The antients and some moderns understand by it, in both cases, trying the candidates some time before as private Christians. The most eminent moderns think it respects the examination into their character and conduct previous to the election; which seems the best founded interpretation, and includes the other. Both are equally supported by the usus loquendi. This antient custom Grot. has learnedly illustrated both from Ecclesiastical History, and from the custom of the Rabbins, nay, also of the Greeks.

The ἀνέγκλητοι ἐντες answers to the καλὴς μαρτυρίας ἔχουσαν at ver. 7. Who are to exercise the δικρασία we are not told. The congregation perhaps participated in the proceedings: but the appointment, no doubt, rested solely with the Bishop and Presbyters. See Bingham’s Eccl. Antiq.

11. γυναῖκας οἰκοτότως σεμνᾶς. On what we are to understand by the γυναῖκας Commentators are not agreed. Most modern ones think the wives of the Deacons are meant. But to this it is, with reason, objected, that if so, it is strange nothing should have been said of the duties of Bishop’s wives, which were of yet greater consequence. I therefore agree with the antients and, of the moderns, Menoch., Grot., Benson, Hardy, Mackn., Valpy, &c., that we are here to understand Deaconesses; an order mentioned at Rom. 16. 1. and (as Theoph. observes) very useful and necessary to the Church. “If (adds he) these were not meant, why should any mention have been introduced of women amongst what was said of Deacons?” Besides, I would add, the very epithets σεμνᾶς, νηπιαίως, μὴ διαβάλως, and πιστῶς (two of which are applied to the Bishops (seem far more suitable to the Deaconesses than Deacon’s wives. Assuredly the usus loquendi permits the word to be taken as well of women (i.e. Deaconesses) as wives. And the argument, that “thus the Apostle would
have expressed his meaning more clearly," is in a
writer like St. Paul of little weight. Others object,
that these are mentioned at ch. 5. But they are
there only alluded to. And surely in a question like
this the united voice of early antiquity, founded on
tradition, or antient written information unknown to
us, carries with it authority which it were unwise to
reject. At the same time it is probable that the
Deaconesses were sometimes Deacon's wives.

On ver. 12. see supra ver. 2 & 4.

13. οἱ γὰρ καλῶς διακονήσαντες—Ἰησοῦ. For those
who have well discharged the office of Deacons,
gain (thereby) an honorable step to further promo-
tion, namely, to the office of Presbyter, or Bishop.
Theophyl. explains βαθμὸν by προκοπὴν. And so
almost all Commentators, antient and modern.
This interpretation is supported by a passage of
Clem. Const., cited by Grot., and also Const. Apost.
8, 18, 22., cited by Benson, and Lightf. in loc.
Hence, Grot. observes, it appears that some duties
in the ministry of the word were committed to the
Deacons, and that they were not confined to the
office of serving tables. Theodoret, however, and
Heinr., understand the βαθμός of advancement and
furtherance in the attainment of salvation. But that
seems harsh.

The words καὶ πολλὰ—Ἰησοῦ are exegetical of the
preceding. But the whole is worded delicately, and
therefore obscurely.

14, 15. The sense is uncertain from brevity.
'Ελπίζων must be resolved into καλὰς ἐλπίζω; and
at ἐὰν δὲ βραδύνω there is an ellipsis for γράφω δὲ ὅτι
ἐὰν βραδύνω ἵνα εἰδῆς. And this is supported by the
authority of Theophyl., who renders: "These things
I write, not as if I should never come again, but
that, in case I tarry long, thou," &c.

'Αναστρέψθαι, conduct oneself." The expression
ὁκρὸς Θεοῦ must be closely united with ητίς ἐστὶν ἐκ-
kλησία; being exegetical of the former metaphor,
by which the Church is compared to the Temple of Jerusalem. See Eph. 2, 21. seqq. and the note. 

_Σώματος, living, true._

15. _στύλος καὶ ἑδραίωμα τῆς ἁληθείας._

There has been no little disputations among the modern Interpreters on the punctuation of this passage. Most of them connect the words with the preceding; as do also the antients. Nay, Æcumen. makes the division of the chapters here. Many, however, and most recent Commentators, connect them with the following. But the sense yielded by the antient punctuation is better; and it is surprising that any who have any knowledge or experience in Greek literature, could tolerate so harsh a construction as that which arises from the latter method, by which, too, the sentiment seems overloaded; whereas, if it be united with the preceding, it arises naturally out of the preceding metaphor, though it may be something of a catachresis by so sudden a change of its application. In such a case it were, (to say no more) a want of taste and judgment to seek refinements when the sense is clear. See Bp. Van Mildert's note ap. D'Oyler, who also observes that this application of the words best accords with the context, and is liable to no serious objections; for in no other way can the passage be so easily and consistently explained. I would add, that to any one who had experience in Greek construction, it must appear that καὶ before ὁμολ. has the inchoative force; for to take it as a mere copula would be harsh: and there is something very harsh and frigid in supposing καὶ ὁμολογομένως μέγα introduced after στύλος καὶ ἑδραίωμα τῆς ἁληθείας. It flags and drops; whereas, in so spirited a writer as St. Paul, we may usually in such cases perceive a climax. I must therefore acquiesce in the common interpretation of these words.

As to referring the _στύλος—ἁληθείας to Timothy;_ as did Chillingworth, J. H. Malins, and others ap. Wolf, and also Benson and Slade, that can on no account be admitted. The construction would be unprecedented; there would be a very harsh hyperbaton; and a ἄν would have been required before ἑδραίωμα, and ἄν after στῦλος. And though (as Mr. Slade observes) James, Peter, and John are, at Gal. 2, 19., called _pillars;_ yet there nothing more is added; nor are they called ἑδραίωμα τῆς ἁληθείας; which would (I think) be incongruous. Besides, admitting that both words are applicable to such illustrious _Apostles,_ I should be slow in believing that St. Paul would apply such magnificent terms to _Timothy,_ only a young minister, much less an _Apostle._ And there is something very harsh in the sense that thus arises, namely, "This I have written to thee, who art a pillar and foundation of the truth, in order that thou mightest know how thou shouldst conduct thyself in the Church of God." Which involves a manifest incongruity. So that the words of Benson, that St. Paul has often had very loose and absurd interpreters; but he himself never wrote carelessly or absurdly—will turn against himself. Finally, as in the other nouns of the sentence (as ἐκκλησία) the article is left to be supplied.
so must it here. But, if so, the terms cannot be applicable to Timothy, may, not even to Paul himself: and thus the words can only be applied to the preceding. As to Benson’s subtleties, they will pass for nothing.


The connection, which has not been well discerned by the Commentators, seems to be this: "And great is the dignity and importance of the Church universal, as being the depository of the fundamental truths of the Gospel, of which we may undoubtedly say: "Great is the mystery of godliness; and it is this that," &c. Such (I must maintain) is the most natural interpretation of this passage; though I readily admit its great difficulty, and can easily account for the various opinions which have been entertained by Commentators. As to the question respecting the various readings ὅς and ὅ, I cannot enter into the multiplicity of discussions connected with it. Suffice it to say that, after a careful examination of the evidence, it appears to me that those readings (which are, moreover, found in very few MSS.), seem to be alterations introduced in order to remove the difficulty occasioned by the extreme abruptness at μυστήριον, which, however, is quite consistent with the style of St. Paul. The ὅς is found especially in such MSS. as have been tampered with; though so great seemed the difficulty of the common reading, that it is probable many Scribes adopted the emendation, or noted it in the margin. And this may account for the passage having been so seldom employed by the antient Fathers, in their arguments with the Pelagians and Arians; namely, because they were unwilling to appeal to a text where the opponent might seek covert under a diversity of reading, or a difficulty of construction. As to the reading ὅς ἐναρέωθη, we may safely maintain that it is not Greek, at least, in the sense which the espousers of that reading lay down, namely: "He who was manifested," &c.; though I am not prepared to say, with Nolan, that we should then have had ἐναρέωθης. (See his remarks on this text, in his excellent treatise on the integrity of the Greek Vulg.) The only construction permitted by the propriety of language would be that of referring it to θεός ζωτός, as antecedent, thus regarding the words στόλος—μυστήριον as closely connected and parenthetical. But this would be very harsh: though even then it would equally prove the doctrine of the incarnate Deity.*

* In which view I would adduce the remarkable words of Schoettg.: "Verba hae ab Apostolo ideo proferuntur, ut ipsum
It ought to be sufficient, then, to determine us to retain the common reading, that the other is not Greek, in the sense contended for (and, therefore, no MSS. or Versions could justify it); and that the interpretation in question is supported by the most illustrious of the Greek Fathers, all the Greek Commentators and Scholiasts, and by almost all the antients, by whom ἅγιον θεοῦ ἐν σαρκὶ is considered as applied to Christ in allusion to the miraculous and mysterious union of the Divine and human natures. And thus applied, i.e., to Christ (and not, as some maintain, to the Gospel), each of the following clauses has a definite and appropriate meaning and force. For (to use the words of Whitby, which are sufficiently exact to render any minute Critical examination of the phraseology unnecessary) 1st., He was God in the flesh, Joh. 3, 15., Phil. 2, 6 & 7. 2dly., He was justified by the Spirit (ἐν πνεύματι, by the influence or effusion of the Spirit), himself working miracles thereby, and his Apostles after him. Matt. 12, 28., Rom. 1, 3., Acts 2, 33. 3dly., He was seen by Angels, Heb. 1, 6., Luke 2, 9 & 13., Matt. 4, 11., Luke 22, 43., 24, 4. Acts 1, 10. 4thly., The whole history of the Gospel shows that he was preached unto the Gentiles, and believed on in the world. 5thly., He was received up into Heaven. Matt. 16, 19., Luke 24, 51., Acts 1, 2 & 11.

See also the admirable expositions of this passage by Bp. Pearson and Hurd, ap. D'Oyley and Mant, which render any further observations of my own superfluous; and I will only notice that the exposition thus laid down by the above illustrious trio of Theologians is, in every part, supported by the authority of the Greek Fathers and Commentators.

The ἅγιος, Benson and Mack, would understand of the Apostles. But that yields a very harsh sense, and, moreover, requires the article. Innovations in interpretation on slight grounds ought ever to be discouraged.

CHAP. IV.

Here there is the usual complaint, of the division of the chapter having been introduced at an improper place. But I can hardly think it well founded in the present instance; and the division in question is defended by the authority of Chrys., who commences a new Homily here. That proposed by the Commentators is, however, supported by the autho-

doceat, quennam articulum præcipue urgere debeat (vide v. 15.), nimirum illum, qui de Christo agit θεαρποινγое; quem Judæi non yoluerunt agnoscere.”
rity of Ecumen., who commences the new Chapter at καὶ ὁμολογομένας, &c.

Verse 1. τὸ δὲ Πνεῦμα ἑττῶς λέγει. The connection seems to be this: “Such, then, are the important doctrines which compose the great mystery of godliness, worthy of being ever remembered, and strenuously maintained (and especially now), since the Spirit speaketh expressly, &c. By the Πνεῦμα some understand the Spirit, as exerted in the Prophets of the Old Testament: and Middleton and Benson think there is a reference to Dan. 11, 36—39. But that has been by most Commentators thought doubtful: and they refer it to the Apostle himself; and Benson supposes an immediate revelation. Certainly this is very suitable to the modesty of the Apostle: but it seems safer to extend it to the prophetic spirit, as imparted not only to Paul, but to others of the Apostles. So important a piece of information might very well be communicated to several.

1. ἐν ὑστέροις καίροις, i.e. not the last times, but the latter times, namely, those subsequent, and that were to come after (and perhaps long after) the Apostolic age: for of that circumstance the Apostle was probably not informed. This sense of ὑστέρος καίρ. is frequent in the best writers, as Thucyd., Herodot., Plato, and others.

Times, some. How many, and in what proportion, it is not said; but the expression must, consistently with the usage of the best writers, signify a very considerable part. On the sects against whom the words are levelled, the Commentators are not agreed. In a work of this kind such discussions would be out of place; and, therefore, I must refer the reader to the best English Commentators, especially Mede, Bp. Newton, Whitby, MacKln., Benson, and others.

1. προσέχωντες Πνεῦμασι πλάνοις, καὶ διδασκαλίαις δαιμονίαι. The best Commentators are agreed that by Πνεῦμασι πλάνοις are to be understood false teachers, impostors, who arrogated to themselves the
I TIMOTHY, CHAP. IV

Spirit; as 1 Cor., 12, 10. Πλάνοις is, by most Commentators, regarded as a substantive put adjectively (for as to the reading πλάνης, it savours of gloss, or arose from the itacism); and they adduce examples of the adjectival use from Menander and other writers. I cannot but suspect that such was its original use, and that, like multitudes of other adjectives, it became a substantive, by the omission of the noun ἄνθρωπος. By διδασκαλίας δαιμονίων most modern Commentators understand doctrines concerning devils, or demons. It seems agreeable to the natural import of the words to take it, with the antients, and some moderns, of doctrines dictated by, and disseminated under, diabolical influence. So Theodoret: Ἑκεῖνον γὰρ ἄληθῶς κυρίατα ἐκεῖνα τὰ φήματα. Or, with others, the genitive may be taken for the cognate adjective, devilish, impious. See 1 Cor., 11, 15.

2. ἐν ὑποκρίσει ψευδολόγων. The barns, Hebr. observes, are clear; but the construction dubious. Hence the variety of opinions. Some, as Beza, fancy an antiptosis for ψευδολόγωις. Rosenm. renders; "propter simulationem falsorum doctorum." Others refer the Genitives to δαιμονίων. Hebr. thinks that προεχόντες is to be repeated, or ὠντες to be supplied before ἐν υπ.; q. d. ὠντες ψευδολόγου ἐν (σὺν) ὑποκρίσει (i. e. καλ. υποκρίται) κεκαυτηριασμένοι, i. e. υποκρίται (καλ. ὑπόμοιοι) ψευδολόγου. On the persons here meant see Mackn., and Slade.

2. κεκαυτηριασμένοι τὴν ἱδίαν συνείδησιν. Here is another of the numerous points on which Commentators are at issue. Most explain it of those who suffer under the pangs of a self-reproving conscience; καύτηριοι being the brand with which criminals were marked, and who then might be supposed to have cast off all shame. The expression has, therefore, been supposed to denote self-convicted offenders: and this is supported by the authority of Chrys., Theophyl., and ÓEcumen. Others, however, as many eminent moderns, think that it is derived from
the mode adopted by surgeons, of cauterizing, or
searing, by which the part is rendered insensible to
all feeling. So our English Translators, Beza, Pisc.,
Menoch., Schegel, Doddr., Mackn., Reitz on Lucian,
1, 645., Schleus., Slade, and Valpy. And this is
supported by Theodoret: ἰ γὰρ τὸν καυτήρος τόπος
νεκραθήσεις τὴν προτέραν αἰσθήσιν ἀποβάλλει. So the
Scholiasts. And, upon the whole, this appears to be
the most agreeable to the context; though I am
aware that minute exceptions may be taken against
it. I would here compare Eph. 4, 19., οὕτως ἀπήλιγ-
tότες, ἑαυτῶν παρέδωκαν τῇ ἁσελγεία: and also Zonar.
Lex. 1566., τὸ πεπορωμένον ἔχειν τῶν νοῦν.

3. καλωστὼν γαμεῖν, ἀπέχεσθαι βραμάτων. It is
well observed by Theodoret: οὕτως αὐτῶν τὴν διαφθο-
ραν τῶν δογμάτων δηλώσας, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων νομίμων τὴν
βδελυγμάν προέλευσε. The forbidding to marry is, by
some, thought to refer to the Essenes; by others, to
the Roman Catholics. But it comes to the same
thing; since many of the Romish superstitions were
derived from the Essenes, who borrowed them from
the East, where, as in a fruitful soil, Monkery and
unnatural celibacy, with its odious train of vices,
have ever thriven, as in a hot bed. See Mackn.

The peculiar idiom (called Synesis) at ἀπέχεσθαι
βραμάτων contains an ellipsis deserving of especial
attention, which most Commentators supply by
κελεύστων, or ποιοῦντων (with the Syr.); and they
compare 1 Cor., 14, 34., οὐ γὰρ ἐπιτέταται αὐτῶν
λαλεῖν, ἀλλ’ ὑποτάσσεσθαι, where see the note.
Rosenm. compares Phœdr.: “non veto dimitti,”
verum cruciari fame. And Heinrichs, Thucyd. 7,
36.; and Plin. H. N. 25, 5. Perhaps it might be
best to compare this with those passages where, in
the first clause, comes a verbum imperandi, with a
negative; and in the second, the verb is to be
repeated, without the negative. Now here the κα-
λόω includes within itself both: yet, in the second
clause, a verbum imperandi is to be repeated, as in
the former case. So that there is also a kind of κατὰ τὸ στημανόμενον.

Βρωμ. is rightly rendered *meats*, in our common acceptation; since it was animal food that was especially forbidden. See the note on Acts 2, 44. "Αἴ Θεός ἐκεῖνος εἰς, &c. This ought to be rendered: "though God hath created, caused them to exist."

Εἰς μετάληψιν μετὰ εὐχαριστίας, "for a thankful participation;" i. e. to be thankfully participated in, and enjoyed. Τοῖς πιστοῖς καὶ ἑπετευρίσκει τὴν ἀληθείαν, "by faithful and well instructed Christians." It is evident how this implies an obligation in those who partake of the bounty of God to return thanks to the giver; and, surely, such as habitually neglect this thanksgiving cannot be reckoned among those who know the truth, or obey it. Theodoret well paraphrases: Μυστάρδων γὰρ καὶ τῶν γάμων, καὶ τῶν βραβιάτων τὰ πλείστα ἀποκαλύψει, ἵνα τῶν τωνίτων δημιουργὸν ἐνυβρίσωσι: ταῦτα μέντοι πεποίηκεν εἰς ἀπόλαυσιν, ὅστε πρόφασιν ἐντεῦθεν τῶν μεταλαμβανόμενος εἰς εὐχαριστίαν λαμβάνειν, καὶ χορηγὸν ἀνυμμεῖν.

4, 5. ὅτι πάντων κτίσμα Θεοῦ καλὸν. These words are, as it were, exegetical of the preceding ἑπετευρίσκει τὴν ἀληθείαν, "who know (I say)." Πάντα κτίσμα, "every thing created and supplied by God is good and fit to be eaten." Καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπόβλητον, "and no (created thing) is to be rejected," i. e. ἀποβαλλόντος ἀξίων. Of this use of ἀποβλ. Wets. adduces examples. Rosenm compares Gen. 1, 30. Rom. 14, 6. and 1 Cor. 10, 30. Μετὰ εὐχαριστίας λαμβανόμενον, "if it be taken with thankfulness."

5. ἀγιάζεται γὰρ διὰ λόγου Θεοῦ καὶ ἑντεύξεως. These words do not so much give a reason (as the Commentators suppose) for the preceding, as they limit the foregoing position, and show that every κτίσμα Θεοῦ may become καλὸν (for that is the sense of ἀγιάζεται), namely, if it be partaken and enjoyed, διὰ λόγου Θεοῦ καὶ ἑντεύξεως, "in conjunction with, preceded by the use of;" &c. The διὰ λόγου is explained by Vorst., Dan., Grot., Hamm., Scult, and
almost all recent Commentators explain, "by the Gospel, which declares no meat impure." (See Acts 10, 15. and Rom. 14, 14.) And this may be the sense; but it is harsh thus to take dia here in a different signification; and I therefore prefer (with the antients and some moderns, especially Heinr.) to take it of "the word of man spoken in honour of God;" and thus there will be an hendiadis. So Cæcumen. 231 c. δι' εὐχής πραξαστερον δὲ κεῖται διὰ γὰρ λόγου καὶ ἑντεῦξας τῆς πρὸς θεῶν γνωμῆν. Theophyl.: σφάγισσον (I conjecture σφάγισσον) εὐχαριστησον, δόξασον τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ ἀποτίσεις ἡ ἀκκαρσεία. Η μὲν γὰρ εὐχαριστία, πάντα καθαρίζει τὸν άγαρστὸς καὶ αὐτὸς ἀκαθάρτος καὶ μιαρός. And Theodore: τὸ φῶς καὶ τὸ μετ' εὐχαριστίας λαμβανόμεθα τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ μνήμη καὶ δύον ἀποφαίνεται. What, then, must we think of those Christian heathens who neglect this iatria? 6. ταῦτα ὑποτεθέμενοι τοῖς αθελοῖς. By the ταῦτα is meant not only what just preceded, but also what was mentioned at c. 3. Perhaps, too, ταῦτα carries with it, as in the Classical writers, the notion of τιναύτα. The term υποτιθήμενος, which properly signifies submonere, is very appropriate to that mildness and delicacy in inculcating Christian truth so becoming a minister of the Gospel. Thus Theophyl. observes, that the Apostle does not say εὐπταίταιν. See Schleus. Lex. "Εστὶ, "thou wilt be." Ἐντεῦξεται τοῖς λόγοι τῆς πίστεως—did. There seems to be an ellipsis, which may be thus supplied: "(and this may be expected of you) who have been nourished up in the words," &c. A Classical phrase with which Wets. compares Vellej. Paterc. 2, 94. Innutritus celestium preceptorum disciplinis. And Seneca ad Polyb. 81. liberalibus disciplinis innutritus. See also Lozen. "Ἡ παρηκμασία, which thou hast followed up, learned, and professed." The word, Rosenm. observes, is so used in Plato. And so 2 Tim. 3, 10. See the note on Luke 1, 3. καὶ ἀκοῇ τὰ ἀκοῇ κηρυκτοῖς.

7. τοὺς δὲ βεβηλίως καὶ γραάδευς μόνον παραιτεῖ.
“Reject the superstitious fables, whether of Jews or Gentiles.” This sense of παριτ. for ἀθεστρέφεται is found in the best writers. By the βεβαιός the Apostle is thought to have reference to the fables of the people; and by the γραμμ. to those of the Rabbins; which, indeed, if we may judge by the specimens found in them, deserve the name. Not but that they would be applicable to the heathen superstitions; but they both seem to have reference to Jewish superstitions; and the βεβ. may advert to some that were especially akin to the Pagan ones, and introduced from them, probably those of the Essenes; though that is uncertain. See the Commentators, who, however, rise no higher than conjecture. The name γραμμ. denotes the falsity and vanity of these superstitions.


7. γυμναζεῖ δὲ σειματαν πρὸς αθεστραί. This is reckoned among the agonistical metaphors. Rosém. compares Arrian 8, 22. πρὸς ἄρετας γυμναζόμεθαν. To which I add Max. Tyr. D. 31, 6.11, 110. τοιοῦτοι εἰς οὐρανος καλαταστάς ἀρχηγοῦς γίνεται, λόγον προτεὶς ἀκολούθειν καὶ τηρημένας φύσεις; καὶ διακομένους δογμ. πείδοι καὶ βία ἐκ παντικήν τὸ γυμναζόμενον πάν. The sentence is elliptical, and may be rendered: “examine thyself as to what regards virtue and piety.”

8. ἡ γάρ σαματική γυμνασία πρὸς διάρκειαν ἐπεξεργαζότα. On the sense of the σαματική γυμνασία, Commentators are divided in opinion; some understanding it literally of gymnastic exercises just mentioned.*

* So Wets., who paraphrases: “Alii in pueritia fabulas animis libenter audiant: sibi, cum puere esses; verba fidei inanitutae erant, quanto magis te nunc pueritia egressum illas fabulas aspernaris.
Others think that the Apostle adverts to the exercising of the body by refraining from meat, wine, marriage, &c. Rosenm. is of opinion that both may be understood; namely, that exercising which centers in the body, as opposed to the cultivation of the mind and soul. At ἀλήγων must be understood κρόνος: and this suits the first mentioned interpretation. If the second be adopted, the πρὸς ἀλήγων may be taken as an adverbial phrase, and signify little.

8. ἡ δὲ εὐσεβεία—μηλλοῦσας. By ἡ εὐσεβεία is meant true Christian piety, as opposed to the profane superstitions just mentioned. Πρὸς πάντα may be taken with the same latitude of signification as πρὸς ἀλήγων, and mean, “at all times, and in all places and circumstances. Ἐκαγγελάω ἐξουσα ἂν, &c. A somewhat unusual and refined sort of expression, signifying, “having in its power a promise (i.e. of happiness) respecting this life,” &c. For truly Christian piety, which affects not needless mortifications, as it were, promises and confers those blessings, of which it does not, like superstition, deprive its votaries. What these are, is obvious; namely, calmness and tranquillity of mind, even that peace of God which passeth all understanding, an enjoyment of all the innocent pleasures of life, and a hope full of immortality. On the sentiment Rosenm. compares Seneca Ep. 79.; and Wets., Abott 4, 6. Magna est lex, quæ dat vitam facientibus ipsam in seculo præsentis, et in seculo futuro.

9. Πιστὸς—ἀξιὸς. On this formula see the note on 1, 15. It is doubted whether it ought to be referred to the preceding, or to the following. The
former opinion (which is supported by the antients and most moderns) seems preferable. “Without (says Benson) these three grand principles, a *God, a providence, and a future state, religion could not subsist. And the Apostle, in the next verse, plainly intimates that these were his support under afflictions, as well as animated him to zeal and diligence in active service.”

10. *eis τοῦτο γὰρ—Θεῷ γὰρν, “To this end we both labour and suffer persecution and insult.” The var. lect. *ἀγωγικῶς is evidently *ex emendatione. Ἡλικίαμεν, “have hoped and do hope.” Or it is used, like the aorist, of that which is customary, and habitual. Rosenm. well paraphrases: “Ideo laboremus maceror, obloquius et conviviis laceror, quia in Deo confido, nimirum, vitae hujus meæ perpessitæe in illâ alterâ rationem ab eo habitum iri.” Cicero (he adds) thought for the mere acquiring of a deathless name (than which he accounted nothing greater or more desirable) labours were to be endured. And he cites Cic. Cat. Maj. Quis tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque domi militiaeque suscipieret, si iisdem finibus gloriam quibus vitam esset terminaturos? which possibly Milton had in view in the celebrated passage of *Lycidas:

*Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise 
To scorn delights, and live laborious days.*

10. *δὲ ἐστὶ σωφρόνα καὶ ἁθραυτάν. This is well explained by Theophyl., “would have all men be saved;” and by Benson, “is disposed to be the Saviour,” &c. See the note supra 1, 1. By *πιστ. is, of course, meant Christians. Wets. compares a sentiment of Hierocl.: ἐστὶ μὲν δημιουργὸς πάντων, τῶν δὲ ἁγαθῶν καὶ πατηρ—μισεῖ μὲν οὐδένα ἄθραυτάν, τῶν δὲ ἁγαθῶν διαφερόντας ἀσάβεται: and Plut. Alex. p. 683 λ. καὶ λέγειν, αὐτὸ πάντων μὲν ὑπὶ κοινῆ ἄθραυτῶν πατέρα τὸν Θεόν, ἤδεως δὲ ποιούμενον ἐαυτῷ τοὺς ἀξίων.*

12. *μηδεὶς σου τῆς νεότητος καταφρονεῖτο—ἀγνεῖς.*
Considering the force of the second clause διὰ—και λόγῳ, &c., it is plain that we must interpret this: “Let no one have reason to despise,” &c. Αὐτὰ may be rendered “but (in order thereto).” The verb to despise, followed by different nouns, as despise one’s youth (i.e. despise one on account of one’s youth), one’s number, one’s want of strength, &c. is not frequent in the Classical writers, from whom examples are cited by Wets. Ἐν λόγῳ, in speech (so Theophyl.); or, as some explain, teaching. Compare 5, 17. Ἐν ἁναστροφῇ, conduct, behaviour. “Thus (paraphrases Heinr.) exemplifying your doctrines by your conduct.”

So far all is clear. But on the words following there is a difference of opinion. Ἐν ἁγάπῃ must not (with Heinr.) be united with the former, so as to form an hendiadis; but rather taken independently. For the four following particulars seem intended as exemplifications of the general term Ἐν ἁναστροφῇ: and I cannot but censure the slovenly mode in which many eminent Commentators (see Benson and Heinr.) huddle up the terms of this sentence. Ἐν ἁγάπῃ is well explained by the antients, love to all men, whether Christians or not. The next particular, ἐν πνεύματι, is omitted in a few antient MSS. and Versions, and is cancelled by Griesb.; but very rashly and uncritically; since no good reason can be assigned for its insertion, but many for its omission (especially in MSS. like those, which have been tampered with), namely, from the acknowledged difficulty; for such there is, otherwise the Commentators would not have interpreted so variously; some understanding it of the spiritual gifts; others, of the temper and disposition. Yet as the antients (I find) universally explained it as having a reference to the Holy Spirit, so the correctors of the above MSS. saw not how it could have place among the duties of common life: for so many Commentators, antient and modern, seem to think. It must, however, I think, mean, “in a spiritual
frame or temper." So Theophyl. ! ἐν τῷ πνευματικῷ καταστάσει.

The πίστις cannot properly be regarded as having place among the duties of common life, unless it be interpreted (with Rosenm.) fidelity. But that sense is too precarious to be depended on: and I must equally censure the rashness of both correctors and interpreters on this passage, which being expressed popularly, must not be bound down to the rules of regular composition. Considering the context, it must be interpreted of faith, not as regards the internal feelings, but the outward profession of an undoubting confidence in God.

'Ἀγνεία must refer to moral purity and chastity in general.

18. ἐν σκόρπωμα, i. e. "till I come mind these maxims, and then I will instruct you farther." (So Theophyl.) This is a popular expression, and must not be pressed on.

18. ἐρχείται τῇ ἀναγνώσει.

Almost all the Commentators interpret this of reading the Scriptures, i. e. as far as they were then promulgated, namely, the Old Testament, (see 2 Tim. 3, 15 & 16), called μνήμη. And some think these are meant to be contrasted with the anile or, at least, unauthorized traditions of the Rabbis. But although the Apostle may be presumed to have intended especially to recommend the study of the Old Testament, yet I apprehend that he also has in view such reading or study in general as would contribute to the better understanding of the Scriptures, and the fitting Timothy for the exercise of teaching and preaching among the enlightened Gentiles. It is strange that so few Commentators should have seen this, among whom is Theodoret* and the judicious Doddre, and, in some measure, Benson. I am happy to fortify this interpretation by the authority of the learned professor Rutherford, in a most admirable Concio ad Clerum, intituled, De artibus et doctriná quibus Theologia studiosos erudiri oportet, which I would respectfully recommend to the perusal of my clerical brethren. But as it is very scarce, I shall introduce the following important extract.

"Paulus, cum Timotheo praecipit, ut magno studio in lectionem

* Whose words are these: 'Ἐντεῦθεν ἔστι παθεῖν, ὥς καὶ ἡμᾶς προσέχει συνεισφέρειν τῶν πόνων, καὶ οὕτω λαμβάνειν τὴν χάριν τοῦ Πνεύματος· καὶ γιὰ τῷ τρυφεῖν Τιμόθεῳ πνευματικῶ ὅτι τῇ ἀναγνώσει προσέχειν ἐκλεγών ὁ διδάσκαλος.
incumbat, et Petrus; cum multo intellectu difficilia in sacris libris contineri dicat, quae ab instabilibus indocetisque hominibus non sine ipsorum exitio pervertuntur, auctoritate sua, fanaticos illos refellunt qui neminem Christiani Theologi munus nil exequi posse iunt, nisi vel nihil doctrinae attingerit, vel si quam forte puerili institutione adeptus fuerit, cum omnem ex ano suo penitus exterminaverit. Nobis autem, qui et ipsi gravissimum hoc munus susceptimus, et in alios qui idem suscepturi eruditionis causa hac veniant, instituendos ac docendos curas nostras et cogitationes conferre debemus, quarendum est praeterea quemam sicut artium doctrinarumque studia, quae officiunt, ut, Spiritu Sancto nos adjuvante, idonei simus Novi Foederis Ministri. Paulus precepit, ut in quibus rerum sacrarum administratio committatur, tales sint, qui purum sincerumque Dei verbum, prout idem didicerint, firmiter retineant; qui possint benevolos auditoreshortar ac docere, adversarios convincere, pervicaces, inaniter garrulos, fraudulentosque homines admonere, aut, si quando opus fuerit, acriter reprehendere; ut seipsum tales prebeant, quales Deus probabit, opifices quinullam habebant erubescenti causam, et qui verbum veritatis ista distribuant; ut denique sunt ad docendum apti; et ad illos, qui sese veritati opponunt, quive eam deserentes fabulos concectentur, eam comitate et mansuetudine, quatenus res sinat, erudiendo, p. 1—8. And again, p. 11. Quamvis igitur ineptum esset, quando inter indoctos concionamur, controversias Theologicas in orationibus nostris discipare; orationum tamen nostrarum, quibus vel doctos vel indoctos ad verum religiosam scientiam erudimus, ex scriptis eorum a quibus discipate sunt, materiam omnem petere oportet." 

I would add, that on the utility, if not necessity, of profane literature to the formation of the Critical Interpreter of Scripture and useful Preacher of the word, we have the united opinion of the Fathers and the most eminent modern Theologians. Chrys. every where conjoins it; and I need only advert to his celebrated Dict. τῶν πάντων κακῶν αἰτην μή ἀναγινώσκειν βίβλια, ὡς ἀφάνεια, and so Basil, Gr. Naz., Clem. Alex., Jerome, Isidor, Pelus., Phot., and indeed all the most eminent of the Greek Fathers. My limits will only permit me to insert the following passage of Ecumen. (partly from Chrys.) T. 1. p. 66 b and c, where commenting on the passage of the Acts, in which it is said that Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, he remarks: 'Εκ τούτων δὴ λογ', ὡς άφανεια πάντα ἐστιν ἥ τῶν ἔσοβεν τῆς γραφῆς παύεσθαι' τρόπῳ γὰρ ἐγκυμίων εἰρησταί, ὡς ἐπαιδεύετο Μωϋσῆς πάθῃ σοφία 'Αργυτῆς, καὶ περὶ τῶν τριῶν πάλιν καὶ Δαυὶλ, ὡς οπερβάλλων πάντας ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδῃ φιλοσοφίᾳ, καὶ ταῖς λοιπαῖς ἐπιστήμαις' δεϊ δὲ ἐν ἀλλοις αὐτῶν προσέχειν, τῇ θεοπνεύσῃ γραφῇ ἐμμένοντας' ὅτε γὰρ Μωϋσῆς, οὕτω οἱ περὶ 'Αναγινώσκειν περὶ τῆς ζητήσεως, εἰ μὴ ἀνάγραφη καὶ θαλίσσων· καὶ γὰρ ἐν οὖν οὖν αὕτη κεχρῆται, εἰ μὴ οἶκος φαντὸν, ὅτι καλὸν αὐτὴν μαθεῖν πρὸς τοῦ ἀναρέγας τὰς ἑκείνων ἀπάντας. On this important subject I may be excused for referring my readers to a Visitation Sermon (or rather Essay, with copious notes,) published by me nearly eleven years.
I. TIMOTHY, CHAP. IV.

ago, in which is especially evinced the necessity of learning to a Theologian, by an examination of the chief requisites for forming a skilful Interpreter of the Sacred Writings. I would also refer my reader to Dr. Maltby's Serm. vol. 2, 557. and to J. H. Parens In- stit. Instr. Vet. Test. sub. init. p. 1. Sect. 1. De studiis, cum probabili Veteris Testamenti interpretatione individuo nexus conjunctus; and Sect. 3. De subsidiariis studiis, qua ingenium Veteris Testamenti in- terpretem ornet et adjuvent. Nor must I omit to mention a very acute defence of learning, &c. as necessary to a Theologian, to be found in an Appendix to Sanctus Sanctius by Dr. Kendall, Lond. 1654. fol., intituled, "An Appendix against Master Horne, goring all University Learning."

The Philological student will, however, bear in mind, that by reading is here meant that vigorous exercise of the mind in thought upon any subject, which can alone convert what is read to nourishment. In which view I would introduce a most judicious observation from an author in whom we should little expect it, Artemid. Om. 11, 12. p. 1, p. 25. Ed. Reif. φησι δειν οίκοι των παρακλησιων και οικεία συνέσει χρήσθαι, και μη μόνον τοις βιβλίοις επανέχαιναι ἁπελθεί και ἀπέραντα. Finally, in the words of the Poet, Τάραμα μαθεῖν δεί, καὶ μαθώντα νοῦν ἔχειν.

13. τῇ παρακλήσει, τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ. Since the Apostle puts τῇ ἀναγνώσει first, and then τῇ παρακλήσει and τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ, I think, with Heinr., that he intended to represent the usefulness of the first, in order to the more effectual production of the other two.

14. μη ἀμέλει—πρεσβυτερίου. The word χάρισμα here denotes, according to its usual signification, the New Testament, a supernatural gift of the Spirit; though many recent Commentators endeavour to explain all away by lowering the sense to dotes animi, &c. (See Noesselt Exerc. p. 80. or Rosenm., who faithfully details this interpretation, which he himself adopts.) Though even Benson (prone as he is to innovation) here strenuously maintains the former signification of χάρισμα, which he says occurs not only in the New Testament, but the Apostolical Fathers. (See his note.)

By the μετὰ ἐπιδεέον τῶν χειρῶν τοῦ πρεσβυτερίου, I agree with Benson, we are to understand the laying on of hands in addition to those of the Apostle. For at 2 Tim. 1, 6. the gift is said to have been imparted by the laying on of the hands of Paul. Yet I cannot
agree with him that we may infer that the Elders did not confer it. They, it should seem, contributed to confer it; though in what proportion we are not told; neither is it necessary for us to know. On the rite of laying on of hands see the Commentators and Vitringa de Synag. vet. p. 507.

15. ταῦτα μελέτα, ἐν τούτως οὖθε, "hæc meditare, et in his totus esto." (Rosenm.) Both these phrases, as used of diligent attention, and devoted care, are found in the best Classical writers; the latter in the Latin as well as the Greek. (See Wetstein's examples.) The ὡς has perhaps the eventual sense. On the exact force of the above phrases see Benson.

15. ἐν τάσιν, "inter omnes." Theophl. and others interpret "in all things."

16. ἔτεχε σεαυτῷ—σοῦ. Heinr. takes this for an hendiadis; q. d. "take heed how thou teachest." But this is paring down the sense. The antients and most moderns rightly explain the σεαυτῷ, "thy own conduct and life; and διδ., "thy doctrine." At ἔτεχε (like προσεχε) there is an ellipsis of νοῦν; and ἐπιρέει αὐτῷ is rendered by Rosenm., "his esto intentus;" as ἐπιστηθι at 2 Tim. 4, 2., and the ἐπίκεισθαι of Heysch.

Then it is added τῶτο γὰρ—σοῦ. By σώσεις, as regards the ἀροῦντας is meant, "be the means of saving them; contribute to their salvation;" which is all that this popular form signifies. For we are not to suppose that even thus they would all ultimately be saved.

CHAP. V.

VERSE 1, 2. Πρεσβυτέρῳ μὴ ἐπιπλήξης, "Do not roughly rebuke an elderly man." Ἐπιπλήξης signifies properly to strike upon; and is used of sharp reproof. The Commentators compare the Horatian patruæ verbera linguae. Παρακάλει αἰς πατέρα, "use exhortation such as to a father." Agreeable to the
custom of antiquity; by which old men were treated as fathers, of which Wets. adduces numerous examples; as Diog. Laert. Plat. 3, 95. εἰ πρὸς πρεσβυτέρους ἀμαρτάνοντας διαλέγεται, ἀμιστοποιοῖς δὲ λόγους αἰς πρεσβυτέρους διαλέγεσθαι, and Phocyl. 209. (an imitation of this pseudo): πρέσβυν ὑμηλικα πατρός ἵσαν τιµαίοι γέραιοι. But the Apostle skilfully engraves on this other corresponding directions.

2. ἐν πάσῃ ἀγνείᾳ, i. e. not only with chastity, but, as the πάσῃ implies, with every caution, so as not to give the slightest handle for any suspicion. As an example of νεότερος and νεότέρας I would refer to Artemid. Onir. 1, 31.

3. χήρας τίμα τὰς ὄντας χήρας. The term τίμα must here be taken in a peculiar sense, i. e. not strictly, honour, but rather, “give them what their rights may claim.” Now in the present instance this must comprehend not only respect, but sustenance. See Schleus. Lex. Τὰς ὄντας χήρας, “those that really answer to that description;”* which is further explained at ver. 5. It has not been a little debated whether these are to be regarded as the same with the deaconesses. This would seem to be doubtful: nor have we sufficient knowledge of the state of the primitive Church to be able to determine the question. See the Commentators, especially Benson and Heinr.

4. εἰ δὲ τις χήρα—εὐσεβεῖν. The ἔγγονα may signify descendants, children, grand-children, or, as it might happen, great-grand-children; (which in a country where marriages are contracted so early, would sometimes be the case even before the sixtieth year). ἅμακατωσαν, scil. τὰ ταῦτα τὰ τέκνα, let them learn; not “from their mother, or grand-mother” (as Heinr. explains), but “from me who sig-

* On this sense of ὄντως, as applied to an epithet, Rosenm. cites Hierocl. in Pyth. ὃ ὄντως πατήρ. I add Dionys. Hal. 1, 541, 38. τὰ κοινὰ ὄντως κοινά. Athen. 571 c. τῶν ὄντως ἑταίρων, and 572. ὄντως ἑταῖρας.
nify to them the will of God." Others, with less probability, think there is here a transition from the singular to the plural. It is more correct to say, that the whole construction is popular.


c οςεβειν is said by Rosenm. to be synonymous with τιμ. a little before. But there is this difference, that as the duty towards parents is so closely connected with that towards God, and so expressly enjoined by Him, the same term οςεβειν was used to denote both; as pius, pietas, &c. in the Latin. Των ίδων οικων is, by a delicacy of language, put for their parents; though this is directly expressed in the clause following, which is exegetical of the preceding.

With the duty derived from Divine sanction the Apostle interweaves that which even human reason and equity would teach; and this is indicated by the καλ ἁμοιβας ἀποδίδοναi τοις προγόνοις, which can require no explanation; nor can the phrase need those numerous examples so laboriously piled up by the Philological Commentators.

The πρατον, at which Heinr. causelessly stumbles, hints that they are first to support those of their own family, and afterwards those of the Christian society at large.

5. ἡ δὲ ορνυς χηρα—ήμερας. The δὲ is resumptive; and this sentence explains what the Apostle meant by χηρα, namely, destitute, i. e. of husband or children, or of any other means of support.* The words following are meant to hint at the other qualifications required, in order to entitle such an one to the τιμει in question, namely, sound Christian principles and belief, and a constant attendance on the external observances of piety. Of the sense here of ἑλκ. as spoken of what is habitual, there is an exam-

* The word is by the Commentators and Lexicographers derived from χηρος, and that from χρόος. But that verb is rather a derivative of χηρος, which seems to come from χαίω, cognate with χαίει, to gape, stand apart from, want the assistance of. So the following μεμονωμένη. I would compare Eurip. Alc. 1110. χερείως μόνος;
ple supra 4, 10. where see the note. After Θεόν Theophyl. and Heinr. supply μόνον.

6. η δὲ σπαταλῶσα, ζώσα τέθυκε, "But she that liveth in luxury." That such is the sense is plain from James 3, 5. ἐτρυφήσατε καὶ ἐσπαταλήσατε. This verb comes from σπατάλη, which is derived from σπάω, the hide, or skin. It is not, however, used (as Schleus. says) de cutis pruritu; but there is rather a reference to currying, or taking care of the skin or flesh; which is a metaphor denoting luxury. So Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15. Me pinguem et nitetum, bene curatā cute, vises. The Commentators compare σπαλῆ. See Heysch. Suic. Thes., and Loesner.

The metaphor in the words ζώσα τέθυκε is frequent both in the Rabbinical and Classical writers (especially the Philosophers), from whom Wets. aduces examples; as Jalk. Rubeni, and Seneca Ep. 77. I add Plutarch in frag. Stob. 35. p. 364. ὁ τῶν ἀσαίτων βίος ἄστερ καὶ ἠμέραν ἀποθνήσκων ἱκανωται, and Joseph. 13820, 3. ἕως δὲ εἰσὶν ἐν σωρατι θητῷ δεδεμένῳ καὶ τῶν τοῦτον κακῶν συναναπτίλαντω, τὸ ἀληθεστατῶν εἰς τῶν τεθηκαί. See the note on Eph. 2, 1. The sense is: “She that is such may be regarded as spiritually dead, no longer a member of Christ’s Church, and therefore having no claims to alms bestowed on poor Christians.”

8. εὖ δὲ τις—χείρων. The Apostle here enforces the direction he had given at ver. 4. on the maintenance of poor widows by their children or grand-children; namely, by urging that if they do not so, they will show less natural feeling and sense of religious obligation than the very Heathens. Heinr. however, thinks that the words are said of the widows themselves, and state the third requisite, namely, that they have been good mothers of families. But this is very harsh.

At the oikēsαν many Interpreters stumble; some rendering it, “of the household of faith;” and others, as Doddre. (running into needless distinctions), “those that reside in the same house;” and even
Heinr. adopts this ill-founded criticism. The truth is, that the words καὶ μάλιστα τῶν ὀικεῖων are exege
tical of the τῶν ἱδίων, and denote all near relations; a sense frequent in the Classical writers; as Thucyd. 2, 51.

8. ἔγνυται is to be taken as an aorist, "denieth the faith," i. e. denies and rejects by his works that faith which he professes with his lips; i. e. is guilty of practical infidelity. Compare Tit. 1, 16. So Pro-
cop. Goth. p. 336. (cited by Wets.) δὲ τῇ φύσει τὸ πιστὸν ἔχων, οὐ δομημεταβάλλει τῇ τύχῃ τὴν γνώμην—ὅ γάρ τὸ τῆς διανοίας νοσών ἀστατον, καὶ τὴν εἰς τῶν φιλ-
τάτων ἡμνημόσυνα πίστιν. I add Liban. Orat. 828. ὅ γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς ὀικείους ποιημένος, οὐκ ἀν γένυται περὶ τὰ κοινὰ βελτίων. Among the Greeks, he who refused or neglected to do this was made ἀτίμος, and deprived of every political franchise. By the faith is meant the moral law adopted into the Gospel. So Is. 58, 7. ἀπὸ τῶν ὀικείων τῶν περιματὸς σου οὐχ ὑπερέχει.

8. καὶ εἰσὶν ἀπίστου χείρων, i. e. simply, "he is less observant of the moral and relative duties than an infidel;" for such were little negligent of those duties. So Tacit. (cited by Wets.) Liberos cuique ac propinquos Natura carissimos esse voluit. See Theophyl.

9. χήρα καταλεγέσθω. What is meant here by χήρα the Commentators are not agreed. Some think it denotes the Deaconesses mentioned supra, ch. 3. (See Benson and Doddr.) Thus it would be a name of honour. So Ignat. Ep. ad Smyrn. cited by Ro-

senm.: ἀσπάζομαι τὰς παρθένους τὰς λεγομένας χήρας. Others think that these χήραι were poor widows (pro-
perly so called) put on a list, for sustenance at the expense of the Church. Rosenm. says, that besides the general roll which comprehended all the Christians of any Church, there were particular ones con-

fined to the clergy, and those poorer Christians who were maintained at the public expense, including virgins and widows; and of such lists the Ecclesiastical Canons often make mention." The Apostle's
meaning is obscure; yet the latter opinion seems the more probable: and the age at which they might be elected seems to strengthen it; for the sixtieth year was that at which (as we learn from the Rabbins and Classical writers) old age was supposed to commence. The verb εὐγκαταλέγω, which signifies to enter upon a list, would equally suit both.*

It should seem that before the sixtieth year they might receive casual relief, but were not put on the list for regular maintenance. Upon the whole, however, it is impossible, without more knowledge of the circumstances of the primitive Church, to come to any determination of such a question.

On the sense of ἕνας ἀνδρὸς γυνῆ, the Commentators are equally divided in opinion as upon the μιᾶς γυναικὸς ἄνδρα, supra 3, 2. Most explain it, "a wife of one husband, one who has had but one husband." Others, "who has had only one husband at a time." Others again, "a wife who has preserved her conjugal fidelity." And so, besides some eminent moderns, as Rosenm. and Doddr., Theodoret: δῆλω, οἷς οὐ τὴν διγαμίαν ἐκβάλλειν, ἀλλὰ τὸ σωφρόνει ἐν γάμῳ βιών χρόνων. But I must confess this seems not a little harsh; and the first mentioned is by far the most natural interpretation.†

* Jaspis, who adopts the latter opinion, observes, that with this entering upon a list was (as we learn from Jerome), in order to in some measure compensate the Church for its bounty, conjoined an obligation to undertake certain public functions, perform business of a lighter kind, suited to one in the decline of life. "These widows (adds he) assisted the Deaconesses properly so called, and were called πρεσβυτίδες. (See Tit. 2, 3. Theophyl. on this place calls them τὰς γυναῖκας, and Theodoret τὰς γυναικίτια.) Epiphanius expressly distinguishes τὰς γυναῖκας πρεσβυτίδας, from the common Deaconesses, and at the same time adds that they were χήραι.

† Because the Latins used the word univir to denote a woman who from her virginity had been married only to one man; and because that kind of monogamy was reckoned honourable in some of the Heathen priests and priestesses, Mackn. thinks that the corruptors of Christianity enjoined these things to Christian Bishops, and Deacons, and widows, that they might, in the eyes of the people, be nothing inferior to the Heathen priests and priestesses.
10. ἐν ἐργοῖς καλοῖς μαρτυρομένη. See the note on 3, 7. The literal sense is: borne testimony to for good works." 'Εσ is for ἐστι. These good works are then exemplified; so that εἰ may be rendered if, for example. The εἰ is, however, for δί. (See Devar. and Hoogeve.) 'Εκεννοράφησεν, brought up, educated. Now the context implies a careful, sober, and religious education. So Theophyl.: ὁς δὲ εἰ. See also Theodoret. I cannot think with Heinr., that the bearing of children is here especially insisted on, however dishonourable sterility might be. And the Jus trium liberorum can have no bearing on the present case. It should rather seem that the Apostle did not intend any objection to be made to a widow, that she had not borne children. Εἰ εκεννοράφησεν may mean, "if she has carefully educated such children as she has had," whether any, or none. And in the same manner the εἰ εκεννοδόχησεν and εἰ θλιβομένοις ἐπήρκεσεν, may only mean, "if she has shown all hospitality to strangers, and rendered all assistance to the poor, which the circumstances of her husband and family permitted." On εκεννάδ. see the note on 3, 2. The εκενναδάχ. being followed by the εἰ ἄγιαν πόσας ἐκψεν (put exegetically) shows that the strangers are supposed to be (as they would usually be) Christians.

The washing of the feet (on which see Joh. 13, 14. and the note there) is put, to denote, in a general way, kind attention to the comfort of the guests; and in the East this is reckoned one of the greatest; and other domestic attentions, were rendered either personally by, or under the superintendence of,

* Mackn. irrationally argues, from the expensiveness of such hospitality and assistance, that these widows could not have done it at their own charges, but were female Deacons employed in these offices at the common expense; and that in chusing widows, Timothy was to prefer those who had been Deaconesses; but this is making confusion worse confounded. Lodging was not expensive; and the rest would depend upon their ability. They might, or they might not, have been Deaconesses: but the Apostle has (I think) reference to nothing of the sort.
the wives, or other females of the family. See Wetstein’s examples, to which I add Herodot. 6, 19, 9.

10. *<i>εἰ θλιβομένης ἐπίρκεσθεν, “<</i>i if she hath relieved the distressed.* Of this sense of ἐπάρκεια many examples are adduced by Wets. θλιβομένως, distressed. See Bp. Pearson’s notes to Ignat. Epist. p. 17.

The Apostle then (Theodoret observes), συλληξθήσον ἀπαύνα τῆς ἀρετῆς εἰπε τὰ εἰδ. sums up the whole, by the words εὖ παντὶ ἔργῳ ἀγαθῷ ἐπηκολοθήσε, where ἐπηκ. is very significant, and denotes, “followed up, and lost no opportunity of performing.” So διάκειν, 1 Thess. 5, 15. and Heb. 12, 14.

11. Νεατέρας δὲ χίρας παραίτω, “but the younger ones reject (as applicants to be put upon this list).” In the next words ὅταν γὰρ καταστρατηγίασω τοῦ Χριστοῦ, γαμεῖν θέλουσιν, the phraseology is very brief and obscure. Heinr. regards the words as an inversion, for ὅταν γὰρ γαμεῖν θέλουσιν, καταστρατηγίασων κατὰ τοῦ Χ., which may be true; but something is required to be supplied; thus: “For being restrained from marrying again, and sometimes having a wish so to do, they are apt to kick at the restraints of the Christian faith, and take a second spouse.” It should seem that these χίρας engaged themselves to the performance of certain duties inconsistent with a married state, and that a promise (or vow) of remaining single was expected of them, on being entered on the list.

The term καταστρατηγία is variously explained. By some (as Schleus., in his Lexicon), “to live luxuriously on the alms of the Church.” But this seems neglecting the sense of κατὰ. I see no reason to abandon the common interpretation, supported by the antients and most moderns, and which is well expressed by Heinr. thus: “praec nimiā luxuriā et

* Theoph. explains, “by money, patronage, and intercession.” And Theodoret observes: Ὑδ ἑαν πουόθησα τῆς χαρηγίας, ἀλλὰ τῆς γνώμης ἔχει τῆς πουότης τοιαύτα ἵν ἐν τοῖς λεπτοῖς εὐαγγελιζω χίρας τὰ δύο λεπτά.
opum affluentiā insultare Christo et ejus religioni,\textsuperscript{13} i. e. swell against, rebel, and kick against. Compare 1 Sam. 2, 29. and Deut. 32, 15. which St. Paul seems to have had in view. The word comes from στρηνης, which signifies stiff, starch, rough, (whence strenuous,) also swelling, rebellious.

12. ἔχουσαι κρίμα ὑπὸ τὴν πράσυν πίστιν ἡθέτησαν. On the sense of these words the Commentators are at issue. Many recent ones think that ἡθέτησαν τὴν πράσυν πίστιν denotes, "cast off the Christian faith;" and they render κρίμα condemnation. This interpretation, indeed, the expression might well bear; but it is very harsh: for nothing has been said about their having abandoned the religion, except that some fancy that the marriage could only be with a Heathen husband; which seems an unfounded fancy. The most rational interpretation seems to be that of the antients, and some eminent moderns, who explain, "to the breaking of their promise, or vow of remaining unmarried." And thus ἔχουσαι κρίμα will signify, "incurring condemnation." This sense of πίστις is of perpetual occurrence: and thus πράσυν admits of an apter sense than on the new interpretation. See Chrys., Theophyl., Cæcumen., Theodore, Sclut, Camer., and others. It is plain, however, that κρίμα must here be taken in the sense condemnation; q. d. "they will commit a great sin by breaking so solemn a vow."

13. ἡμι δὲ καὶ ἁργα λαμβάνωσιν περιπληκεῖν τὰς σκέπασι. The Apostle means to say, that with the younger widows this maintenance at the public expense will engender the vices which idleness ever produces in those who are able to work. By the use of the present tense here and in the former verse, I

\textsuperscript{13} It is manifest how widely the case of these widows differs from that of the nunm of the Romanists. The former bound themselves by such a vow for the purpose of greater usefulness; whereas the latter, by wholly excluding themselves from the world, deprive themselves of all opportunity of this kind.
cannot but think (with Theophyl.) that the Apostle adverts to what had really happened, and was happening.

Ἀργαὶ μανθάνωσι, sub. ὡσι, for εἴναι: a common Grecism. Other interpretations are proposed; but none that have any semblance of truth. See Wolf and Heinr. Φλάραοι καὶ περίεργοι, trifiers* and busy-bodies, curious, prying into what does not concern them;† and consequently λαλοῦσαι τὰ μὴ δέοντα. The οὐ μένον hints that the vices following are engendered by idleness. Theophyl. well annotates thus: Περιδεέωνται γὰρ τὰς οἰκίας, οὐδὲν ἄλλ᾽ ἂν τὰ ταύτης πρὸς ἐκείνην φέρωσι, καὶ τὰ ἐκείνης εἰς ταύτην καὶ ἀναγκαῖος εἰς περίεργαν ἐκ τοῦ ἑρευνὸν πάντας; καὶ φλαρίαν, ἐκ τοῦ λέγειν τὰ πάντων πρὸς πάντας, ἐκτραχνίζονται.

13. λαλοῦσαι τὰ μὴ δέοντα. A sort of euphemism, signifying, "talking scandal;" a vice with which the fair sex have been in all ages charged. So Eurip. Phæn. 205. φιλάρογον δὲ χρῆμα βηλεῖαν ἐφυ Σμικρᾶς δ᾽ ἀφορμὰς ἂν λάβοντι τῶν λόγων, Πλείους ἐπεισφέρουσιν ἴδοι δὲ τις γυναῖκι, μηδὲν ἄλλως ἀλλήλας λέγειν.

14. βούλομαι ὧν νεατέρας γαμεῖν. It is strange that our Common Version and Benson should render "younger women," when both the antients and almost all moderns are agreed that it can only mean the younger widows, of whom the context speaks. With respect to the βούλομαι, it must not be reng-

* The term comes from φλῶν, a bubble, such as rises in soap and water: a fit image of worthlessness; and to blow up such well designates the strenna inertia of the trifler. By referring the metaphor to water boiling over, and interpreting this term of the fermentation with which trifling persons give vent to their feelings, Doddr. himself φλαρεῖ. Nor was Wets. much better employed in heaping together examples of such common words as φλαρος and its derivatives.

† This busy, curious, prying spirit is admirably depicted in a masterly sketch of Theophr. Char. Eth. Wetstein’s examples show how much the word περιεργα was associated with terms denoting garrulity. Indeed, as the Poet says, "For who talks much, must talk in vain."
dered, with Mackn. and others, I order, command. It rather unites injunction and advice. Here it has been justly argued that St. Paul permits second marriages; nay, Doddr. observes that it would be a very great objection against Christianity if second marriages were condemned by it! Which is very true; but it is one thing to permit, and another to approve: and here the Apostle’s approbation cannot be inferred: for I agree with those Commentators (as Grot.) who think that the βούλομαι is to be taken comparativè; q. d. “I wish them to marry again, if they are so inclined and have opportunity, rather than aim at what they cannot attain,” namely, a dedicating of themselves, by celibacy, to the promotion of the Gospel.

The words τεκνογονεῖν and οἰκοδεσποτεῖν signify, to exercise and occupy themselves in the duties of a wife. And the following μηδεμίαν—χάριν show the good which might be expected to result from such constant occupation, namely, that they would avoid the temptations of idleness, and give no handle of calumny to the adversaries of the faith. Compare Luke 21, 15. 1 Cor. 16, 9. Phil. 1, 28. 2 Thess. 2, 5. In τοῖς ἀντικειμένοις, as Heinr. observes, we have the singular for the plural; as often. Λοιδορίας χάρις is for λοιδορίας ἑνεκά, and stands in the place of εἰς λοιδορίαν, quod attinet ad, &c.

15. ἤδη γὰρ τινες ἐξετράκησαν ὀψίω τοῦ Σατάνα. This is thought to denote defection from the Christian faith; ἐκπ. signifying, metaphorically, to forsake a direct road. Satan, they say, stands for idolatry and heathenism, supported by Satan: and ὀψίω, they observe, with verbs of going, signifies to follow. Perhaps the phrase ἐξετ. ὀπ. Σατ. may also denote a practical abandonment of the Gospel by such conduct as is inconsistent both with the letter and the spirit of it.

16. τε ὅτι—ἐταρκέση. “But if any (whether male or female).” The πιστὸς ἡ πιστή may be com-
pared with the νεκτέρως and νεκτέρας, supra ver. 2. Ἐξερχόμενα τοὺς ἰδιαίτερα, "let him or her relieve their wants." See supra, ver. 10. Ἰδα ταῖς ἰδιαίτερας ἱματίας ἱππαλαγίας, "relieve those who are really destitute." See supra, ver. 3. It is rightly observed by the antients and some eminent moderns, that the Apostle plainly intends no more than bare sustenance. On this subject (important, as being the principle on which any system for the support of the poor ought to be founded), see an admirable Discourse of Dr. Maltby, vol. 2.

17. οἱ καλῶς προεστῶτες πρεσβύτεροι διπλής τιμῆς ἀφοσίωσαν.

From the relief of the poor the Apostle proceeds to the support of the Clergy; and here we are left as much in the dark as on many other matters treated of in the former part of the Epistle. That a stipend was appropriated to the support of the ministry, we learn from 1 Cor.: but, whether fixed or varying, whence arising, and to what amount, we know not, nor, indeed, could expect to learn from the Apostle, whose delicacy forbids his entering into particulars; and ecclesiastical history supplies little information. We may, however, suppose that the stipend varied according to circumstances, i.e. the expense to be incurred by subsistence in various places. That it was not left to chance collection is very probable; else how could any minister regulate his expenses? That in all cases it then never exceeded what was absolutely necessary for a decent maintenance, we may very well suppose from the poverty of the contributors. Much more might be said on this subject, but on a point to which we might apply the words of Eurip. (ap. Plut. 2, 768. Μάντικ ὁ πρώτος, ὅτι εἰκάζει καλῶς, I forbear.

The προεστῶτες πρεσβύτεροι are generally admitted to be the Presbyters who presided over the rest (who, Benson thinks, are the first-fruits of Ephesus) and over the Church of any place.* Αἰγιοσθανητοῖς, like the Latin dignari, is used of the obtaining any thing any one is thought worthy of, and is almost always used in a good sense.

* Now the worthily and judiciously presiding over it required no ordinary talents and great exertion. In all assemblies (as observes Benson) the regularity or irregularity of their proceedings depends very much on the wisdom and conduct of such as preside. The due discharge of the work of presiding (especially in that infant state of the Church, and when they were surrounded with enemies) required great prudence and application; and the flourishing or decay of the Christian Church did very much depend upon their management.
Of these it is said, that they shall have double τιμή, by which we are not merely to understand (with some) respect, but also, considering the context, provision. So Theophyl. (from Chrys.): τὴν τῶν ἀναγκαῖων χορηγίαν. And on this most of the recent Commentators are agreed. See Wolf’s Curve, and a Dissertation of Fideler on this subject, referred to by Schl. Lex. There is no doubt but both respect and provision are meant; and, considering the smallness of the stipend that the infant Churches could afford, there is little question but that it might very properly have been doubled. As, however, the τιμή seems also to import respect, and as the Apostle never elsewhere descends to particulars of this kind,* I agree with many eminent moderns that the δικλής τιμής is put (determinate for indeterminate) to denote a much greater stipend. So Theodoret explains πλειόνος. And so Chrys. and Theophyl., πολλῆς a liberal stipend. Of this signification of δικλή Schleus. examples from Ap. 18, 16. Soph. Ed. Τύγ. 1328, δικλὰ σε πενθεὶν, καὶ δικλά φέρειν κακά and Ἀσχ. Ag. 546. And many may be found in the Old Testament. So also Shakespeare: “Double double, toil and trouble.” Wets., indeed, adduces passages where mention is made of soldiers who, for services, had double pay assigned them, and who were called διμοπλασίας and δυπλασίας. But there is (I think) at most only an allusion to that custom.

On the expediency of a liberal provision being made for a Priest, there ought not to be any doubt. The chief reason is well expressed by Theophyl. thus: καὶ γὰρ δὲι τῶν διδασκάλους ἀφθονία περιπλωσθαι τῶν ἀναγκαίων, ἵνα μὴ περιποίημενοι περὶ ταῦτα, αμελῶσι τῆς διδασκαλίας. See an excellent note of Whitby in loc.

The use of the term τιμή to denote this stipend, may very well be reckoned among the delicacies of Greek phraseology and of the Apostle. See Heinr., who refers to Acts 28, 10. and Sir. 38, 1., and says the Rabbins so explain τὰς in Num. 22, 16. See Schleus. Lex. V. T.

17. μάλιστα οἱ κοπιῶντες ἐν λόγῳ καὶ διδασκαλίᾳ. Rosenm. compares Acts 6, 4., and observes that there were then many inspectors of a congregation, of whom some had only the public care of the Church; others taught the people. Benson renders: “if they also diligently teach the Christian doctrine.” He (it seems), like Heinr. and Rosenm., took the λόγῳ and διδασκαλίᾳ for an hendiadis; which may be correct; but the former seems to respect public teaching; and the latter, private instruction.

* And very rarely the Ecclesiastical writers. Yet in a passage of Euseb. H. E. L. 5, 28. (cited by Wets.) there is mention made of a Sectarian Bishop being engaged ἄστε λαμβάνειν μνημαία δηναρία ρ',
18. λέγει γὰρ—αὕτω. In order to establish the claim of ministers to subsistence, the Apostle ad-ducts two passages from Scripture, one from Deut. 25, 14., but here applied figuratively (see the note on 1 Cor. 9, 9.); the other is said, by Rosenm., to have been added by St. Paul de suo. Yet the καλ must mean, “and again in another part of Scripture.” Now it does occur at Matt. 10, 10.; and that St. Paul had, at the time he wrote this Epistle, seen the Gospel of St. Matt., at least, in the first Hebrew edition, none can well doubt: and on account of this having been recorded as uttered by our Lord, and being in substance to be found at Deut. 24, 14. and Levit. 19, 18., the Apostle is justified in the use of the expression.

It is plain, from what precedes, that πρεσβ. must here mean a Presbyter, not an elderly person, as some explain. See Whitby. Ἡπα. implies a ready admission of any story. See Raphael in loc. ἐκτὸς εἰ μη, except. See 1 Cor. 14, 5. 15, 2. and the notes. Δόκει τε κινήματης μαρτύρων. So Deut. 19, 15. Matt. 18, 16. Joh. 8, 17.

20. τοὺς ἁμαρτάνοντας ἐνάπον πάντων ἐλεύξε. It is not quite agreed whom the Apostle means by the ἁμαρτ., whether the Presbyters, or the people at large. The context seems to favour the former opinion, which is adopted by Benson and others; but the air of the sentence and the change of number require the latter, which the antients and most moderns, with reason, prefer. All persons, then, of whatever class, sex, or age, &c., are intended.

Heinr. would transpose ver. 19 & 20. But instances of slight irregularity like the present are not unfrequent.

On the mode of this ecclesiastical correction Chrys. and Theophyl. have some admirable remarks. They explain the τοὺς ἁμαρτάνοντας: τοὺς ἐπιμένοντας τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, καὶ οἶσι εὐρης μετὰ ἐρεύνης. And they remark on the equally pernicious effects of excessive severity and of extreme lenity.
The words ἴνα καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ φόβεν ἐχωσί hint at the only legitimate end of punishment, namely, not the gratification of the ill-humour of the punisher, but the prevention of the crime.

21. διαμαρτύρομαι—πρόσκλησις. A most solemn injunction, on which Benson may be consulted; though he, as often, runs into needless refinements. It seems to have regard to all that went before in this Chapter. Heirn. compares Joseph. B. J. 2, 16, 4. Μαρτύρομαι δ’ ἐγὼ υμῶν τὰ ἁγια, καὶ τοὺς λεπτοὺς ἀγγέλους τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν πατρίδα τὴν κοινὴν. The phrase χαρῆς προκρίματος signifies, without preference or partiality, προσωποληψία, respect of persons. The next words μηδὲν ποιῶν κατὰ πρόσκλησις signify, “doing nothing through partiality.” Of the term προσκ., and especially in its juridical application, Wets. adduces many examples.

22. χείςας ταχέως μηδεὶς ἐπιτίθει. It is strange that Heirn. should interpret this of laying on hands, in order to heal the sick, or of laying on hands, in order to absolve penitents, both equally inconsistent with the words following. Most Commentators, ancient and modern, are agreed (See Whitby) that it applies to the ordination of Priests and Deacons; which implies an Episcopal authority and jurisdiction.

Ταχέως is well explained by Theophyl. μη ἐκ πράτης δοκιμασίας, μηδὲ ἐκ τρίτης, ἀλλὰ πολλακις ἐξετάσαις καὶ ακριβεῖς. The words following (as Theodoret observes) hint at the danger, q. d. “lest from being the cause of what is done, thou be partaker of his offences, and consequently of the punishment thence resulting.” The σεαυτῶν ἁγιῶν τίμει is, by some, referred to the former; q. d. “From such sins keep thyself free.” But this seems harsh. It is better, with the antients and several moderns, to regard it as an independent and general admonition, making σεαυτῶν emphatical, and understanding the ἁγι. of moral purity, especially chastity.
I TIMOTHY, CHAP. V.

23. μηκὲς ὅδροντες—ἀσθενεῖς. This sentence is regarded by the best Commentators as parenthetical. Yet the Apostle would scarcely make so abrupt an insertion as many Commentators suppose. (See Benson and Paley ap. Valpy.) It should rather appear to be suspended on the σεαυτῷ ἄγνω τῆς; and the connection has (I think) been best seen by Crel. and Heirr.; q. d. "And in order thereto practise not the ascetic austerities so magnified by some; do not mortify the flesh, lest it be too weak to assist the spirit. No; drink no longer water." By ὅδρον is meant, drink not water only; Anglicè, "be no longer a water-drinker." Of this sense of the word Wets. adduces many examples. Ἀλλ' ἄλω ἠχεῶ, "but use a little wine (with it)." The Commentators, especially Wets., here adduce numerous Classical citations on the beneficial effect of wine drunk in moderation; which may be believed without those weighty vouchers. It is, however, rather a medical than a theological question; and as such I leave it. The Heathen Priests, we are told, either drank none, or but little.

It is observed by Benson, that there was no occasion for inspiration to give this counsel. But Mackn., with far more judgment, remarks that it was properly inserted in an inspired writing, because thereby the superstition of those who totally abstain from wine and all fermented liquors, on pretence of superior sanctity, is condemned.

24, 25. τίνων ἀνθρώπων—κρίσιν. There has been some difference of opinion as to the scope of this and the next verse. Some antients and moderns think it is to be taken, in a general way, of the judgment of God. Others refer it to the ecclesiastical censures before mentioned. Others, again, as Chrys. and the Greek Commentators (and indeed most eminent moderns), take it to relate solely to the ordination mentioned at ver. 22. This interpretation (which alone bears the stamp of truth) is well expressed by
Whitby. Rosenm. observes that ἁμαρτία signifies the report of the sins, as πίστις the report of faith, 1 Thess. 1, 8. On the sense of προδηλ. see the note on 2 Cor. 5, 11.

Theodoret well paraphrases thus: Ὡς πάντες προφανῶς ἁμαρτάνουσιν· εἰς γὰρ ὁ καὶ κρίσθην παρανομοῦσιν ἀλλ' ὡμοιός τὸ σήμερον λαθαὼν τῷ χρόνῳ φαραγαί· ἀναιμενε τοινυ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς πτείας διδασκαλίαν.

The obscurity with which this admonition is worded is similar to that often found in passages of Thucyd. or Tacitus. Nor is it unusual in the Rabbinical writers. Indeed it has ever been a characteristic of the Oriental style to express common thoughts in an uncommon way, rather than (like the Western sages) "to think with the wise, and speak with the foolish."

CHAP. VI.

The directions in this and the following verse are (as appears from ver. 3.) intended to correct certain contrary positions of false teachers. These are supposed, by many eminent modern Commentators, to have been Judaizers, who wanted to introduce into the Christian Church the doctrine that, as no Jew was to remain a slave for life, so ought no Christian; thus releasing men from civil duties, under the pretence of religious rights, to the great scandal of the Gospel. (See Benson and Mackn.) This seems not improbable; and yet the notion may be carried too far. Into errors of this kind ignorant or unreflecting persons might easily fall, without the corruption of any Judaizing doctrines, or the seductions of false teachers. It was easy to see that the spirit of the Gospel (which considers all men as equal) is adverse to slavery; and in proportion as its injunctions are obeyed, tends to root out a practice in which folly and injustice are alike conspicuous. It was natural
for persons ignorant and poor to believe what they wished, and to confound the spirit with the letter of the Gospel, and regard it as freeing men from all obligations inconsistent with justice and equity. The misunderstanding, too, of metaphors (such as "the liberty with which Christ hath made us free," would encourage this error. Be that as it may, the admonitions in question (especially as meant for a part of the world where slaves were exceedingly numerous) were highly seasonable.

Verse 1. ἔσοι εἰσὶν ὑπὸ δουλοῦ τῶν ἱδίως δεσπότας π. τ. ἄ. ἡ. The expression ὑπὸ δουλοῦ occurs in the Classical writers. Yet, perhaps, the Apostle puts the case in its strongest form, to more completely show the obligation to duty. By the δεσπότας. the Commentators say are meant Heathen masters. But it is rather used of all, whether Heathen or Christian. ἱδίως has no emphasis; nor, indeed, much force. It may be rendered respectively. Πάντας τιμῆς, "reverence and obedience of every kind, both in words, gestures, and deeds." Π. τ. ἀξιός γείσθωσαν is a refined expression for, "let them show all respect, &c. The ἀξιός τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ η διδασκαλίā is treated, by Heinr., as an hendiadis for, "the glory of God to be promoted by the religion of Christ." But the terms may better be considered separately. Βλασφημητάτως, "censured and calumniated." For the reasons above mentioned the Gospel might be misunderstood, and, therefore, abused by some, and calumniated by others. Compare 1 Pet., 2, 18.

2. μὴ καταφρονεῖτωσαν, scil. αὐτῶν, "let them not despise their orders, and refuse obedience." Ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον δουλεύτωσαν, "but let them serve them the more zealously." "Οἱ πιστοὶ—ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι. The sense of πιστοὶ and ἀγαπητοὶ is clear: both terms denoting Christians; the former, as regards God; the latter, both God and each other. But the sense of οἱ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι is somewhat obscure, and, from the extent of sense in the words, indeterminate. It may be understood either with..."
reference to the masters, i.e. those who receive the benefit (of their service), see Els., Benson, and Wets.); or to the slaves, i.e. those who apply themselves to benefit them. And so the antients, and many recent Commentators. There is some harshness connected with both interpretations; but the former (which is well detailed by Valpy and Slade) seems to be the more natural and agreeable to the context. It is required, too, by the article; and it is characteristic of the delicacy of the Apostle to term the service an ἐργα; just as a little before he calls the stipend paid to Ministers a τρητ.*

3. εἰτεσ ἐτεροδιδασκαλεῖ. On this term see the note supra, 1, 3., καὶ μὴ προσέχεται, “and comes not to, hearkens not to, is not obedient to.” This signification is illustrated by Loesner, Kypke, and Munthe: and thus it appears that there was no occasion for Bentley to conjecture προσέχεται. The examples adduced by those Commentators remove the great Critic’s objection, that such a sense is unauthorized. The only harshness is, that the term would rather require a dative of the person than of the thing. But the Apostle little heeds such niceties; and probably this is a Cilicism, or provincial and idiomatic expression.

Τραὶνουσί λόγοις is used as ὑπ. διδασκαλία, supra, 1, 10.; and of this expression Loesner adduces several examples from Philo. The καὶ is exegetical, and signifies even. The τοῦ κυρίου I. X. is best explained by Dodd. thus: “What the Apostle wrote,

* The sentence is elegantly paraphrased by Wets. thus: “Verum est, servos, qui Christo nomen dederunt, ad altiorem etae dignitatem, et dominorum suorum frates fieri: neque tamen ideo eos imperium detrectare, dominorumque iussa contemnere fas est; quin potius propter hoc ipsum magis servire debent, nam tum demum fidorum et dilectorum appellacione verè digni erunt, si curant, ut non tantum formidine penae imperatæ faciant, sed ex amore erga dominos liberaliter ipsis serviant, sua voluntate negotia domini gerant, deique illia bene mereri, atque adeo etiam beneficia in domino conferre student.”
as by Divine direction, was, in effect, the words and commandments of Christ."

4. τετύφωσαί—λογομαχίας, "He is puffed with the inflation of ignorance; for nothing does he know as he ought," &c. See the note supra, 3, 6.*

As to the reading of some MSS. τετύφωσαί, it seems to be a paradiorthosis: though I have observed that the words are often interchanged; as in Phil. Jud., p. 1, & 385 D., besides numerous other passages illustrative of the two words, which I omit. The sense is, "he is puffed up with spiritual pride, though knowing nothing accurately." Compare Col. 2, 18. The verb τυφόω, from τύφος, smoke, has three senses; 1., to smoke, as used of bees; so Hesych.: τυφώσαι, πνεύμα, ἀπόλεσαί. 2., to blow up, and, metaphorically, to inflate, make vain; as here, and in 2 Tim., 3, 4. 3., to encircle with smoke, thereby dimming the eyes, and, metaphorically, the understanding. So Alcæus frag. 8. Mus. Crit. 1, 426., πάμπαν δὲ τύφος ἐξέλευσεν Φρέακας.

4. νοσῶν περὶ ζητήσεις καὶ λογομαχίας. The νοσῶν is in conformity with ὑγαίνουσι λόγοι just before, and signifies, "having a diseased and morbid fondness for."† Bp. Wilkins would render: "sick of the wrangling disease," with which, Doddr. truly observes, the Christian Clergy, of all ages and nations, have been too generally infected.

By ζητήσεις, are meant subtle questions, mere puzzles, such as the Orientals have ever delighted in. Λογομαχίαι denotes, properly, contests about words. Some take it here to denote disputations on the λόγοι,


† This sense of νοσεῖν is frequent in the Classical writers. See Wets., to whose examples I add Paus. 7, 10., οἱ εἶν τροφονία νοσησάντες: and Diog. ap. Athen. 104 c., Στράτης οὐχομίχαν ἀναπεσκλησαί: μένος νοσεῖς.
or laws of Moses; a sense of λόγος elsewhere occurring. But the signification above mentioned must not be excluded. The subjects of these disputations (if we may judge by the Rabbinical writings) were, no doubt, trifling enough, verbal discussions of the minutest sort, and an agitation of questions, useless and indeterminable. Would to Heaven that some Foreign Theologians of the new school could see how nearly they are copying these ἐτερωδιδασκάλοι; so that the words of the Apostle as exactly describe them as any thing to be found in Theophrastus, does his originals. Truly it is remarked by Theophyl. : Ὅσων οὐκ ἔστι πίστις, ἀπαντά νοσεῖ, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀλλ' ἢ μάχαι τίκταναι λόγων, τοῦ πιθανότερον τῶν ἐτερωδιδασκάλων δοκοῦντος. Η πίστις ὀφθαλμός ἐστιν· ο μὲν ἐκατ' ὀφθαλμούς, οὐδὲν εὐρίσκει, ἀλλ' μόνον ἤξειε. Φθόνος, ἐρις, and blasphēμια, require no explanation. The ὑπόνοιαι πονηραί may either signify evil surmisings and malignant jealousies, as the early moderns explain; or (rather), as the antients and the moderns, evil and false doctrines, δόγματα πονηρα. And Grot. compares Sirach 3, 24. It is here truly and beautifully observed by Theodoret: Οἱ γὰρ τῆς ἀληθείας ἀφιστόμενοι, καὶ λογισμοῖς οἰκεῖοις ἐπόμενοι, ἔδακμεν μὲν περίσταται τά μὴ προσήχοντα, έρις δέ καὶ φθόνος ἐντεῦθεν ἀκολουθεί, εκ δε τῆς ἐρίδος ἢ κατά τοῦ Θεοῦ blasphēμια τολμᾶται: τῆς δε πίστεως ἐλλαμμένης, ὑπόνοιαι πονηραί περιφέρονται· ἐντεῦθεν δὲ λύμα τῆς γενναίας διαφθείρουσα τῶν πελάξων. Rosenm. acknowledges that the whole history of heresies proves the truth of the Apostle's sayings. And yet the Heresiarchs themselves must have been well aware of the warning; and, therefore, were without excuse. Heinr. thinks the words are applicable to those times, and not the present, "when we have learned greater liberality!" But human nature is the same in every age, and I fear the fruits of heresy have been as bitter in our own as in any former period.

5. Παραδιατριβαί διεφθαρμένων ἀνθρώπων τῶν νῦν. Παραθ. (which, as almost all Critics are agreed, should
be read for διαπαρατρ. is explained, by Theophyl., σχελαί μύταιοι. The διὰ, Heinr. thinks, imports vehement, and the παρά, inanity. The term seems to stand in the place of two words; διατρ., which is frequent, and παρατριβή, which is somewhat rare; though Wets. adduces examples; as Max. Tyr. D. 89, 3., πολλαὶ γὰρ αἱ παρατριβαὶ καὶ ἀπαθηλαὶ, ὅσα αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐκ τρύμους καὶ βάραθρα ἄγουσιν. The compounds διαπαρατρ. and παραδείσεως are almost equally rare. Here I would compare a similar sentiment of Plut. 2, 999., λόγων ἔξολον σχελαὶ καὶ διατριβαῖς ἀπράκτους.

5. ἀπεστερημένων τῆς ἀληθείας. This must mean, who have deprived themselves of the truth (as found in the Gospel), are devoid of it. And Heinr. compares ἀστόχουν τῆς ἀληθείας at 1, 6., and ναιμαγεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν πιστὶν, 1, 19.; observing, that the cause why they are so is, that they sacrifice religion to lucre.*

5. νομίζοντας πορισμὸν εἶναι τὴν εὐσεβείαν. The best Commentators interpret this, "thinking and regarding religion, the Christian as well as any other, a thing valuable only as it is subservient to lucre and interest." See Grot., Crel., Benson, Doddr., &c. It is strange that so many should have rendered it, "supposing that gain is godliness." For though the construction equally permits this, and it may be justified in a loose paraphrase, it is not so apposite. Indeed, as Abp. Newcome observes, the article shows that εὐσεβεία is the subject, not the predicate. Of passages of this structure Wets. adduces as examples Dionys. Hal. 3, 5., οἱ δὲ χρηματιστερῶν ἠγόμενοι τῶν πόλεμων. Seneca, Ep. 108., qui philosophiam velut aliquod artificio artificio vulgo dixerunt. See also Liv. 4, 80. To which I add the following still more apposite ones. Zosin. 2, 38, 2., τὴν

* So Theophyl. remarks "that the λογομαχοὶ draw more disciples, from whom they derive profit; and hence cultivate the λογομαχία the more, that they may draw over the more." This, I would observe, affords no bad clue to the origin and maintenance of Sectarianism.

'Αφίστασο ἀπὸ τοιοῦτων. It is strange that so many Critics should wish to cancel these words, because they are omitted in some six MSS., the Vulg. and Copt. No good reason can be assigned for their insertion; whereas their omission is easily accounted for, namely, from accidental error, which could not easily be afterwards discovered, as they are not necessary to the context. Pricæus compares many similar passages of the Classical writers; and Schleus. compares Sirach 7, 2., ἀπόστησιν ἀπὸ ἀδίκου. The Greek Commentators well explain: "do not dispute with them; for, until their disease of avarice be cured, no good can be hoped for."

6. έστι δὲ πορισμὸς μέγα ἡ εὐσεβεία μετὰ αὐταρκείας. The Apostle, skilfully (per antanaclasin et epanorthosin), gives such a turn to the phrase as may serve to impress a lesson on Timothy, never to be forgotten by any Minister of the Gospel. So Chrys. and Theophyl.: έστι τῇ εὐσεβείᾳ πορισμὸς, οὐχ ὡς ἐκεῖνοι οὐνται, ἀλλὰ μείζωνος οὐχ ὅταν χειματα. ἐκχειρ ἀλλ' ὅταν μὴ ἐκχειρ. Heinr. here, as often, shoots beyond the mark, and misses the truth, which lies ante pedes, by seeking it in nubibus. The common interpretation is undoubtedly the true one. Πορισμὸς, signifies, what produces great gain. I would compare Αἰσχyl. P. V. 8., μέγας πόρος. See the note on Phil. 3, 7.* The sense is: "Religion, if accompanied with that contented spirit which it imparts, produces the greatest gain, even the greatest happiness."

7. οὐδὲν γαρ εἰσηγεύκαμεν—δυνάμεθα. The γαρ has reference to a clause omitted; q. d. "Why should we be so anxious to secure what can stand us in so

little stead, and fail us so soon. For there is nothing we can long enjoy." A reason for abandoning all excessive anxiety about gaining wealth obvious to natural reason, and which had been often enlarged on (though to little purpose) by the philosophers.*

8. ἐχοντες δὲ διατροφᾶς καὶ σκεπάσματα, τούτως ἀρκεσθήσομεν, "Having then food and raiment, let us be therewith content." Here, Theophyl. remarks, the Apostle shews in what this αὐταρκεία consists.

Дιατροφ. is a somewhat rare word, especially in the plural. One should rather have expected the singular (which is indeed found in some MSS., but ex emendationem). Perhaps it was so put to answer to σκεπάσματα, which is also rare in the plural, and may be compared with our clothes.† Commentators have not seen that the διὰ in διατρ. imports certainty, i.e. a perpetual supply of necessary food. Kypke observes, that σκεπ. includes the shelter of a house. And this might be confirmed and illustrated from Artemid. 4, 30., where Reif refers to G. Wakef. S. C. 8, 147. But it is probable that this was a proverbal phrase; and as house-room is the least of the wants of man in the East, so it is not mentioned. On the sentiment see Grot. and Wolf. Wets. aduces several Classical passages, to which I add Eurip. Phoen. 564. Hec. 321. Incert. frag. 14. and 168. and Æschin. p. 85, 6. ἀρκεῖ μοι μικρὰ, καὶ μετ' ἐμὸν αἰσχρῶς οὐκ ἐπιθυμῶ. See also D. Cass. 18, 67. Herodian 4, 7, 9. Diod. Sic. 3, 28. Hebr. 13, 5.

† This is considered as a plural; though it is probably one of those numerous nouns derived from the third person singular present indicative: on which see H. Tooke in his Estē Πρεπ.
1 TIMOTHY, CHAP. VI.


Heinr. here remarks: "Quae jam de avaritia et amore scelerato habendæ sequuntur, neutiquam urgena nimis aut premenda, sed cogitationem apud Judæos idolatriam et avaritiam psaleae in summo criminis habitae." And again: "Populariter ergo, ut situnt, hæc intelligenda." But surely the learned Theologian never more manifestly perverted the truth than here. It is one of the most prominent characteristics of the Gospel, that it so severely condemns a vice which has produced more crime and more misery, (with less temptation to plead), than any other! It is in vain, too, that Heinr. attempts to dilute the strong sense of the Apostle, in this finely conceived and well expressed passage which follows. And it is in vain that he attempts to sink it into Jewish notions by the following Rabbinical passage (cited by Schoettg. H. Hebr.) Cümm Salomon adificasset templum, sitget in precibus suis et dixit: Domine totius mundi, et homo te divitiæ petet in hac domo, tu vero scias quod periturus sit in divitiis suis. Avarice and idolatry are indeed compared, both in the Old and new Testament; not that they are of equal enormity, but in order to show the great guilt of the former. Surely had not avarice been a great crime, our Lord would never have used the strong language he so often did: nor would St. Paul have expressed himself as he has done here, and elsewhere. So at ver. 17. he anxiously resumes the subject, and earnestly enjoins Timothy to "charge them that are rich μὴ υπολογοῦσαι, &c."

This, however, is a subject too extensive to be thus treated in transverse; and, to turn to the passage before us, oi πουόλεμοι πλουτίων is rendered, "qui ditesceri cupiunt," who would be rich. But the sense may be better expressed thus, "who study to be rich, and direct their thoughts and cares to its attainment." Thus it will include those already rich; since they usually aim at more. The εἰς πεπαθμὸν καὶ παγίδα are considered as an hendiadis for εἰς πεπαθμακὸν παγίδα. But the terms are better kept separate; and we must subjoin τοῦ διαβόλου (which is supplied in some very antient MSS.), or τοῦ ψωφίων. On these words the philological Commentators adduce nothing. The following citation may therefore be acceptable: Thucyd. 3, 45. ἦ δὲ ἐξουσία ὑβρεῖ τὴν πλεονεξίαν καὶ φρονεματικά αἱ δ' ἄλλα ἐξυπηκτῖα ὀργῆ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὁ δὲ κατέχειαν ὕπ' ἀνέκκοιτον τινὸς κρείττονος, ἐξάγωσεν ἐς τοὺς κυκλούνους.

The words following are exegetical of the preceding, and exemplify the effects of the temptation. They fall, the Apostle says, εἰς τίθημα πολλὰς ἀνοίγουσας καὶ βλαβερὰς. The ἀνοίγεσι is applicable, to foolish kinds of expence which the rich and luxurious run into: on which see Chrys. and Theophyl. It is, however, also applied to the affections and passions, and especially in carnal gratification. *

* I would compare Pausan. 8, 24, 4. Τὸ μαραθύρι καὶ τὴ μορία, are especially used by the Greek dramatists, of ἀνοίγεσις, &c.
All these particulars may be included; and such things are indeed ἀνόητα, because (as Mack. says) they are unworthy the dignity of human nature. That they are βλασφήμαι, hurtful even to the person himself, is equally certain; always tending to disease, and ever cheating the wretch with the shadow, but never giving him the substance of happiness is certain, thus turning out to be, in the words of Scripture "rain things which cannot profit, because they are vain."

The metaphor in βυθίζομαι—ἀπώλεσα, is taken from plunging any one into a deep abyss from which he can never rise, and is not unfrequent in the Classical writers. See Wets., the most opposite of whose citations is Longin. S. 44. ἡ γὰρ φιλοχρυσαία, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀπέλησεν ἡδὴ κοσμοῦμεν, καὶ ὁ φίλον rouge δουλαγωγος, μᾶλλον δὲ χρα ἐν εἰσὶν τις, καταβυθίζεσθαι αὐτόν δεινος ἡδή τοις βουλαῖς. So also Apulej. cited (after Pric.) by Rosenm.

10. μέν γὰρ τάντων τῶν κακῶν ἐστιν ἡ φιλαργυρία. A sentiment very common in the Classical writers. See Wets. Theodoret observes: καὶ γὰρ μιαφωνία, καὶ γωντεία, καὶ ἀρσενικαὶ καὶ πλεονεξία, καὶ ψεῦδες, καὶ παραδέσαι όρμαι, καὶ τάλαμα τῆς παρακομίας ἐδή, εκ τῆς μέντης ταντῆς βλαστάμας.

10. καὶ ἐαυτοὺς περιτείρων ὁδύναις πολλαῖς. A very lively and forcible image, in the explanation of which, however, many critics, as Leigh, Doddr., Mackn., and others, who render it, "stabbed themselves from head to foot," are greatly mistaken. The περι is here put for ἐν, or ἐν, upon. Wets. adduces many examples both of the physical sense, by which the term signifies to stick any thing through, or stick any thing upon, as a piece of meat on a fork, and of the metaphorical, as περιφράσκω, which occurs in Hom. II. c. 399. &c. Among many other passages which I could here cite, I will only adduce a shrewd remark of Ἀσοφ Π. αὐτοὺς ἰδικάτως περιτείρων ὁδύναμις, καὶ ἐναποτείρων ἐναποτείρων ἐναποτείρων.

How this ὁδύναμι arises, it is needless to explain.

Eurip. Hipp. 972. Troad 1059. Dictys. frag. 1. 3uid. ἀνόητα, ἀφροβία. And so Goldsmith: "When lovely woman stoops to folly."

11. οὐ δὲ—κρυπτῆτα. The term ἀνθρωπος Θεοῦ properly denotes a servant of God; as Ps. 90, 11.; or a divine legate, who makes known the will of God to men; a title frequently applied in the Old Testament to Prophets, as Elijah. And this seems to be the sense here; for elsewhere the Apostle says, “So then we are ambassadors for Christ’s sake.”

11. διακε δὲ δικαιωσύνην, “pursue studiously.” I would compare Eurip. Ion 440. διακε ἀρετὰς. With the following list of the principal Christian duties; compare Gal. 5, 22. The δικαιωσύνη signifies righteousness towards men; εἰσεβεία, piety towards God, godliness. Πίστις is explained by many recent Commentators fidelity. But the common interpretation, a true faith, a firm unshaken faith, is equally well founded. The other terms require no explanation.

12. ἀγαπητικῶν τῶν κοιλῶν ἀγάπη τῆς πίστεως. Many Commentators, especially the recent ones, understand this of maintaining the good cause of religion. (See Heinr. and Rosenm.) But that seems too limited an interpretation, and arose from a misconception of the scope of the passage, which is well pointed out by Crell. thus: “Occasione superioris admonitionis in generalem παραίνεσιν effunditur, quâ illum quodam quasi vocis suæ classicæ ad strenuē officii sui munera obeunda excitat, quasi dicat. Et ut rem in paucâ conferam, et in quo omnes conatus ac industriam tuam consumi et occupari volo semel aperiam.” This must regard all his exertions as a Christian and a minister, whether in the defence of the faith, or in the propagation and illustration of it, both by his words and action.

The ἀγαπητικῶν is called καλ. or κατ’ ἐξοχὴν, honourable, as compared with the ignoble objects which called forth the exertions of the ἀγαπητικῶν. The agonistic allusion is especially observable in ἐπιλαβοῦ, which hints at the eagerness with which the competitors strove to seize the prize. Of course it must signify endeavour, strive, lay hold of. Many verbs are to be so explained; on which see Glass Phil. Sacr.
Rosenm., by rendering it obtain, lets all the spirit of the metaphor evaporate.

Eis ἓν ἐκλήθης, i. e. not, “art called,” but “welt called,” namely, at his conversion and baptism. So Cæcumen. The next words καὶ αἰμολογία—μαρτύρων, some take as exegetical of the preceding. Thus Heinr. takes καὶ for καὶ γὰρ. But it should seem that these words refer to the profession and vov which accompanied ordination to his ministerial office. Now the ἁμολογία was καλή, because it contained a full profession of faith and hope, and a solemn engagement to live wholly for the dissemination of the Christian religion. To these engagements Timothy’s fortitude and courage in defending, and zealous diligence in propagating the faith, well corresponded.

The witnesses are said by Commentators to have been the Presbyters. But as πολλῶν is added, it should seem that the congregation at large, who were probably admitted on such occasions, may be understood; and from the great expectations formed of so very promising a youth (see 1 Tim. 1, 18. and the note), there would be a considerable number.

13. παραγγέλλω—ἀμολογίαν. What the Apostle had so far propounded by figure, he now expresses in the natural way. For he does not, I think, commence a new subject, but continues the same that he had before been treating of. How tender was the affection the Apostle bore to Timothy, is evident from this solemn charge, which comes from the very heart. The same warmth of feeling is observable in c. 5, 21. and 2 Tim. 4, 1. By such exhortation he endeavours to instil into Timothy a constancy to be shaken by no tribulations; not even death itself. (Heinr.)

The εὐαγγελία τοῦ Θεοῦ, hints that God is a witness of this solemn charge. By πάντα are meant all living creatures: and it is hinted that God who giveth life, and preserveth it, can replace the life sacrificed for the Gospel’s sake by a far more glorious one.
1 TIMOTHY, CHAP. VI.

Ἐστι, sub, coram. The ὁμολογ. refers to the admission of our Lord, that he was King of the Jews and the Son of God, Matt. 27, 11. Mark 15, 2. Joh. 18, 37. The τήν, which is not attended to by the Commentators, seems to indicate that it was well known; and thus supplies another proof that St. Paul was acquainted with the three first Gospels when he wrote his later Epistles, and with that of St. Matthew (at least in the Hebrew edition) when he wrote his earlier ones. One may observe in μαρτυρ. ομ. a blending of the two phrases; for though μαρτυρίαν μαρτυρεῖν may be used, and ὁμολογίαν ὁμολογεῖν, yet never (I think) μαρτυρίαν ὁμολογεῖν. So Theophyl.: τοῦτο καὶ πολλὰ ἑτέρα ἐμαρτύρησε, καὶ ὁμολόγησε. I agree with Dodd. that this is called καλή, as being that on the truth of which all our hopes of salvation are founded. And so we sometimes use the epithet glorious.

14. τηρησαί σε τὴν ἐντολὴν ἀστιλος, &c. Most recent Commentators, as Heirn. and Rosenm., take the ἐντολὴν to mean the Christian doctrine, the Christian religion. But the proofs they adduce are very weak; and it is not a little harsh to apply the epithets ἀστιλος and ἀνεπίληπτος to doctrine or religion, which Rosenm. admits, are always elsewhere used of the life and conduct. I see no reason to abandon the common and natural interpretation of ἐντολή, namely, commandment; though the epithets here used are as little applicable to commandment as to doctrine. There is, however, no necessity for construing them with the ἐντολὴ. They may be taken apart, and referred to σε. The construction is: (αὐτοι σε εἶχαι) ἀστιλος. And so Beza, Creil., Est., and Heirn. This, too, is supported by the antients. So Theoph.: τούτεστι, μήτε διαγμάτων ἐνεκεν, μήτε βίου, καθά τινα ἐπανα προερωθέντων. The ἐντολὴ may be understood of the whole body of injunctions above given; but especially that comprehensive one just before "to fight the good fight of faith;" for with this the τήν ἐντολὴν is closely connected; the words εἰς ἕν—μαρτυρο
Pan being, in some measure, parenthetical. So that τὴν ἐντολὴν should be rendered this commandment or injunction, and a comma should be placed after ἐντολὴν.

It is strange that from the words μέχρι τῆς ἐπιφανείας τ. κ. &c. some, as Grot. and Rosenm., should have inferred that the Apostle thought Timothy might live till the day of judgment. Surely if the Apostle meant any thing of that sort, the words must imply certainty rather than doubt. Now St. Paul could not know that but from revelation, and that he could have received none, we know from the event: indeed this is clear from the words following. That the Apostle had no such opinion of the very speedy advent of Christ, has been shown before. See 2 Thess. 2, 1 and 2. What, then, is the sense to be assigned to the ἐπιφανεία? Heinr. after a tedious minute discussion of the passage, renders: "usque ad illud tempus, quam constantia tua et virtus præmia a J. C. afflicietur dignissimis." But this is too harsh. I confess I see no interpretation so probable as that of the antients and early moderns, and recently Slade, who take this to signify his death; since that event is to every one as the coming of the Lord. This idiom often occurs in the New Testament; and, as Theophyl. observes, it is here used as being more impressive than μέχρι τῆς τελευτῆς σου. The same interpretation is adopted by Crell., who has, I think, better illustrated the sense of the passage than any other Commentator antient or modern.

15. Now are accumulated the most splendid predicates of the majesty and power of God; and these pave the way for the doxology which closes the passage. (Heinr.)

15. καὶ ὑπὸ ᾧ Ἰδων, "at his own time, that which seems good to himself." Thus it is hinted that this is unknown to men. Heinr. thinks the words are intended to quiet the trepidation of some who thought the advent of the Messiah was at hand. Δειξεi, procurabit.
Of the terms of this glorious doxology, μακάριος has been treated of at 1, 11. Rosenm. compares a passage of Philo, where God is said to be μακαριωτάτος καὶ τάσις εὐθαμονίας ἀνάπλεως. The δυνάστης (as used of the Deus Opt. Max.) is well rendered potentate. The term is so applied in 2 Macc. 8, 24. τάσις ἔξουσίας δυνάστης, and 12, 15. ὁ μέγας τοῦ κόσμου δυνάστης, and 15, 23. δυν. τῶν οὐρανῶν: Μόνος is used as in Rom. 16, 27. μόνῳ σοφῷ Θεῷ, and Jud. 25, 1 Cor. 9, 6. 14, 36. and elsewhere. The word is, indeed, applied to all the attributes of the Deity, to show that he is so transcendently the possessor of them, that he alone may be said to possess them.

15. ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν βασιλευόντων, καὶ Κύριος τῶν κυριευόντων. The Commentators adduce several similar expressions from the Classical writers; as Hor. Carm. 8, 1, 5. Ἀeschyl. Pers. 24. βασιλῆς, βασιλέως ὑποχοι μεγάλου. Hesych. ὑπατε κρείναν, βασιλέως βασιλευόντων. Philo 2, 187, 5. βασιλεὺς τῶν βασιλεῶν καὶ ἀεὶ τοῦ. Valerius Soranus Regum rex ipse Deusque. Diodor. 1, 55. βασιλεὺς βασιλεῶν καὶ διότατος δεκατῶν Σεβάσις. It seems to have been an epithet first applied by the piety of the earlier ages to the Supreme Governor of the universe, but afterwards usurped by the pride of earthly monarchs, or ascribed to them by base adulation. So that in the times of the later Greek historians it was regularly claimed by or attributed to the Roman emperors and Persian monarchs.

16. ὁ μόνος ἔχων ἀθανασίαν, i. e. immortality self-derived; by which it is implied that he alone can confer it. So Joh. 5, 26. “hath life in himself.” Ἄθος οὐκών ἀπρόσιτον. It is observed by Heinr. that almost all the antients assigned to their God an habitation in light so dazzling as to be unapproachable to human eyes. Thus Hom. Od. 8. 42. and η. 84. cited by Wets., who adds from Plut. 1, 173, οἱ ποιηταὶ τῶν μὲν τῶν, ἐν ὑ δῶς θεῶν κατοικίᾳ λέγουσιν. ἀσφαλεῖς ἔδος καὶ ἀσφάλευτον καλοῦντες, οὐ πνεύμασιν, οὐ νέφεσιν χραίμενον, ἀλλ’ αἰθρίᾳ μαλακῷ καὶ φωτὶ καθαρῷ τῶν
1 TIMOTHY, CHAP. VI.

ἀπαντα χρόνω ὦραμαῖς περίλαμπόμενοι. See also
Ezech. 8, 2. and the Targum, cited by Wets. Yet
it may perhaps be better to understand it metaphorically,
as expressive of the invisible nature of God,
whose ways are past finding out; as Job. 11, 7.
“canst thou by seeking find out God.” It were
easy to say much more; and the Commentators,
especially Heinr., are not wanting in curious specula-
tions: but upon so awful a subject I forbear.

17. τοῖς πλούσιοις ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι παράγγελλε μὴ ὑπη-
λοφρονεῖν. From his anxiety with respect to a class
of whose salvation our Lord has strongly expressed
the difficulties, the Apostle adds this earnest in-
junction.

By the πλοῦτος, ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι the Commentators
are agreed is meant, those who possess the riches of
this world, as opposed to the spiritual riches men-
2, 9. Wets. produces similar expressions from the
Rabbins. Μὴ ὑπηλοφρονεῖν, not to be puffed up,
carry themselves haughtily, be, as we familiarly say,
purse-proud. See the note on Rom. 2, 20. Schleus.
refers to R. de Prado in Pentecont. p. 20., a learned,
but very rare, book. How prone the rich have been
in every age to this vice, the records of history and
antiquity amply testify: but this may be so easily
imagined that the Commentators might have spared
the immense farrago with which they here over-
whelm us. It is such learned lumber as this that
makes our shelves groan under something of less
value than what Gibbon calls “the weight of Bene-
dictine Fathers.”

It is plain that πλούτων ἀδηλιστής is for ἀδήλω
πλούτωρ. How applicable this is to riches (which, as
Horace says, “Puncto mobilis horae Permutat Do-
minos, et cedit in altera jura), is obvious. See 11,
44. 1 Cor. 9, 26. 2 Macc. 7, 34. I would com-
pare Phocyl. frag. 13, 24. ὁ βίος τρόχος, ἂστατος ὀλῖσος,
and Eurip. Electr. 940—44.
°All in the θεός. An epithet often applied to God, and here especially apposite: for, as Rosenm. observes, riches are things inanimate; God a Being having life, and the cause of life. Besides, as Heinr. remarks, life suggests an idea of constancy and immutability. Compare James 1, 17. Ps. 102, 26, seq.

17. τοῦ παρέχωτε, "who confers."

17. πλουσίως, abundantly. Eis ἄπλολαυσω. This term imports not only tolerare vitam, but an enjoyment of existence, at least as far as innocence extends, and beyond that he has provided that there should be no real enjoyment. See Acts 14, 7. The argument is, that as God is so bountiful as to satisfy all our wants, and to some (as the rich) supplies these blessings πλουσίως, he expects that the rich should imitate his beneficence by liberally imparting thereof to their fellow-creatures.

18. ἀγαθογείω, it is evident from the context, must signify to confer benefits. And in the use of the πλουσίως, πλουσίως, and πλουτεῖν, there is a happy paronomasia. For πλουτεῖν ἐν ἔργοις καλοῖς signifies, to liberally dispense their riches. The words following εἰμεταδίδοτος εἰςαί, κανονικοῖς are exegetical of the preceding. Εἰμεταδίδοτος εἰςαί signifies literally to be good at distributing. So Marc. Ant. 1, 14. (cited by Rosenm.) το εἰμεταδίδοτον καλ εὐπορίκου. Wets. adduces an example of ἀγαθογεία from Etym. Mag. But he might have given a Classical authority; for I find the word in Procop. de Cædf. p. 36. On the sentiment I would compare Liban. Orat. 889 b. αὐτομάτω τρὸς εὐτοιαν ού Θεό, and Plato de Repub. 696 b. οί τέω ὑπί πλουσίων, οί χρυσίων, άλλα δεί τὸν ευδαιμονα πλουτεῖν, ζωης ἀγαθῆς.

The Commentators enlarge still further. But all seems too obvious to need much explanation: for as to understanding κοιν. of affability, as do some antients and moderns, that is destitute of all authority.

19. ἀποταθησαυρισθήσας βαυτιώθε μείλιον καλῶν ε. τ. μ. There is here somewhat of harshness (at which the
Commentators stumble) arising from a blending of two metaphors, and a catachresis, by which ἀπόθεσις is put for καταβαλλα. This, however, is not so unfrequent with the Apostle as to give any countenance to the critical conjectures of Bos, Le Clerc, Petit, Wakef., and others. Now in such a case the best mode of clearing the sense is, to consider the metaphors separately. Ἀπόθεσις is very applicable to the preceding; q. d. "let them treasure up durable riches." The θεμέλιον will mean, "for these will supply a good ground for expecting future happiness." Theophyl. (from Chrys.) well remarks: θησιν θεμέλιον, εκεί πάντα βέβαια καὶ ἀκίνητα, ἐπεὶ οὐν τὰ τῆς ἀγαθῆς καὶ τὰ τῶν μέλλοντος αἰῶνος ἐδραία, διὰ τοῦτο θεμέλιον ἐμφάσισθη.

The εἰς τὸ μέλλον, Heinr. observes, is opposed to the ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι at ver. 17. And he compares Matt. 6, 20. There is a similar sentiment in Tob. 4, 9 and 10.; from which some would here read βέβαια. But the Apostle may have had that passage in mind without exactly following the very expressions.

The next words suggest the result or tendency of this ἀγαθοεργία, ἵνα ἐπιλαβὴς τ. α. γ.; for such, I conceive, is the sense of the ἵνα. Charity to the poor can only tend, together with other good works, to gain us acceptance and salvation, through grace; and this force the ἵνα well expresses. I mention this, since the passage is perverted by the Popish Commentators to countenance their notion, that charity to the poor can procure, nay, purchase salvation. The reading τῆς ὅποιος ἔοις, which some eminent Commentators prefer, is evidently a paradiorthosis, or arose from a scholium. Whether in ἐπιλαβῶνται there be (as Slade thinks) a third and agonistical figure in addition to the two former, is doubtful.

20. The warm-hearted and affectionate disposition of the Apostle again appears in his concluding the Epistle with another (as it were), apostrophe, and earnest charge (as at 17.) to avoid what he knew.
circumstances would often bring him in the way of encountering (for there is here a repetition of the charge at 4, 7).

20. τὴν παρακαταθήκην φέλαξου, "preserve the deposit committed to thee (by me)." The best Commentators are agreed that παρακαταθήκη signifies the doctrine of the Gospel committed to him by Paul. Which may be true, but seems not to be the whole truth. It may also mean the χάρισμα committed to him by the laying on of hands at ordination (as supra 4, 14.);* for of this the recipients are said in Scripture to be stewards. Compare 1 Cor. 4, 1. There may be an allusion (but there is no more) to the sacredness with which deposits were preserved by the antients.

20. ἐκτεταμένος τὰς θεβήλους κενοφώνιας, "shunning, avoiding profane vanities and triflings," i.e. (as the Commentators explain) the ματαιολογία, supra 1, 6. (and thus Suid. explains κενοφώνιας by ματαιολογίας); or rather, as Grot. says, the τοὺς θεβήλους καὶ γράμματα μόδους at 4, 7.; for this is no other than a repetition of the charge there (where see the note). The αὐτίδεσις τῆς ψευδ. γνώσεως here, however, throws further light on the sense. In αὐτίδεσις are hinted at the altercation and oppositions which this false knowledge was sure to engender. So ἐναφυσ. is used by Philostr. V. Soph. 1, 25, 9. Rosenm. observes that here the things are put for the persons; and such Timothy was to avoid. But both seem to be meant; and there was probably some pruneness in Timothy to this kind of ψευδ. γνώσεως, which rendered it necessary for the Apostle to caution him to avoid it, and the professors of it. Who these were we are left to conjecture: but Tittmann de Vestig.

* Which interpretation, I find, is supported by the authority of Zonar. Lex. 1510., who explains it (as it should seem) from the ancient Fathers) τὴν χάριν τοῦ παναγίου πνεύματος ἤδη διὰ τῆς κεφορωνίας ἐκδεχόμενος. He also notices another interpretation, namely, that of Theophyl., the commands of Paul to Timothy. But that is far less suited to the sense of παράσ. and to the context.
1 TIMOTHY, CHAP. VI.

Gnost. Opusc. Theolog. p. 25. seems satisfactorily to have shown that it could not be the Gnostics, whom Hamm. and others here recognize. There is no doubt but that the persons in question were Judaizers, perhaps formerly of the Essenes, who, on having become Christians, and perhaps Christian teachers, still hankered after their old dogmas. See Benson's note on Col. 2, 8, 16. et seqq.

21. ἡ ἁμαρτία—ἡ ἁμαρτία, "which (false knowledge) some who profess, err concerning the faith," i.e. the true Christian faith, as opposed to Jewish admixtures. On ἡ ἁμαρτία, see the note on 1, 6. The construction πεπληρωμένη ἡ ἁμαρτία is irregular: but the sense, rather than the metaphor, is kept in view. Ἡ χάρις, grace, i.e. the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ.
SECOND EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY.

CHAP. I.

VERSE 1. Παύλος ἀπόστολος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ διὰ θελήματος Θεοῦ. A very usual mode with St. Paul of commencing his Epistles. But in the words κατὰ ἐπαγγελίαν σάρκα τῆς ἐν Χριστῷ, Ἰησοῦ this introductory salutation differs from the rest, and on its sense Commentators are not agreed. Some take it for σωτηρίαν Ἰησοῦ, “to whom is a promise of life.” But that is too harsh. Benson renders the κατὰ in respect to. I prefer in order to; for I think, with Heinr., that it indicates the end and tendency of his Apostleship. The σάρκα (which signifies eternal life), Benson thinks is levelled at the Jews; and the ἐν 'I. X., at the Judaizers. But such fancied allusions are often vain and hypothetical; and in an introductory salutation of this kind it were unreasonable to suppose them.

On ver. 2. see the note on 1 Tim. 1, 2.

3. χάριν ἐκαρποῦ τῷ Θεῷ—ἡμέρας. The χάριν ἐκαρποῦ signifies, “I thank God on your account.” See 1 Thess. 1, 2. and 2 Thess. 1, 3. ὁ λατρεύω ἀπὸ προγόνων ἐ. κ. σ. The ἀπὸ προγόνων is, by Schleus. considered as synonymous with ἐκ πατέρως. But the common interpretation, from my forefathers, i.e. after them and by their example, seems to deserve the preference. Others may be seen in the Commentators. This is supposed to be levelled against the Jews, who accused him of abandoning the God
of his fore-fathers. He therefore hints that there is the same God worshipped under both covenants.

3. εν καθαρᾷ συνείδησε. The scope of this phrase is not very clear, and therefore has been variously explained. If λατρεύω signifies (as I think it here must), "whom I serve and have served," the καθ. συν. must have a reference to his state before he was converted to the Christian faith; and probably this may be an indirect denial of the charge made against him by the Jews, that he had never acted from conscientious motives, either before or since his conversion. He means to say that he had always acted uprightly and conscientiously; though, before his conversion, erroneously. Such is the view of the sense taken by the antiquists* and, of the moderns, Whitby, Benson, and others. And it seems the best founded. They aptly compare Acts 22, 3. & 28, 1. "I have lived in all good conscience before God until this day." See more in Whitby. Benson and Mackai. think he meant to reflect on the Judaizers, as having themselves put away conscience as well as faith. But this is uncertain.

8. οἷς ἀδιάλειπτον ἔσχω τὴν περὶ σου μνείαν ἐ. τ. δ., "How unceasingly I make mention of thee in my prayers." Heinr. puts οἷς ἀδιάλ. —πληρωθώ in a parenthesis: and he would take οἷς in the sense of siquidem, and as synonymous with _PROTO. Rosenm. interprets, "that I have good reason for making mention," &c. And he remarks that verbs of action are often taken of what ought to be. Upon the whole, the sense is tolerably clear, though the phraseology and construction may be perplexed: and there is nothing in the common interpretation that need offend, if the words be not unduly pressed upon.

3. νυκτὸς καὶ ημέρας, "at all the regular returns of prayer, or, as often as, whenever I offer up my prayers.”

* Thus Theophyl.: Μη ἐποπεύσῃ με ἄλλα φρονεῖν καὶ ἄλλα λέγειν καθαρῶν μοι ἄλιπτο συνείδησι, ὅστε ἀεὶ, καὶ νῦν' οὐ ψεύ- δωμαι τοὺς λέγων δὲ σὺς φιλῶ σε, καὶ ἀεὶ μεμνημαι σου.
4. μεμνημένος σοι τῶν δακρύων, "being mindful of thy tears," namely (as most Commentators think) at parting with Paul. See Acts 20, 87. It is rightly observed by Theophyl., that these words are parenthetical; and that ἐπιτοδῶν σε ἰδεῖν and ἱνα χαρᾶς πληρωθῶ are connected.

5. ὑπομνηματικάν λαμβάνων τῆς ἐν σοι ἀνυποκρίτου πίστεως, for ὑπομνηματικοῦνεν. An uncommon, and perhaps provincial mode of expression. 'Ἀνυποκρ. πιστ., "sincere and unfeigned faith." 'Ἐνώκησε ἐν, inhæsìt. "So said (observes Est.), to signify the stability of it." But there may be an allusion to the spiritual grace which accompanied and produced it. So Col. S, 16. ὁ λόγος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐνοικεῖτα ἐν ὑμῖν. Or ἐνοικ. may here be simply for ἐνειμ. The καὶ, as corresponding to πρῶτον, may be rendered deinde autem. Μάμμη, grandmother. A term censured by the Greek Grammarians, but used by good authors. See Wets. On the var. lect. εἰνήκη I would refer to the Commentators on Theocr. Id. 20, 1.

At ὅτι must be repeated, not ἐνοίκησε, but ἐνοικεῖ and ἐνοικήσει, " doth and will dwell." This accommodation of a verb is frequent.

6. δι' ἥν—χειρῶν μου, "For which reason (namely, that it may continue to dwell), I remind and exhort thee," &c. 'Ἀναζωοτερεῖν signifies, properly, to stir up, blow up, as it were, keep alive a dull fire; and hence, metaphorically, to rouse sluggishness, and call into action any dormant faculty, whether of body or mind. See Wetstein's examples.

Now he was to stir up and call into action the τὸ χάρισμα—χειρῶν. This χάρισμα is taken by many Commentators (as Rosenm. and Heinr.), to mean no more than fortitude, courage, παράστασις; for Timothy, they observe, seems to have been of a timid disposition, and to have needed an impulse and excitement from a more powerful mind. Which may be true; but the interpretation seems a needless and unwarrantable refinement. The antient Commentators, and the earlier moderns, have rightly seen
that it must mean the supernatural gifts of the Holy Spirit, imparted by Paul at his ordination, in order to fit him for his office; though I must doubt whether it includes a power of working miracles, which seems to have been confined to the Apostles. This χάρισμα, then, he was to rouse to renewed vigour and activity. For, as Theophyl. observes, ὅσπερ τὸ πῦρ δεῖται ἔλαυν, οὕτω καὶ η ἁρίς τοῦ Πνεύματος δεῖται προβομίας, καὶ προσωπής, καὶ νήψεως, ἵνα ἀεὶ ἀναβῇ: αὕτη ἐὰν μὴ ταῦτα παράσπε, σβέννυται, οὕτω καὶ ἄλλα σοὶ λέγει. Τὸ πνεύμα μὴ σβέννυτε. So Theodoret: καθάπερ τὸ ἔλαυν τῆς λαμπάδος τὴν φλόγα σφόδρατεραν ἐργάζεται, οὕτως ἡ καλὴ τῆς ψυχῆς προβομία τοῦ παναγίου Πνεύματος τὴν χάριν ἐφέλκεται.

This sense of ἀναμμαμήσκειν, by which it signifies to remind, admonish, is very rare. The term seems to have been here used from delicacy, since it is not so strong a one as παρακαλέω. In such a case the Classical writers unite παρακαλεῖν with it. An example from Plut. 2, 33. is adduced by Schleus.

7. οὗ γὰρ—σωφρονισμοῦ. The Apostle here hints at the faculty which especially required rousing, namely, his courage. Here we have the use of ἡμῖν for σοι; which figure (κοίνωσις) is frequent in the Apostle. The phraseology, however, is somewhat obscure, and thus has been variously interpreted. Some take the δυν. of the power of working miracles, and σωφρονισμοῦ of the teaching of the Spirit. But though this is maintained, with ability, by Whitby, it is somewhat precarious. His note, however, deserves attentive perusal. Neither can I approve of πνεῦμα δειλας being taken simply for animus timidus; and πνεῦμα δυνάμεως, animus fortis. The whole difficulty (I conceive) arises from the extreme brevity of the phraseology. And the sense is best expressed by Theophyl. thus: οὗ διὰ τούτω ἐλάθωμεν τὸ πνεῦμα, ἵνα μοι στεγασμόθη αὕτη ἵνα δυνατοὶ μοι πρὸς τοὺς πεπερασμοῦς, καὶ παραφθησικίουμένη. He interprets the ἀγάπης of "love to God and man, as inwrought by Divine grace." The σωφρονισμοῦ he paraphrases:
2 TimoTHE, ChAP. 1.

ίνα σάφρονες ὃμεν, καὶ ύγιεὶς τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ ἐν καταστασεὶ. The whole passage is well paraphrased by Theodoret thus: Τὸ παναγίου γὰρ Πνεύματος τὴν χάριν δέδωκεν ἡμῖν ὁ Θεὸς, οὐκ ἵνα δειλῶμεν τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς εὐσεβίας κινδύνους, ἀλλὰ ἵνα δείξουμες ἐμφορούμενοι, βερικαὶ μὲν αὐτὸν ἀγαπᾶσαμεν, σωφρονίσαμεν δὲ τῶν ἐν ἡμῖν κινουμένων παθημάτων τὴν ἀταξίαν.

How opposite this σωφρ. is to that fanatical spirit by some regarded as the highest ministerial endowment, it is easy to see. Benson observes that by “having the spirit” they could not only work miracles, but, if they rightly improved that extraordinary illumination, it produced the moral virtues of fortitude, benevolence, and discretion.

8. μὴ οὖν ἐκπαιδευθῇς—αὐτῷ. The Apostle now expresses his meaning more clearly, and hints that this δειλία had been evinced by not coming to Rome, lest he should be involved in the persecution of his master. And then, in a long drawn, but beautiful passage, he sets before him the momentous nature of that for which he is called upon to encounter persecution, namely, the salvation to be attained by the gracious calling of God, who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the Gospel. Thus, he shows, there is no reason to fear or decline persecution. Such is, I conceive, the general scope of the passage.

Μακρύμων may denote either the doctrine itself, or the profession of it, or both. Δέσμιος αὐτῶ, “a prisoner on his account, in his cause.” So Theophyl., δ’ αὐτῶ. Compare Phil. 8, 1., where see the note. And elsewhere the Apostle says, “I am not ashamed of the cross of Christ.” Theophyl. finely paraphrases: “If Christ was not ashamed of the cross, how can I be ashamed of these bonds?”

The words συγκακοπάθησον τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ κ. δ. Θ. are obscure from their brevity. There are two ways in which they may be taken, both of which had occurred to the antients. Thus Theophyl. (after Chrys.) paraphrases: μὴ ἄπλως δείξητι, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖσ-
2 TIMOTHY, CHAP. I.

χῦνγένειάὶ ἀπλὰ τῇ πείρᾳ καὶ διὰ τῶν ἔργων, καὶ κοινωνίας γενοῦ καὶ τῷ Χριστῷ καὶ ἐμὸι τῶν αὐτῶν. He then observes, that as the Gospel cannot itself be said κακοπαθέας, we may either take τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ for διὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, “for the Gospel’s sake;” or by εὐαγγ. understand all the preachers of it; q. d. συγκακοπάθησαν τοῖς τοῦ εὐαγγελίῳ. The former method is adopted by most modern Commentators, as Wolf, Rosenm., Heinr., Schleus., and Mackn.; but the latter, which is adopted by Grot., Est., and others, including Valpy, seems the more natural and easy. This kind of prosopopoeia is frequent in the Apostle. The συγκακοπαθής must not be confined to Paul, but extended to all the preachers of the Gospel.

8. κατὰ δύναμιν Θεοῦ, “according to, in dependance on, by the use of.” So Theophyl.: τῇ δύναμει τοῦ Θεοῦ. A somewhat unusual sense of κατὰ, in the use of which preposition the Apostle allows himself much license.

9, 10. τοῦ σωσάντος ἡμᾶς, καὶ καλέσαντος κλησεὶ ἁγία. By σως., the best Commentators are agreed, is meant put into the way of salvation. See the note on Matt. 1, 21. Καλ. κλησεὶ ἁγία, see Gal. 1, 6. and the note. The ἁγία may be compared with the ζ κλησι, Phil. 3, 14., and the κλησις ἐποικὸς, Heb. 8, 1. Nor is there (as Heinr. fancies) any imitation of Jewish phraseology. The epithet respects the purpose of that calling, namely, “to make us holy and therefore happy, and raise us to heaven.” I am surprised that the Commentators (who treat this point in a very perfunctory manner) should not have thought of comparing 1 Pet. 1, 15., which is the best commentary on the passage: “As he who hath called you is holy, so be ye holy,” &c.

The next words show that this salvation is not of works but of grace: a doctrine which the Apostle often inculcates (as Eph. 2, 8. Tit. 3, 5., &c.), and it is here very aptly introduced, since there was the more reason for Timothy not to decline persecution
or toil in the cause of Him by whom he had been saved wholly by grace. Πρόβεσιν is for προσέρεσιν. See Eph. 3, 11. Rom. 9, 11. and the note. Heinr. observes that διόνοι είναι for ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι. But there is much meaning in this use: for what is promised or intended by God may, in a manner, from its certainty, be regarded as already given. Φανερωθέντος refers to χάριν.

10. καταρτήσαντος μὲν τὸν θάνατον—εἰσαγγελίῳ. Theophyl. well paraphrases: Εν τῷ οίκειῳ σώματι καταρτήσαντας ἐμπράκτως τὸν θάνατον, ἀφθαρσίας αὐτοῦ ἦμας δὲ ἐφαύτισε διὰ τοῦ εἰσαγγελίου ἐκπίστευσεν τὴν ζωήν καὶ τὴν ἀφθαρσίαν, αὐτῷ γὰρ ὁμοίως ἠφθαρσίσθημεν ἐνεργείᾳ, ἀλλὰ μέλλομεν, καὶ τὴν ἐκπίστευσαν ταύτην τὸ εἰσαγγελίον ἡμῶν ἐβεβαιώσαν. “The Apostle (says Benson) is not speaking of the immortality of the soul, but of the resurrection of the dead, and the consequent state of incorruption and immortality; a state wherein this corruptible body shall become incorruptible, and death so entirely abolished as to have place no more.” “He hath (says Mackn.) deprived death of its power to continue mankind in the state of the dead. By submitting to death, he hath procured for all men a resurrection from the dead; and for the righteous, an eternal life in the body after the resurrection. Hence the Apostle telleth us, Heb. 2, 14., the Son of God partook of flesh and blood, that through death, καταρτήσαντας, he might destroy him who had the power of death.” In ἐπαγγελίῳ καὶ ἀφθαρσίᾳ there is thought to be an hendiadis. The sense of the words is admirably illustrated by Whitby in loc. See also Tillots. Serm. 3, 112., and Warburton’s Divine Legislation, vol. 1. et passim.

On φανερωθέντος I would compare Arrian Epict. 1, 4. 1. s. f. τῷ δὲ τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ εὐφάντι καὶ φανερωθέντι.

11. ἔστιν δὲ ἐπέθετον—εἰς. The εἰς is well rendered whereunto (so the Classical ἐφ' ἐπες); for it regards all the preceding. Compare a similar passage at
1 Tim. 2, 7. St. Paul calls himself ἀποστόλος ἐνῶν, since to their salvation his labours were chiefly (though not entirely) devoted.

12. οἷς γὰρ, &c. Heinr. observes, that the words of this involved sentence may be thus digested: οἷς γὰρ καὶ τέπαισμαι, ὅτι (ἐκεῖνος Θεὸς), ὁ πεπλογευκα τὴν παραθήκην μου, δυνάτος ἐστιν, φολάξαί ταύτην τὴν παρ. μου εἰς εκ. τ. ημ. The sense of the παραθήκην is obscure, and variously interpreted, even by the antients. Thus Theophyl. first explains it τὴν πίστιν καὶ τὸ κύριον : but then he adds, that it may signify the persons whom He had brought to Christ, or the ἀντιμισθίαν, which is said to be laid up with God for the righteous. See Col. 1, 5. and 2 Tim. 4. 8. Of these expositions the first alone deserves attention, and it has been adopted by many eminent moderns. See Rosem., Mackn., Pyle, Schleus., and Jaspis. Yet it seems too harsh; and I cannot but prefer the interpretation of those (as Whitby, Benson, Fessel, Bos, Capell, Krebs, and Slade) who understand it of the soul. So Benson: “I suffer, and am in near prospect of a violent death; but I am not ashamed. For I know very well whom I have trusted with my soul. And am firmly persuaded that he is able to keep that depositum of mine, and to restore it safe unto me, in the judgment of the great day.” It is truly remarked by Slade, that the phrase τὴν παραθήκην μου, more usually signifies, “what I have deposited with another,” than, “what another has deposited with me.” Accordingly, in ver. 14. and 1 Tim. 6, 20, it is τὴν παρακαταβήκην φολάξων, and not τὴν παρακαταβήκην σου. And further, since the Apostle there speaks of Timothy keeping the deposit which was entrusted to him, it is fair to presume, that since God is here spoken of as keeping the deposit, it means the deposit entrusted to Him. Thus 1 Pet. 4, 19. ὁς πιστὰς ἐκτείσθησαν τὰς ψυχὰς ἐκςάνων.

The expression “that day,” is often used, as here, κατ’ ἐξοχήν, to denote the day of judgment. And
this idiom (as Heinr. observes) arose from its being the subject of daily conversation among the Christians of that age.

18. ὑποτύπωσιν—Ἰησοῦ. Now follow some exhortations, first a more general one, founded on the excellence of the religion itself, and then some more special ones. On ὑποτυπ. see the note on 1 Tim. 1, 16. The construction of the whole verse is thus laid down by Rosenm.: ὑποτύπωσιν τῶν ὑγιεῖντων λόγων, ἐν παρ’ ἐμοὶ ἤκουσας ἔχε ἐν πίστει καὶ ἁγίᾳ. And he renders: “Summam doctrinarum saluberrimarum, quas edoctus es a me, retine cum fide et charitate, quæ huic doctrinæ Christi conformis est.” On ὑ. λογ. see the note on 1 Tim. 1, 10. and 6, 3. “He was to hold fast (observes Benson) even the form of sound words, which he had received from the Apostle, not only in faith, or with fidelity; but with love and charity towards all honest minds; though they might not have so much knowledge as he had; or might differ from him in some particulars.”

14. τὴν καλὴν παρακαταθήκην—ἡμῖν. The same sentiment, in other words. By the παρακατ. must be understood the deposit of sound Gospel doctrine committed to him by Paul. The sense of διὰ πνεύματος ἁγίου, is strangely lowered by some moderns from Benson downwards, who interpret it, “a holy disposition:” which is harsh and unsuitable to the context; and though Benson refers to supra ver. 5. and Col. 3, 16., yet neither passage has any such sense. (See the notes there.) I cannot but acquiesce in the antient and common interpretation, “by the aid of the Holy Spirit, and not by human strength only.”

15. ὅδες τούτο—᾿Ασία. After these premises, the Apostle proposes to him examples, partly for warning and partly for imitation. (Heinr.) The ὅδες τούτο ὅτι, is rendered by Rosenm. puto scire te. But the τούτο, used in conjunction with the ὅτι, is, by no means without force, Angl. This you know, that,
&c. Ἀπεστράφησαν does not so much mean have abandoned the religion, as, are alienated from me, as it should seem, from a cowardly fear of participating in his persecution. By Asia is supposed to be meant Ephesus, and the vicinity. But it must at least denote the whole of Ionia, of which Ephesus was the capital. And so it is taken at Acts 16, 6., and many other passages adduced by Schleus., who observes, that Strabo, L. 14. applies this name to Ionia only.

The πάντες may be taken popularly for permulti, in a manner all. Ἡμί is for ἐξ ἡμί. Of Phygelius and Hermogenes nothing certain is known. Ecclesiastical tradition, however, affords some information.

16. δὲν ἔλεος—οὐκ. A brief mode of expression for, “this did not Onesiphorus, whose family may the Lord, &c. Ἔλεος, “beneficium:” for according to the Scriptural usage God’s benefits are called his mercies, to hint our unworthiness of them. This Onesiphorus, Rosenm. thinks was a freedman, and from what the Apostle says at 4, 19., was then dead. Or, as Benson observes, the Apostle knew he was not then at Ephesus.

Ἀνέψυξέ. See the note on Col. 4, 11. The metaphor, Rosenm. thinks, is derived from those who are overcome with thirst; but I should rather think heat. It seems to properly signify, “bring a person to life again (ἀνα) who is fainting with heat by fanning him. And so (I find) Heinr.

16. τὴν ἀλυσίν μου οὐκ ἐπηρῴθη, “He was not ashamed of my chain.” A figurative expression for, “he was not ashamed of me a prisoner.” Rosenm. cites Cicero in Lælio: “quām graves, quàm difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! ad quas non est facile inventus qui descendat.” The same sentiment occurs more than once in the Psalms.

17, 18. γενόμενος ἐν Ρώμη, “when he was in Rome;” whither business would often bring the inhabitants of so commercial a city as Ephesus.
Theophyl. renders: *ει μόνον οὐκ ἔφυγε μου τὴν συντριφώσας, ἄλλα καὶ ἐπεξήγησέ με, καὶ εὑρέθη ὑπεράπελος καὶ πιστεύον. The words Δόθη—ἡμέρα are parenthetical. Εὑρέθη signifies to obtain. Ἐλεος acceptance and salvation. Ἐνέκειν ἡμέρα, the day of judgment; as supra, ver. 12. The repetition of Κυρίῳ instead of αὐτῷ, is regarded by Rosem. as a Hebraism. And he compares Joh. 11, 22. and Susan. 55. So Theophyl. and many moderns. Some antients, however, and moderns, as Wetstein, take the first Κυρίῳ to denote God the Father; and the second, God the Son. And Wets. refers to Gen. 1, 27. 5, 1. 9, 6 & 16. 19, 24. 35. 1. Ex. 16, 7 & 29. 31. 9. 35. 31. 1 Kings 8, 1. 12, 21. 2 Chron. 11, 1. Num. 10, 29. If the Apostle intended this, the passage would strengthen the doctrine of the Trinity.

At δοκιμέω must be understood κατα. And δηλούντες must, from the context, refer not (as some say) to the Christians at large, but to the Apostle himself. Βέλτιον has not the comparative force, but signifies very well.

On this passage the Romanists found their practice of praying for the dead. For they infer from 4, 19. that Onesiphorus was dead. But that is very uncertain; and if it were the case, this can hardly be called a prayer. It may rather be regarded as a pious wish.

CHAP. II.

VER. 1. σὺ οὖν, τ. μ., ἐνδυναμοῦ ἐν τῇ χάριτι τῇ ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ. The same exhortation is repeated. It had already occurred, ch. 1, 6, 7, 8, 13 & 14. We may observe, however, that the Apostle has always brought it forward in different words, and under different images. (Heinr.) The οὖν is well paraphrased by Theodoret ταῦτα εἰδώς, "knowing this defection, and the dangers above adverted to." Εὖδομ., strengthen thyself. Heinr. here, comparing
Eph. 6, 10., drily remarks that this is one of those words by which constancy and firmness in retaining a new religion is denoted; as στηρίζεσθαι, Gal. 5., βεβαιώσεται, Hebr. 13, 9., &c. The χάρις both he and Rosenm. take to mean the munus Apostolicum. But nothing can be more harsh. Neither is the interpretation of Benson much better, "strengthen yourself in true Christianity." The ἐν is plainly taken for the Hebr. צ, by the means of: and the antient and common interpretation alone bears the stamp of truth. So Theophyl. (from Chrys.): μὴ μάλιστα διὰ τῆς χάριτος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐκείνην ἔχει σωκανθεμένη, δ' ἦς, &c. And Theodoret: στήθι ἀνθρώπως ὑπερείδει γὰρ σε τοῦ Κυρίου ἡ χάρις. So also Doddr.: "in humble dependence upon divine grace."

2. καὶ ἡ κοισία—ἀνθρώπως. The Commentators, antient and modern, have been not a little perplexed with the διὰ τοῦλαν μαρτύρουν. Some take it of the law and the Prophets. Others, as Theodoret, explain: ἀπέρ ἡ κοισία μου τοῦλος διδάσκοντος. So Theophyl. and Æcumen.: οὐ λάθει, ἀλλὰ μετὰ παραθήκης, τοῦλαν παρανόμων. Which is preferable to some other interpretations (as the visionary one of Mackn.), and may represent the true sense: but I am inclined to adopt that of Vatab., Beza, Est., Wolf, Rosenm., and Heinr., who think the Apostle has reference to the solemn ordination of Timothy to the episcopal office, alluded to at 1 Tim. 1, 18, 4, 14. 6, 12. 2 Tim. 1, 6., and which was, no doubt, accompanied with a public charge (for such seems to be meant by the ἡ κοισία παρ' ἐμοῦ), the substance of which he desires may be repeated to others. The witnesses were the presbyters present, and perhaps the congregation. See the notes on the above cited passages.

The metaphor in παραθήκη, is similar to that in παρακαταθήκη, supra 1, 14: 1 Pet. 4, 19. and elsewhere. The πίστοις and ἐρέοντες, &c. advert to the
two principal qualifications requisite, fidelity and fitness for teaching. So Theophyl.: διόκατος. See 1 Tim. 3, 2, and 2 Tim. 2, 24.

3. οὖν κακοπάθησον—Χριστοῦ. Here we have plainly a military metaphor. Κάλος signifies δωρικὸς. Rosenm. refers to Poll. 1, 11. The Commentators aptly compare 1 Tim. 1, 1, 18. τὴν καλὴν στρατείαν στρατεύειν, and 6, 12. τὸν καλὸν ἄγαν ἄγαν ἐγείρειν. But many are the duties of the soldier besides fighting (and such κακοπαθεῖν is often employed by the Greek Historians to denote); and when we take the admonition συγκακοπάθησον τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ, supra 1, 8. (where see the note,) in conjunction with this, we shall see that the Apostle here adverts to the labours of propagating as well as defending the Gospel. Nor can I recognise, with Heinr., an argumentatical allusion.

4. οὖδεις στρατευόμενος ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῦ βίου πραγματείαις. The στρατ. is emphatical; “No one who warreth,” &c. Ἐμπλέκεται, middle voice, entangleth himself with, engages in. The τοῦ βίου πραγ. may very well be rendered, the business of life, traffic and commutation of every kind. Τὸ βίον does not merely mean (as Heinr. explains) ad vitam tolerandam, but, in a general way, to use the words of Cicero de Offic. 2, 11., ad rem gerendam.

The fact is proved by Wetstein's citations. Thus it is said in a Novella of the Civilians, “indigna est et pudenda armato viro negotiatio. And so Ambros


* * *
2 TIMOTHY, CHAP. II.

305
de Offic. 1, 36. Is qui imperatorii militat, á suspex-
tonibus litium, actu foresium negotiorum, vendi-
tione mercium prohibetur.*

The argument (Rosenm. observes) drawn from a
secular warfare is, à fortiori, applicable to the spiri-
tual. Besides, if (as we learn from Acts 6, 5.) "it
was not reasonable ministers should leave the work
of God, and serve tables," how much less so for them
to be engaged in far less justifiable pursuits! Deeply
it is to be lamented that there should be any indivi-
duals amongst our own body so far absorbed in se-
cular occupations, and engrossed in ignoble pursuits
(see Joseph. 127, 32—42. and 1286.) as to possess
little leisure, and less inclination, to prosecute those
professional studies which can alone enable them
"rightly to divide the word of truth," or successfully
"to contend for the faith once delivered to the
saints."

4. ἵνα τῷ στραταλογήσωντι ἀφέσῃ, "that he may
approve himself unto," &c. The στραταλογ. signi-
fies literally the person who enlisted him, i. e. the
Imperator, or Dux. The application is obvious. It
is not, however, necessary, with Heinr., to consider
Paul as the στρατ., but Jesus Christ. For soldiers,
though enlisted by any officer, are only enlisted in
the name of the commander in chief, or monarch with
whom their engagement is really made.

5. ἔδω δὲ καὶ ἄλλῃ—ἀθλῆσῃ. On the military allu-
sion the Apostle engrains an agonistical metaphor.
The sense is: "Thus also, if any one contend, or be
an athlete, he does not gain the prize, unless he con-
tend in the regular way." The νομίμος (I conceive)
refers not only to the laws regulating the mode in
which the candidates should contest, but also the
rules laid down, and enforced by the trainers, with-
out the observance of which there was no chance of

* Arian. Epict. 3, 93. ὡς καὶ παρατάσει, μητειν唇τανταν
ἐναὶ δεῖ, ὅλον πρὸς τῇ διακονίᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ—οὐ προσδελεμένον καθή-
κονων ἰδωτικός, οὐδὲ ἐμπεπλεγμένον σχέσεων.
gaining the prize.* This is especially illustrated from the Classical writers from Grot. and Wets. Thus Galen: εἰ νόμιμος ἀθλοῦτες. Arrian. Epict. 3, 16. εἰ νόμιμος ἡθλησας. The words νόμιμος and νομῖ-

* So Theophyl.: οὐκ εἶν γὰρ τὸν ἀγὼν εἰσελθῃ, ἀρετὴ τοῦτο οὐδὲ

† "The inhabitants of Judaea spent much of their time in the
cultivation of corn, olives, and vines, and lived much in the open
air; hence (it should seem) the frequent allusions of the sacred
writers to rural scenery and rural occupation." (Dr. Maltby in his
Notes to his Second Volume of Sermons.)
purpose to remind Timothy that the labour of the husbandman must precede the harvest.

7. νόει—πᾶσιν. These examples the Apostle follows up with earnest admonition, and affectionate wish and prayer.

The reading διότε, put by Griesb. nearly on a footing with the textual one, is a mere emendation from some who stumbled at the γὰρ, which, however, may be regarded as almost pleonastic. Wolf has satisfactorily shown that that reading is indefensible.

7. ἐν πᾶσιν "in all things;" both words and works. So OEcumen. Σίνεσιν, spiritual understanding.

8. μμημόνευε—εὐαγγέλιον μου. This seems to be a continuation of the above admonition at νοει ἀ λέγω; (the διόν—πᾶσιν being, in some measure, parenthetical); by the use of other arguments, namely, derived from the resurrection of Christ, &c. The words are well paraphrased by Rosenm. : "If tribulations befall me or thee, remember that Jesus Christ who suffered an ignominious death, was raised again by God to a glorious life. Such will be our case if we remain steadfast and undaunted."

8. κατὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον μου, "according to the Gospel taught you by me;" as contrasted with that of the Judaizers. See Benson. 'Εν ὧ κακοπαθω, "in the cause of which I labour, travail, and encounter peril." For κακ. must be taken in the same extent of signification as supra ver. 3. Grot. thinks the word also includes the idea of patient endurance. Μέχρι δεσμῶν, "Said exaggeranter (observes Rosenm.) since this confinement was the φολακὴ δέσμως." But that (as I have shown on the Acts) is a point very undetermined. The word, however, was often applied to any imprisonment, whether in fetters or not, Ως, "as if I were."

The turn at ἀλλ' ὁ λόγος τῶν Θεοῦ ὁ δέσμος is very skilful, and would not have been unworthy of Demosthenes himself. Rosenm. paraphrases: "it will always be propagated, though I am in bonds." And
so Wolf. But the meaning must rather be: "the word of God, as regards me." And so Theodoret. The other sense, however, may be included. Schliting and Benson have alone seen the scope of the words, namely, "that is my comfort and your's."

10. διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὑπομένω. The διὰ τοῦτο is by some referred to τὸ εὐαγγέλιον; by others, to οὐ δέδεται; q. d. "in order that this should not be bound I bear all things." Benson interprets: "as the Gospel is at liberty." Others otherwise. But perhaps it merely answers to the Hebr. מִלָּה, which has sometimes little perceptible meaning, as seems to be the case with the διὰ τοῦτο; for the sense is complete without it. There may, however, be included an elliptical force, to be thus supplied: "And why do I bear all things? For this, namely, for the elect's sake, &c. Rosenm. supposes an asyndeton, and supplies καὶ at 1 Cor. 11, 10. I would point thus: Διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὑπομενῶ, διὰ, &c. Rosenm. paraphrases: "omnia sustineo: quia nempe confido, Christum mihi vincto etiam adfuturum, caussam meam tuiturum, et me, ipsius gratia patientem, honoribus, præmiis atque splendori sic decoraturum esse, ut me perpersionis pudere aut pœnitere non possit." But this cannot (I think) be the sense intended. For (as Theophyl. observes) the Apostle means to say that he suffers this not so much for himself, as for the salvation of others. And so Ὅεκumen. "Ἐν Χ., by Christ. Ἔπετα δόξης αἰωνίου, "together with eternal glory." Rosenm., strangely, interprets the words, as if they related to the present advantages only of the Gospel; which the μετὰ δόξης αἰων. forbids. So Theophyl.: οὐ μᾶλλον ηνα σωθῶσιν, ἀλλὰ τὸ μείζων, ἴνα καὶ δοξασθῶσι μεθ' ημῶν αἰωνίως.

By the τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς the best antient and modern Interpreters are agreed is meant, all faithful Christians, not the Gentile Christians only, as Benson supposes. Though it should seem that the Apostle did not mean to include the Judaizers, since they were
not faithful, and therefore not elect. The καὶ αὐτὸν (which is strangely misunderstood by some) simply means, they as well as myself.

11. πιστὸς—συζησόμεν. The article here stands for the pronoun demonstrative, q. d. this is a saying of undoubted certainty (a formula occurring also at 1 Tim. 1 15. 3, 1. 4, 9.), this which follows: for it does not relate (as Heinr. fancies) to what preceded. The assurance was meant to silence their doubts, and strengthen their resolution to encounter persecution. ἠναπεθάνομεν, "die martyrs as he died." Ἡμῖν—συζησόμεν, "enjoy life and happiness with him." In the clause εἴ ὑπομένομεν, καὶ συμβασιλεύσομεν there is a fine climax. On the συμβ. see Rom. 5, 17. and the note there. Heinr. compares Epict. Enchirid. c. 21. οὐ μᾶλλον συμπότης τῶν θεῶν ἐσθ, ἀλλὰ καὶ συναρχῶν. On ἀφ. see the note on 1 Tim. 5, 8. The sense is obvious.

13. εἴ ἀπιστοῦμεν—δύναται. The sense of these words is somewhat obscure, partly from brevity, and partly from the construction being adapted rather to the antithesis, than to the sentiment. It hinges on the words ἀπιστοῦμεν and ἀρνήσασθαι οὐ δύναται. The antients interpret: "Whether we believe or disbelieve his resurrection and Messiahship, Christ will be true, and the same will gain nothing by our belief, nor lose any thing by our disbelief." And so many moderns. But this seems scarcely an apposite sense, and does not arise naturally out of the words. As the ἀπιστ. has πιστ. corresponding to it, I agree with the best modern Commentators, that it must denote failing in our fidelity to Christ; which may be (as Benson says) "by denying the Christian religion, or rejecting it; by corrupting it, or mingling another doctrine with it; or by living unworthy of it. If we should prove unfaithful, any of these ways, yet Christ is faithful, and must disown us, as none of his disciples." The unfaithfulness here spoken of seems to have been denying the Christian religion, in the time of persecution, in order to avoid suffering. See
Dodd. The above interpretation is ably supported by Rosenm. and Heirn., and is, undoubtedly, the true one. "By cannot deny himself (observes Rosenm.) is meant, cannot act contrary to his nature, which is altogether veracious, cannot deny that he is Christ, and that what he has taught us is true." Consequently, he can appoint no other ἀντιδοσις, retribution, whether for good or evil, than his declarations authorize us to expect.

14. ταύτα ὑπομίμησε—ἀκούντων, "of these things remind the teachers committed to your superintendence." Benson thinks that by these are meant the Judaisers. Be that as it may, it appears, by the words following, that teachers are meant. And so Est. and Rosenm. On διαμαρτυρόμενος ἐνώπιον τοῦ κύρου see 1 Tim., 5, 21., and the note. And on λαγομαχεῖν see 1 Tim., 6, 4. At ἐκκαταστροφῇ the ἄλλα is omitted, by asyndeton. The sense of the rest is obvious.

15. στοιχασθο—ἀληθείας.

After having shown what preachers of God's word ought not to be, the Apostle shows what they ought to be. In the present weighty admonition the nature of the metaphor used by the Apostle has been a matter of some doubt with the Commentators. Many moderns recognize, in the ὀφθαλμοῦρα, an allusion to the Jewish Priests cutting or dividing a sacrifice into its proper parts; or to the scribes dividing the Law into sections (see Benson and Doddr.): or to a carver distributing the meat to the guests; or, again, to a steward dealing out the articles committed to his management. But all these opinions seem destitute of any authority. The most popular interpretation, for the last century, and one which carries the greatest semblance of truth, is that of Greg. Nazienz., ably supported by Elsner, Obs. 2, 311., Wets., in loc., and many others. It is, they say, a metaphor taken from those who proceed by a direct road, leaving crooked and winding paths: for, in the Greek language, the act of proceeding directly is called τεῖμεν ὄδον, or κελεύουσι εἰδεῖν, and, in the Latin, viam secure. But there are two reasons which prevent me from acceding to this interpretation. In the first place, it drops the idea of ἐγγαρίς. But it is well known that ἐγγαρίς is, by the writers of antiquity, peculiarly applied to the labours of husbandry; and it will readily occur to any one, that men engaged in agriculture are, in our own tongue, called labourers; while the term workmen is used, with greater variety and extent, of artisans. My second reason is this: The explanation in question does not sufficiently unfold that part of the compound word ὀφθαλμοῦρα,
which imports the act of cutting, or dividing; and which leads me to think that the Apostle had in view the act of ploughing, when the furrows are made straight.*

Most of the above statement is derived from an Episcopal Visitation Sermon, by me, published many years ago by Messrs. Rivington, and to the copious notes on which I refer for further details, only observing, that the interpretation is supported by the authority of Chrysostom and Theodoret.

16. τὰς δὲ βεβηλοὺς κενοφωνίας περιτοστάτο. With this we may compare the ἐκτεταμένος τὰς βεβηλοὺς κενοφωνίας of 1 Tim., 6, 20., the τοὺς δὲ βεβηλοὺς καὶ γρααδεῖς μῦδους παραιτοῦ of 1 Tim., 4, 7. (where see the note), and the μαραθὲς σημαινεῖ παραιτοῦ, infra, ver. 23. See also 8, 9. The verb περιτοστάσατε signifies to keep oneself aloof from, avoid, literally, by running round (περί) a pillar, or any other object. See the Classical citations of Kypke and Wets.

At προκοψ. (a term used both in a bad, and good sense), the construction requires us to understand the βεβηλοὶ κενοφωνίαι, which is taken by the Commentators as put, by the πρὸς τὸ σημαίνειν, for the persons so acting. But it rather seems to mean the use of such sophisms, &c., which, in Christians, and especially Christian teachers, may very well be called ἀσεβείας; since the holding and the promulgating of such is inconsistent with our bounden duty to God, and our Lord Jesus Christ, to honour him with our body and with our spirit, which are God's, to submit our imaginations, as well as regulate our actions, by the will of Him who worketh all in all.

The κενοφων. Chrys. explains by καινοτομ. In which I am not prepared to agree with him: and yet I cannot but think that, in many respects, as regards the Theology of a neighbouring country, the two words are too often convertible terms: and I would to God that those to whom this whole passage may be so fairly applied, would seriously reflect on the consequences of such unbounded speculation,

* To which purpose there is an interesting passage in Hesiod Op. 41—3. (on ploughing straight) "Οὐ εὖ ἐργαν μελητών ἱθείς οὐλαξ' ἐλαύνει Μήκετε παραίνων μεθ' ὁμήλίκας, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ἐργαθείς ὑμοῦ ἔχων. See also Theocrit. Id. 10., init.
and "turn from these vanities to serve the living God."

17. καὶ ὁ λόγος αὐτῶν ὁς γάγγραμα νομὴν ἔξει. The γάγγρα, Rosenm. observes, is not the same as the cancer, but something very like it. Castell., in his Lex. Med., calls it an incipient mortification, by some called St. Anthony's fire. So Jaspis: "Morbus est, quo pars quaedam corporis, vi inflammationis laborans, ita corrupta est, ut, nisi mature et opportunè auxilium feratur, malum, latius in dies se diffundens, vi venenī sui totum corpus cariè arrodat ac perdat."

The νομὴν ἔξει is a peculiar phrase, with which the Commentators compare νομὴν ποιεσθαι, and λαμβάνειν, and that for νεκρεσθαι and its compounds. So the Vulg. serpit. But it should seem that ἔξει signifies carries with it. Νομὴ, like νεκρεσθαι, is used of such putrifying sores as communicate corruption to the parts adjacent. One may compare a similar passage of Acts 4, 17., where, speaking metaphorically of a supposed false and pernicious opinion, it is said: ἵνα μὴ ἐπὶ πλειον διανεμηθῇ, Rosenm. cites from Plut. (respecting the feigned praises of adulators), γαγγραίνας καὶ καρκινάματα. The moral application is obvious.

18. περὶ τὴν ἀληθείαν ἡστόχθαν. So 1 Tim., 6, 21., περὶ τὴν πίστιν ἡστ. (where see the note), and 1 Tim., 4, 5., τὰς ἀληθείας ἀποτερείσθαι. On the nature of the opinions so described no certainty can be attained: and the opinions of Commentators are, as usual, various. Most think that these were persons who held that the resurrection preached by Jesus was purely a metaphorical and spiritual one, and that that was past; that virtue was its own reward in this life, and all that it could expect: for, as Sadducees and Materialists, by denying the resurrection of the body, they denied all future existence. (See the instructive note of Mackn.) On the other hand, Benson, and most recent Commentators, suppose their opinions to have been much the same with those of Marcion and the Gnostics, as stated by
Epiphanius. Hæres. 42., “non carnis sed animæ resurrectionem esse credendam.” And Benson thinks that Marcion believed in the separate existence of the soul. But such could not be the opinion of Hymeneus and Philetus; for, according to the Apostle, they held that there was only one resurrection, and that past. They, therefore, evidently thought it the same with baptismal regeneration. Marcion seems to have maintained two resurrections, one present and figurative; the other future and real, namely, of the soul; whereas, by the τὴν ἀναστ., it is implied that Hymeneus and Philetus held but one.

At ἀναπέσεως, Pricæus observes, there is a metaphor taken from undermining any building, in conformity with which there is added ὁ στεφεδὸς θεμέλιος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίκεν.

19. ὁ μέντοι στεφεδὸς θεμέλιος ἐστίκεν.

This is a passage of no ordinary difficulty, on which the opinions of Commentators are very various. The most favourite one, for the last half century is, that as σφαγις often denotes an inscription, so it may here be used in allusion to the custom of engraving on a slab deposited at the foundation of a building, indicating the purpose of its erection. Thus, by θεμελ., they understand the religion which has God for its author, the chief purposes of which are adverted to in the two sentences following. Thus Heinr. renders: “Sed licet labentes nonnullorum animos seducant, ipsum tamen religionis fundamentum reveillere requirunt.” And he compares Matt. 16, 18. He then adds: “Et h. 1. religionem sitit ut edificium, seu templum, solidissimè fundatum, litterisque majusculis sententìa quadam breviori inscriptum.” Jaspis observes, that σφαγις is, properly, the fundamental stone; and that such had inscriptions, appears from Apoc. 21, 14. So Theophyl.: ἔχων ὀσανευλίθος τε γράμματα τίνα καὶ γυμνάσματα ἐγκεκολμένα αὐτῷ δι’ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων, καὶ αὐτῷ ἐφαρμόζοντα, τό,”Εγνώ κύριος, καὶ τά ἔξις. Abp. Tillotson and Benson take θεμέλιος to mean a covenant. But that is devoid of authority, and little agreeable to the context. Slade and Valpy adopt the interpretation of Wells: “Nevertheless, the foundation of God, i.e. the fundamental doctrine of the resurrection, whereon principally God has designed the truth of the Gospel to be built, standeth sure and firm, having this seal, i.e. being confirmed after the same way as God confirmed the authority of Moses and Aaron against the gain-saying of Korah and his companions, namely, when in reply to Korah, Moses answered, Numb. 16, 5., “The Lord knoweth them that are his;” and when he said to the congregation of Israel, in reference to Korah, &c. Numb. 16, 36. “Depart from the tents of these wicked men.” But this
seems very harsh as respects the έγνω—Χριστοῦ. Theodoret paraphrases thus: παρασκευάζαω οὐ δύναται τὴν τῆς ἀληθείας κρυπταδίαν ὁ Θεός γὰρ τούτων τέθηκε τὸν θεμέλιον σφαγίας δὲ τοῦ θεμέλιον, τῆς ἀναστάσεως ἡ ἐκκλησία. Perhaps the interpretation first mentioned may be united with this; q. d. “The main fabric itself, and especially that fundamental doctrine of the resurrection, standeth firm.” And then what is added may be understood of the religion, not the doctrine. And, certainly, in respect to religion, the two sentences which are supposed to be inscribed upon it, contain matter for serious meditation, and constant recollection to all its professors. 1st., έγνω κ. τοὺς θναταίς αὐτοῖς, “The Lord knoweth who are really his.” See Joh. 13, 18., Neh. 1, 17., Num. 16, 5. 2nd., Ἀποστῆξον, &c., “Let every professor of the Christian religion depart from iniquity.” See Whitby and Benson. This should, therefore, seem directed against those false teachers who, though holding doctrines subversive of the religion of God, yet professed to be his faithful worshippers; and though professing a religion which was introduced to purify men from iniquity, yet were too little careful to observe it in their actions.

20. ἐν μεγάλῃ—εἰς ἄτιμλαν. This passage partakes of the difficulty which envelops the preceding, chiefly because the application of the similitude is wanting; as Rom. 5, 12., and elsewhere. Hence Commentators differ in opinion. The antients took the great house to be the world, and the words meant to reply to the enquiry. “Why does God permit evil men to be in the world.” But this is little agreeable to the context. The best modern Commentators (and even some antients) think that it must mean the Church. Yet they are not agreed whether by the vessels are meant Christians in general, or Ministers. The former opinion is supported by most Commentators. (See Benson, Rosenm., and Heinr.) The latter, by Mackn., Jaspis, and others; and, indeed, it seems most agreeable to the context: but perhaps it may be included in the former.

21. ἐὰν οὖν τις ἐκκαθάρῃ ἑαυτὸν ἀπὸ τούτων, &c., “If a man keep himself pure from the contamination of bad men, or false teachers, he will be a vessel pure and fit for the master’s use, prepared for every good work,” i.e. he will be a faithful Christian and a good teacher. The εἰς πᾶν, &c. is exegetical of εὖχρηστον τῷ δεσπότῃ. It is unnecessary to add more. The most apposite Classical passage here adduced is

22. τὰς δὲ νεωτερικὰς ἐπιθυμίας φεύγε. The νεωτ. ἐπιθυμίας are commonly explained of fornication, or at least sensuality. And Wets. adduces many examples of cupiditates adolescentiae: and he cites Philo 2, 84. μερακιωθεὶς ἐπιθυμίας. Yet considering the extreme temperance, nay abstinence, practised by Timothy, and the nature of the antithetical terms, this would be quite foreign to the purpose. Others, as Salmas. and Schliting., interpret it of a rage for novelty, such as is often found in young men. But this is destitute of authority, and is little agreeable to the context. Others, as Loesn. and Schleus., interpret it vehement, heady. But not to say that the examples they adduce rather relate to νεωτερικὰς, this is too limited a sense. Upon the whole, I prefer, with Wolf, Doddr., Rosenm., and Heinr., taking μερακιωθεὶς in the common and most general signification, youthful, thereby understanding all those hot and heady passions which hurry young men into follies and vices. Considering, too, the somewhat mature age (thirty-eight) to which Timothy had now arrived, cum (to use the words of Cicero) adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, and the nature of the opposite terms, the expression must (I think) be taken of a rash, violent, heady, contentious spirit, pride, ambition, &c. And let it be remarked, that this Epistle, as well as the last, was intended for other ministers as well as Timothy.

Δικαιοσύνη and πίστις are best explained virtue and fidelity. The ἀγάφην denotes that loving disposition which was to be cultivated towards both Christians and Heathens. For it may also refer to the latter. To these he adds εἰρήνη—καφῆλας, which, from ver. 23 & 25., seem mentioned in order to check any spirit of harshness towards some who, though differing in opinion with him and most Christians upon certain questions of no fundamental import-
ance, yet were sincerely pious Christians. Such is admitted to be the sense of the τῶν ἑπικαλουμένων τῶν Κύριου εἰς καθαράς καρδίας, with which I would compare Soph. Καὶ Διόδ. Col. 4, 87. καλοὶ καὶ ἐπικαλοῦμεν 
ἐξ ἐμπενὸν στέρνων δὲ προσκυνοῦν τὸν ιερότητα, where the 
Schol. explains: μή ἐξ ἐπιτολῆς, ἀλλ' ἐνδιαθέτει. See 
also 1 Sam. 1, 5.

23. τὰς δὲ μαρὰς—μάχας. Compare 1 Tim. 1, 4. 
& 6, 4. Μαρὰς καὶ ἀπαθεῖτως, contributing nothing 
to true religion or real happiness. So Theophyl.: 
αὐτὰ κατὰ φιλοτιμίαν, καὶ οὐ κατὰ τινα χρείαν γινομένα 
διαλέγεται. Compare Prov. 5, 28. Μάχας, stringes. 
See Tit. 3, 9.

24. δουλῶν δὲ Κυρίου—ἀνεξίκακον. The antient and 
best modern Commentators take the δοῦλον 
Κυρίου to mean a Christian minister; an appellation often 
given by the Apostles to themselves and other 
teachers, and (as I have shown) used even among 
the Heathens. So Pausan. 10, 32, 8. med.

Οὐ δὲ μάχασθαι, "must not be disputatious 
and quarrelsome," either in his public teaching, or 
private discourse. Compare Tit. 3, 2. and Matt. 
12, 19. Διδακτικῶν. See the note on 1 Tim. 3, 2. 
It should seem to have both the active and passive 
sense, apt to teach, docibilis, and ready to be taught, 
as opposed to an overbearing, disputatious spirit: 
and this is confirmed by the next verse. Ἀνεξίκακον, 
"patient of injuries." So Hierocl., cited by Wets.: 
πρὸς τὴν ἀφίστην φίλων τῷμησιν, καὶ τὴν ἐθλοτον ἀπό- 
θεσιν, καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἑκ. μεταμελείας αὐτῶν μετανάκλησιν 
πελιστα συμβάλλεται τὸ ἑρνέτερον ἀνεξίκακον, καὶ περὶ 
μηδέν ἐν τοῖς φίλων μικρολογούμενοι, μηδὲ ἔξετα-
τικῶν πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν, ἀλλ' ὅσον οἰοντε ὑπομονητικῶν. 
See Sap. 2, 18. In this context it must denote to-
lerant of the petulant expressions which may be ex-
pected from opposite disputants; agreeably to our 
Lord's direction, Matt. 20, 26. So Aristides 9, 360. 
says of Themistocles ὦτα παῦσα χαίδευσ' ἐν 
τῶν τρόπων (affable and easy) καὶ ψηλὸν 
θεάμανον.

25. ἐν πραγματικά μαθεύοντα τοὺς ἀντιδιατιθεμένους,
"in meekness setting right and instructing the opponents." Theodoret explains: φέρων αὐτῶν μακροθυμίας τὸς ἀντίδεσεις. But ἀντιδιατίθ., has no particular reference to oppositions of argument. It signifies, in a general way, to be contrary minded. Thus some MSS. read (e glossa) ἀντικειμένους; as 1 Tim. 5, 4. Compare 1 Tim. 6, 11. It is truly remarked by Theophyl.: Μετὰ θρασύτητος γὰρ καὶ μάχης ὥσιν ἀν τι τῶν κρησίμων διωχεῖ vel. συνιδεῖν ἡ ψυχή, διότι τῶν μελ· λοντά τι τῶν κρησίμων μαθεῖν, χρή πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ἦδεως ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν διδάκτονα. Πῶς δὲ ἂν ἦδεως ἔχων πρὸς τὸν θρασυνύμων καὶ ὑβρίζοντα;

At μέπτετε διὰ, &c. there is an ellipsis, like μήπως, Rom. 11, 21. "(trying) whether God may give," &c. Εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς ἀληθείας, "so that they may acknowledge the truth they now reject." The Apostle, however, hints at the danger of their error by making it need repentance, and that to be effected principally by God. So Acts 11, 18. τῶν ἐγνευμὸν ὁ Θεὸς τὴν μετανοιάν ἐδωκέν εἰς ἔσην.

26. καὶ ἀνανήψωσιν—θέλημα.

This is one of those passages in which it is easy to see the general sense, but difficult to determine it in specie. Hence the variety of opinions. As to the clause ἀνανήψωσιν—παγίδος, that involves no serious difficulty. It is only necessary to consider it as a blending together of two metaphors, and as representing two clauses (and so the Syr.); 1st. awaken from the deep sleep, and become sober from the inebriation of diabolical error; 2dly, to rise, disengage oneself from a snare. Νηφεῖν and ἀνανήψεσαι signify, 1st, to awake from a deep sleep; 2dly, to become sober from inebriation; 3dly, to come to a right mind.* But to proceed to the second clause, ἔσωμην ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ ἐκεῖνον θέλημα, here the diversity of opinions appears. The question (I conceive) is, to whom is the pronoun, and consequently the verb ἔσωμην to be referred? To the more remote antecedent ὁ Θεὸς, of whom the ἔσωμην must be understood,

* Of these senses examples are adduced by the Commentators, to which I add others of the third signification from Liban. Orat. 772. ἀνανήψας καὶ τῶν νοῶν εἰς ταυτόν συλλεξάμενος, where there is a similar confusion of two phrases. Oraculum Delph. ap. Suid. Διογένης νῆσας αἰσχρᾶς κατακαύστηκα ὀργῆς. Orac. Syb. p. 33. Galei. Κἂν ἀλλ’ ἐκνήμαι καὶ σώφρονα πρὸς νοῦν ἐλαθεῖν. See also Joseph. 1036, 4. and Cebes p. 16. The Commentators adduce no example of a confusion of the two metaphors; which, however, is not unfrequent in St. Paul. See Heb. 3, 13,
say most antients and many moderns, as H. Steph., Kypke, Michaeis, and Menoch. This interpretation seems to have arisen from their stumbling at the doctrine supposed to be involved in the words. So Camerar.: "Dictu sanè est horribile." But I apprehend that as the ἐξ. must have reference to the same noun as ταγιδίων; and as that is also connected with τοῦ Διαβόλου, so must this. And in this the antients and most eminent moderns, as E. V., Grot., Rosenm., Heinr., Wets., and Jaspis agree. As to the doctrine, there is nothing in it more horrible than what is elsewhere found in the New Testament, of the influence of the Devil in entangling men in error, keeping them so, and lulling them in the deep sleep of ignorance and security, &c. As to the αὑτῷ and ἐκείνου, as used of the same, this is a common variation, on which see Scultet ap. Crit. Sacr.*

CHAP. III.

VERSE 1. With this and the following verse compare 1 Tim. c. 4. ἐν ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις. So 1 Tim. 4, 1. ἐν υστεροῖς καιροῖς, where see the note, to which I add a passage from Æschyl. Ag. 1656. Blomf. ἐν υστεραισὶν ἡμέραις, where the learned Editor compares Soph. Τε. 541. ἐν υστερῷ χρόνῳ. He might have added that the phrase often occurs, and in this sense, (namely, at some future time,) in Thucyd. Ἐστῆσωμαι, will be at hand, arrive. So 2 Thess. 2, 2. αἰών ὅτι ἐνέστηκεν ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ Κυρίου. Sometimes αὐτῷ is used nearly in the same sense. Χαλεπός is explained by Theophyl. πᾶν τοιχωροί. And he ob-

* I must not omit to mention a method of interpretation, originally proposed by Beza, Hamm, and Wells, and since adopted by Slade and Valpy, by which the αὑτῷ is referred to διαβόλου, and the ἐκείνων to ὁ Θεός. The passage is thus construed and interpreted: καὶ ἐξουργημένοι ἐν αὐτῷ, ἀνακινησεῖν ἐκ τῆς τοῦ διαβόλου παγίδος εἰς τὸ ἐκείνον θέλημα, "that they may recover themselves to his will out of the snare of the Devil, who have been taken captive by him." But the scholarship of these Commentators might have shown them that so violent a construction is utterly inadmissible; and their good sense ought to have suggested to them how little necessary it was to resort to any such device.

Wets. ingeniously paraphrases the whole thus: "Capiti a servo ministro Evangelia, Luc. 5, 10. ut serventur et faciant voluntatem Dei. Heb. 13, 21. Ex iaqueis diabolii, in quibus peritur erant, extricantur a servo Domini, et transferuntur in alium status, ut voluntatem Dei deinceps faciant."
serves that this is a popular idiom. The Commentators compare the Latin gravissima et formidolosa tempora. See Heinr.

2—S. έσονται γάρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, &c.

Here is a συναθροισμός similar to that of Auct. ad Herenn. L. 4. Cupidus, intemperans, impius in parentes, infestus in cognatos, in superiores contumax, in pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudels. The Apostle gives the reason why he had called those times γέλασμοι. He predicts that Christian virtue will degenerate, and piety be rare; for of Christians only he now speaks; and ecclesiastical history shows how speedily the prediction was accomplished. (Grot. and Rosenm.) Vitringa, in a very learned Dissert. Obs. Sacr. L. 4., proves that there was a great alteration in the face of the Christian Church between the time of Nero and Trajan, within which period he apprehends great numbers of professors to have departed from the strictness of Christian morals, as well as the purity of the faith.

Φιλαντροφία. This is properly a vox media, but, like our selfish, was generally used in malam partem, to signify rapacious, avaricious, and unfeeling. See Aristot. de Rep. 2. 5. and Nicomach. 9, 8, cited by Wets. To which I add Eurip. Med. 85. ὃς πάσα τις αὐτοῦ τῶν πέλας μᾶλλον φιλεῖ. Joseph. 116, 43. διὰ τὸ φίλει τάντας εἶναι φίλανθρωπος, and 301, 31. ἐδήλου (scil. ὁ Θεός) τὴν ἄνθρωπινον φίλον αὐτοφιλάνθρωπον ὦσαν.

The φιλάργυροι and ἀλάζονες require no explanation. (See Schleus.) But as selfishness and avarice are closely united, so, I think, the Apostle meant to join ἀλάζονες with them, in order to form a group; for it seems to denote ostentation of wealth and grandeur; and certain it is that the same gorging spirit that excites men to scrape together riches, heedless of the ruin of others, impels them to gratify their vanity by insulting those who have not equal wealth. So that ostentation, whatever shape it may assume, has ever its root in selfishness and avarice. The next word, ὑπερφάνοις, is nearly allied to ἄλαζ., and seems to form part of the same group.

Βλάσφημος, "in Deam nempe," says Rosenm. And so Theoph., who thinks there is a climax, and also Grot. But it would (I think) be nearer the truth to say in homines. See Scultet. and I Tim. 6, 4.

The next terms, γονεῖσιν ἀπειθεῖσι, ἀχάριστοι, ἁνόσιοι, ἄσταρχοι, and ἄσταρχοι, seem to form another group. For, as Theophyl. observes, he that is disobedient to parents, will be ungrateful to others. And he that is such, is ἁνόσιος, because τὴν δίκαιαν καὶ τὸ ἀφελέμενον ἄθετε. He will also be ἄσταρχος, for whom he will feel affection for if he rejects his benefactor. He will also be ἄσταρχος, for whom will he keep covenant with, if not his parent and benefactor? But the ἄσταρχος seems rather to represent that want of natural affection reciprocally between parents and children, and between near relations, which we find by the Classical writers was so prevalent in that most corrupt age. Josephus often adverts to it; and also Appian and the other Historians: not to mention the Satirists,
as Juvelal, and Homer, and Thucyd. 3, 81, gives a specimen of the surpassing brutality in the Peloponnesian war, καὶ γὰρ πάτηρ παιδά ανέστειλε. I would compare Apoll. Tyčn. Ep. 56, where he says of the Sardinians, ἣμεν δὲ ἀσπονδά καί ἀκήρυκτα καὶ ἀμελώτω, ἓ σε ἀνίερα (I would read ἀνίερα) καὶ ἂθεα, τὰ πρὸς γυναῖκα πρὸς τέκνα, τὰ πρὸς φίλους συγγενεῖς φιλόταται. When they are said to be deroid of this, it is not meant that they never had it, but that they had divested themselves of it, or suppressed it, or act in opposition to it.

Διάβολοι, calumniators. For by calumniating the good, they try to bring all down to their own level, as the best medicine for self-reproach.

Ἀκρατεύς and ἄνθρεποι seem associated. So Dodd. : "intemperate in their pleasures, fierce in their resentments." These terms, however, seem meant to denote that state of brutishness in both these respects, which is seen in the fierce tenants of the forest. Ἀφιλάγαθον is well rendered by Dodd. : "destitute of all love of goodness:" though this lingers latest in the heart of all the good feelings implanted there by the Creator. Προδόται. Here there may be a climax; since treachery has ever been considered one of the most odious of vices. As this term comes after ἀφιλάγαθον, it may mean "betraying the good," namely, their fellow Christians, as did Judas. So Theoplyh. and Ὀμυκεν. supply φιλία καὶ ἐταυπία.

4. προστετηρ. τετυφαμένοι, φιλίθρονοι μᾶλλον ἢ φιλάθεοι. There is a difficulty respecting these words which the Commentators (prudently enough) forbear to touch on. It is this. In the preceding there is a perceptible climax. But here are epithets far weaker than the preceding. Now this, I think, may be accounted for by supposing the Apostle intended these words as a separate clause, and meant by this epilogos to characterize what would be the leading traits in professed Christians (for that seems to be what is meant by φιλάθεοι), namely, a restless, heady, headlong, rash, reckless, vain, conceited spirit, and an ungovernable thirst for sensual gratifications. Considering the dissoluteness of the manners of that age, the last trait can require no illustration: and as to the second, it is nearly allied to the ἀλαζόνες and ἅτεροφαι. The first is not so easily accounted for. But those who have attentively studied the historical records of those miserable times will admit that this was one of the most distinguishing traits of the people. Many passages proving and illustrating this I remember to have read in Josephus, Appian, Dio Cass. and others. Such
it is that Thucyd., in an inimitably fine description of the manners of the Greeks in the Peloponnesian war, calls the τὸ ἐμπλήκτας ὤξον, which the Scholiast explains by μανιωδὸς. This and the τόλμα ἀλόγιστος, the Historian says, were then alone accounted bravery. Now as human nature (corrupt alas!) is the same in every age, it is no wonder that there should be many striking points of resemblance. Thus Theodoret says, that the description exactly corresponded to the manners of his own age; for, says he, τούτων κακῶν πλῆρης ὁ ἡμέτερος βλέψ, καὶ τὸ τῆς εὐσεβείας περικείμενοι πρόσχημα, τὸ τῆς τονοῦς διὰ τῶν ἔγχων κατασκευάζομεν εἴδωλον ἔρασιχρήματος γὰρ ἀντὶ φιλοθέους γεγόναμεν, καὶ τῶν παθῶν ἀσταξάμεθα τὴν δουλείαν. The term in question is well explained by Jaspis thus: "Προπετεῖς sunt homines, qui stimulis affectuum exagitati seceo impetu præcipites ad omnia feruntur, quæ ipsorum pravis blandiantur cupiditatibus et studiis, leges divinas pariter atque humanas susque deoque habent et omnia hac de re sibi licita putant. Ab hujus vitii trunco multi rami propullulant."

With the elegant paronomasia at φιληθ. and φιλοθ. Wets. compares Demoph. φιλήθον καὶ φιλόθεν τῶν αὐτῶν ἀδύνατων ἔστι, and Philo 145, 11. φιλήθον καὶ φιλοπάθη μᾶλλον ἢν φιλόθεον.

5. ἔχοντες μόρφωσιν εὐσεβείας, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν αὐτῆς ἡρμημένου. Μορφωσις denotes the outward appearance, dress, countenance, manners, voice, &c.; and so it is here taken by the Commentators. But such the persons above described would hardly have. It rather stands here for μορφή, which term often denotes a mere form, as opposed to reality, and denotes the external forms of Christianity (such as profession of its doctrines, and occasional attendance on divine worship), as opposed to internal and genuine piety. So Philo. 340, 14. (referred to by Loesn.) καὶ γὰν εἰσίν τινες τῶν ἐπιμορφαζόντων τὴν εὐσεβείαν. Rosenm. compares Tit. 1, 16. Ὡδὲ ὀμογούσιν εἰδέναι, τοίς δὲ ἔργοις ἀρνοῦνται. And he observes, that the δύναμιν vol. viii. y
The Apostle then adds, *καὶ τοῦτος ἀποτρέπον*, where Heinr. renders the *καὶ ergo.* But it may have the usual sense, as referring to the heretical teachers and others, whom the Apostle had admonished Timothy to avoid. The *τοῦτος* is for *τοιούτων:* a use often to be found in Thucyd. and the best Classical writers.

6. *ἐκ τούτων—ἄμαρτίαις.* The Apostle now enters into a more particular discussion of the above; for ver. 6 and 7 seem parenthetical. Oi *ἐνέδόντες τ. o.* This is supposed to be a metaphor taken from serpents; as Hom. II. γ. ἔδω. where the Schol. explains ὑπεστήλε. So that the term may be best rendered wind their way into, wriggle themselves into. Though the E. V. creep, and the Version of Doddr. insinuate are proper enough. No so that of Mackn., go, by which the spirit of the metaphor evaporates. Thus Theophyl. says it marks the τὸ ἀνασχέντων, τὸ ἀνελευθεροῦν, καὶ κολακικόν, καὶ ἄπατης γέμου. For an example of ἔνδ. for *εἰσδ.* Rosenm. refers to a passage of Aristophanes. I would add Athen. 254 D. κόλακές εἰσι—εἰς οὐν ἀκακόν ἀνθρώπου τρόπον Εἰσδός ἔκαςτος, ἐσθεὶς καθήμενος.

6. *αἰχμαλωστέοντες.* Rosenm. refers to Rom. 16, 18. But (as Theophyl. observes) this denotes more than ἐξαπατάντες; the notion of αἰχμαλωτ. (which is similar to our vulgar phrase, lead by the nose), supposing subjection for some end on the part of the subjector. The diminutive γυναικάρια implies (as often) contempt. Ἐσσωρ. Heinr. compares Is. 1, 4.; and Rosenm., Sallust: "flagitiis coopertis." Ἀγεσθάι and other words of cognate sense are often used of the being enslaved to vice.

As to the persons here meant, I assent to Doddr. that they were not Jews, but false Christian teachers. Whether the Romish Monks of the dark ages be meant (as some say), is uncertain. There are strong points of resemblance. And yet, long before the middle ages, we find this adverted to. So Irenæus ap Wets.: *μάλιστα περὶ γυναικὸς ἀσχολεῖται, καὶ τούτον τίς εὐπαράφους καὶ περιπορφύρους καὶ πλού-
2 TIMOTHY, CHAP. III:

... The same things, too, are proved of the Pharisees. Titus, Joseph. 753, 35. καὶ γὰρ ἂν μόρον τι Ἰουδαίων (scil. Pharisei) ἐπὶ ἀκριβῶς μεγά λοφόν τοι πάρηκαν νόμον· οί δὲ, χαίρεν γὰρ ἦν Θεὸς πρόσωπον ἀνόμως, ἔπικε τῇ γνώσει ὁμοιοπροτέρα. See also 1003, 36. Indeed this is true of every age. So Less in a Dissert. on this passage, cited by Heinr.: "Veteratores istius modi plerumque variam et mutabile semper fœminam adoriri: hujus conscientiae pro lubitu, imperare: ejusque ope familias regere integrasque respublicas, historis docet e quæ ac nostræ temporis experientia." And Jerome (cited by Menoch. and Tiren.) says that all heresies have begun to be propagated by means of women. Certainly the words have been verified of religionists whose opinions differed in toto from those of the Romanists.

6. ὠγόμενα ἐπιθυμίαις. The ἐπιθυμίαι are usually interpreted vices and sins of every kind, especially carnal lusts, in which Less and Heinr. think these false teachers indulged them, in order to make them subservient to their own purposes of every kind. But perhaps this may be more than the Apostle meant; since it is little agreeable to what follows. It rather seems to mean strong passions and feelings. Now it is well known how the exquisite sensibility of the fairer (and I may add better) sex has been, in every age, artfully worked upon by such hypocrites.

7. πάντοτε μανθάνοντα—διάμενα. If the sense assigned to the foregoing be true, this admit of easy explanation. For by such weak persons, and from such ill informed and crafty teachers truth could never be attained; much less that practical use of it which is of most importance. Heinr. (probably enough) thinks this applies chiefly to rich elderly women, who, after having past a life of sin, wished to attain something that should allay the stings of conscience, and reconcile them to themselves.

8. ἐν τρόπον—Μαγιστρῖ. These were Egyptian magicians who, as we learn from the Rabbinical writings (from whence St. Paul derived the intelligence) and some Gentile philosophers, Numinius, Archeleus, and Pliny, were priests at Memphis, and were among those who opposed their magic tricks to the
miracles of Moses. *Ἀνθρωποι—πίστιν. Compare 1 Tim. 6, 5.

9. ἀλλ’ οὖ προκόψωσιν—έγένετο. So supra, 2, 16. ἐπὶ πλείου γάρ προκόψουσιν ἀσεβείας. The phrases are the same, though not the persons. Ἐπὶ πλείου, "very far." So Theodoret: μέχρι πόλου. Ἁνοια, "ignorance and imposture." See 1 Tim. 1, 18.

10. σοὶ δὲ—ὑπομονῇ. The connection is obscure, and has been variously traced. The most natural mode may be (with Heinr.) to take the δὲ as an adversative; q. d. "Thou (on the contrary)," &c. The Apostle, however, makes this eulogium introductory to an admonition to constancy and greater zeal in defence of religion; q. d. "Thou who hast fully known—do thou continue," &c. (ver. 14.) On παρακ. see the note on 1 Tim. 4, 6. The μαυ (as Heinr. observes, is emphatic. *Ἀγωγή, manner of life, ἀναστροφή; a signification common in the Classical writers. Προθέσει scope and purpose. So the Vulg. propositum; and Theophyl., παραστήματι τῆς ψυχῆς. Wets. compares Plin. Pan. Traj. 91. ita congruens tenor vitae, ita una eademque ratio propositi postulat. Πίστει, sincerity and fidelity. *Ἀγάπη, love to Christians, nay, even Pagans. The terms μαχαιρεία and ὑπομονῇ, are by Heinr. united; and ἀγάπη being placed between, is interpreted of love to persecutors. But this is harsh. It should rather seem that μαχαιρεῖ refers to what he is to bear with from his brethren (and so, I find, Theophyl.); ὑπομονῇ, to the persecution to be endured from Jews and Pagans: on which latter particular he enlarges in the next verse.

11. τοῖς διαγνωστοῖς, τοῖς παθήμασιν. These words are put in apposition, and require something to be supplied; q. d. "(which I was called upon to endure in) the persecutions," &c. See Acts 13, 14, 45, & 50. 19, 1—6. Καὶ, and yet.

12. καὶ πάντες δὲ—διαγνωστοῦτα. "(Nay) and all," &c. Εἰ δελοντες εὐσεβῶς ἡμᾶς is for οἱ εὐσεβῶσκες. And εὐσ. ἡμᾶς ἐν Χ. I. signifies, "live with piety suitable
to the Christian faith, holily, righteously, and godly." I would compare Nicephorus, ἰδοὺ τῶν κατὰ θεὸν ἀπορμένων. Most recent Commentators, as Less, Heinr. &c., think the διωχθῆς is solely to be interpreted of those times of bitter persecution when the "little flock" was surrounded with countless multitudes of Jews and Gentiles. But this is an unwarrantable refinement; since it is, more or less, true of every age, especially when the good and evil principles are brought into collision with each other; the corruption of our nature always supplying matter. Besides, as Theophyl. observes, by the διωγμ. may be included θλίψεις and ἀδοναίς, which the righteous are called upon to bear, πειρατήρων γὰρ ἑστὶν ὁ βίος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, κατὰ τὸν Ιωβ, καὶ ἐτή στένην ὀδεύων, ἐξ ἀνάγκης θλίβεται.

18. πονηροὶ δὲ ἀνθρώποι—πλανάμενοι. Πονηροὶ, like πλάνος and ἀπατεώ, signifies a juggler, or, in a general way, an impostor or deceiver: a fit appellation for the false teachers just mentioned. Προκόπουσιν ἐπὶ τὸ χείρον, "they will go from bad to worse;" since nemo repente fit turpissimus. Πλανάμενοι κ. τ. "deceiving their devotees, and being themselves deceived by other teachers whom they follow." So most Commentators (as Rosenm,) explain. But there is something unsatisfactory in the latter part of this exposition. The scope of the Apostle (which has been little attended to) is this. In the former verse he speaks for the warning and, in some measure, the comfort of all true Christians of all ages. In the present verse he further speaks for their comfort, by checking that spirit of murmuring, which even the righteous (as David) are too apt to fall into, on comparing their own afflictions with the seeming happiness of the wicked. To which the answer is, that this world is a scene of trial; and, moreover, that the wicked do in reality deceive themselves, when they deceive others, and will suffer what they inflict. This view of the sense is supported by the
authority of Chrys., Theophyl., and Cæsarean., and has been adopted by Heinr.

There is a neat paronomasia in ἐλεαστέρες καὶ ἐλαστεύματος, of which Wetens adduces several examples in decipere and decipi. Rosenm. compares Julian: θεραπείνος ἄπωρ. To which I add Liban. Ep. 1192. θεραπεύνος αὐτὸς ἐξάγεται, and Porph. in Vita Plot. c. 16. πόλεως ἐξητάμαν καὶ αὐτὸ πολεύει. But this paronomasia was aimed at in other verbs as well as ἀπατ.

14. νῦν δὲ μὲν ἐν ὅλῃ ἐμῆς καὶ ἐμετατέθης. The Apostle follows up his censure of the false teachers by a noble epilogus, ver. 14.—fin. Compare 1 Tim. 6, 16. Δὲ, on the contrary. Grot. observes, that καὶ ἐμετατέθης is for ἐπιστ., by syllepsis. It is well rendered by Heinr.: "quæ certissimè et in firmam tuam persuasionem edoctus es." Ἐπιστ. is a stronger term than ἐμῆς. So Hesych.: ἐπισταφορία. And Theophyl. explains it: μετὰ πληροφορίας ἐμῆς. And he observes that there were two reasons given why he should hold them firmly. 1. As having learned them from Paul, nay (through his medium), from Christ himself. 2. That they were not to him a thing of yesterday, but learned by him from a child, and rooted in him. Rosenm. thinks the Apostle means to allude to the communicating the pure milk of the word, without admixtures of Gentile philosophy, or Jewish superstition: and Heinr., to his disinterestedness. But it should rather seem that he refers to himself as a divine legate, and endued with all the qualifications fitted for imparting religious knowledge.

15. καὶ ὅτι ἄρα βρέφος τὰ λεπτὸ γράμματα αἴθαν. There is here (I think) no conclusio, as some suppose. The συνάσω must be repeated, but with a slight accommodation of sense, namely, mindful. ἤλθα γράμματα, "the Scriptures of the Old Testament." By this and similar names they are called by Joseph., Philo, and others. See the note on Joh. 7, 15. and Wets. in loc. Ἀπὸ βρέφος, "from a boy." So ἐκ
παιδός and other phrases. That this instruction commenced at a very early period, nay, even at the age of five, we learn from the authority of Joseph., Philo, and the Rabbins. Σοφίσαί μοι, instruct. So Schol. on Aristoph. Nub. 380. (cited by Wets.) σοφιστάς τούς διδασκάλους νεία ὑσ τούς ἄλλους σοφι-ζοντας. Eis σωτηρίαν, "i. e. (says Theophyl.) not in deceits, sophisms, and logomachias, which would be eis ἀπάλειαν." The words διὰ πίστεως τῆς ἐν Χ. Ι. must be closely connected with σωτηρίαν. So Theophyl.: ποίαν; οὐ τίνι δὲ ἔργον, οὐ τίνι διὰ λόγον, ἀλλὰ τίνι διὰ πίστεως Ι. Χ. Ὁδηγοῦσι γὰρ αἱ ἁγίαι γραφαὶ τὴν ἀνθρώπου εἰς τὸ πιστεύειν Χριστῷ, σωτηρίαν περιποιοῦντι. Wets. paraphrases thus: "Libros V. T. nosti, qui te possunt ducere ad salutem, si jungas doctinam Christi, ad quam prophetiae in illis contentae te du-cunt." That is, "they instruct in the business of salvation to be effected by faith in Christ," i. e. by the Christian religion. For, as Rosenm. observes, the prophecies and the whole economy of the Old Testament tend to Christ, whom they prove to have been Jesus; the end of the law is Christ, the scope and sum of Scripture: wherefore our Lord and the Apostles often show the close connection of the new religion with the Old Testament. See Joh. 5, 39. Acts 17, 2 & 3, 18, 28. 28, 33. Their other uses are touched on in the next verse.

16. πῶσα γραφή—δικαιοσύνη.

On the construction, and, in some degree, the sense of these words, there has been no little difference of opinion. That an ἐστι must be supplied, is obvious; but on the place where it is to be introduced interpreters are not agreed. The antients almost universally, and the moderns up to the time of Camerar. and Grot., and most since, insert it between γραφή and θεόπνευστος. This, however, did not satisfy even some antients, who (as I find from Theophyl.) objected, "What, is all Scripture, that of the Greek Classics too, divinely inspired? No." To make the sense complete, they therefore put a comma after θεόπν. Thus the sense will be: "All inspired Scripture is also profitable." And this is adopted by Theodoret, who remarks: Τῷ διορισμῷ χρησάμενος ἀκέραιον τὰ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης σοφίας συγγράμματα. Theophyl., however, acutely removes the objection thus: "Εδεί δὲ αἰτείσθω συνειδεῖν, ὅτι εἰπὼν ἀνυ-νήρω, τὰ ἵπτα γράμματα οἶδας, λέγει νῦν, ὅτι πῶσα γραφῆ ποία;
τῆς διελέγετο, τερὶ ἦς εἶπεν, ὅτι ιερὰ· πάσα οὖν ἡ τοιαύτη, θεότης-νευτος καὶ ὁφέλιμος, πρὸς πάντα, &c. Yet all the most eminent critics, from Camer. down to Heinr. and Jaspis, adopt the construction of Theodoret, which is also supported by the authority of the Syr. and Vulg. (and also by the Pseudo Phocylid.) τῆς δὲ θεότητου σοφίας λόγος ἐστιν ἁμαρτιῶς. But though the sense may not be materially different, yet I see not how the καὶ will permit this: for to take it with Camerar., as put αἰτητικῶς, is very harsh. As a proof of which the καὶ is omitted by Clem. Alex., Theod. Mops., and other Fathers (see Griesb.), who adopt the interpretation in question. And "to make surety more sure," they bring in οἷον. But this putting in and putting out, without the authority of a single MS. (for as to Versions, they are no evidence) is most unwarrantable. It has been shown by Wolf, Guisset, and others ap. Wolf, that the καὶ admits of no tolerable exposition, except upon the common interpretation, which was satisfactorily established by Athanasius and Chrysostom; and in this, as the construction requires it, the context admits it, and the sense it yields is more determinate (for the other is but a left-handed mode), I must finally acquiesce.

On the exact sense in which the inspiration is to be understood this is no fit place to treat. Suffice it to say, that without contending for the plenary inspiration of every portion of the Old Testament (i.e. to the suggestion of the thoughts and words), yet we must suppose that such a degree of divine aid was afforded, as was necessary to accomplish the purposes intended, and secure the writer from any error of consequence: otherwise it could not be depended on for the purposes here suggested.

The διδασκαλίαν and ἐλεγχον are considered by Heinr. as forming an hendiadis. But they are better kept separately; the former signifying, "teaching us the truth, true religion;" the latter, "con- viction of the opposite error." So Theophyl.: διδασκαλεῖ εἰς δεὶ μαθῆναι, καί εἰ ἐλέγξατι δεὶ τὰ ἰδεῖν. The πρὸς ἐπανόρθωσιν signifies, "for reformation of irregularities in practice." So Polyb. v. 50. (cited by Wets.) πρὸς ἐπανόρθωσιν τοῦ ἅπαθεν βιού. With respect to the πρὸς παιδείαν τὴν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, it is considered by Theophyl. and Heinr. as synonymous with ἐπαναφόρ. But this is destroying the antithesis. For as πρὸς διδασκ. and πρὸς ἐλεγχον are opposed, so, I conceive, are πρὸς ἐπανορφ. and πρὸς παιδ.; the former teaching them how to "cease to do evil," the latter how to "learn to do well;" and having begun with the former, they may proceed with the latter, "going on from strength to strength," &c.

17. ἰνα ἁρτίος—ἐξηρτισμένος, "So that (by such aids) the man of God, the teacher of the Gospel (as 1 Tim. 6, 11.), may be complete." So Etymol. (cited by Wets.): ἁρτιῶς στμαίνει τὸν υγιῆ καὶ πεπληρωμένον. The words following, πρὸς—ἐξηρτ. are exegetical of ἁρτίος. The sense is: "thoroughly furnished with
2 TIMOTHY, CHAP. III. IV.

all that is necessary for his Evangelical office." So κατηρτισμένος, in Luke 6, 40. And in this sense the word often occurs in Thucyd. As to the reading ἐξηγ., it is ex emendatione. It is plain that a knowledge of the doctrines of the Christian revelation is supposed, as well as that of the Old Testament; otherwise no Christian can be ἀφίκος: and indeed this is hinted at supra ver. 15. By τὰν ἔργον ἅγαθον is meant every duty of a good minister.

CHAP. IV.

VER. 1. On this statement of the means necessary for making the man of God or teacher complete for his good work, the Apostle engraves an earnest exhortation to the perpetual and zealous use of them. It is truly observed by Heinr.: "Si in quo alio loco, ita prosectò in hoc cernitur quàm apertissimè, quàm íntimo ex animi integerrimi et religionis verè studiosissimi recessu hæc promanaverint."

Διαμαρτύρομαι ἐνόπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, "I conjure and charge thee." See 1 Tim. 5, 21. Here, however, the clause τοῦ μέλλοντος—αὐτοῦ is added, in order not merely to express the majesty of Christ (as Rosenm. says), but also to suggest the strict and solemn account which Timothy must have then to give of his stewardship, and withal, by the τὴν βασιλείαν, the glorious reward of fidelity. For I cannot agree with Rosenm. and Heinr., who (after the Syr.) supposes an hendiadis at κατὰ τὴν ἐπιφανείαν and καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ. The latter clause must be kept separate; and the sense is simply, "when he will establish his kingdom," i.e. (as Benson well explains) his kingdom of glory, when all things shall be subjected to God, even the Father, and which will commence from the day of judgment. His kingdom does indeed at present exist: but that is his mediatorial one, meant to bring all things in subjection to his Father.
2 TIMOTHY, CHAP. IV.

Καρά, at; a somewhat rare sense, yet found in the Classical writers.

2. κήρυξον τῷ λόγῳ, "Preach therefore the Gospel (constantly and firmly)." This exhortation the timidity of Timothy needed. The Apostle now shows how it must be preached. Ἐπιστημεν εἰκαίρως, ἀκαίρως, "Ply your work vigorously." For ἐφίστ. is properly used of sedulous labour, by which we incumbimus. See Raphel in loc. With respect to εἰκαίρως, ἀκαίρως (which form a neat paranomasia and perhaps proverbial expression, denoting παντὶ τρόπῳ, of which the Commentators adduce some examples), it is agreed by the best antient and modern Commentators, that they must be understood of Timothy, not of the people. So Theophyl. (from Chrys.): μὴ ἐστασοί καίρος οὕσαμένος, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰκαίρως, τουτέστιν, ἐν εἰρήνῃ, ἐν ἄδειᾳ, καὶ ἐπ' ἐκκλησίᾳ σὺν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκαίρως, τουτέστιν, ἐν κυνήγουσι σὺν, καὶ ἐξω τῆς ἐκκλησίας, λάλει καὶ κύριτε. See also Benson and Heirn. Ἀκαίρως may also signify, "even when it is inconvenient to yourself." For opportunity, or the contrary, as regards his people, no prudent pastor will overlook. Yet he will not fail to do his duty, even when it may be thought by some done ἀκαίρως. So Seneca, Ep. 121. Virtutes exhortabor, et vitia converberabo; licet aliquis nimium immoderatumque in hac parte me judicet, non desistam.

2. ἔγεγένω, ἐπιτιμήσων. Benson renders this: "con- fuse the erroneous, reprove the wicked." But the ἔγεγένω rather means, convict, convince them of sin, smite their consciences. It is a stronger term than ἐπιτιμ., and may denote open objurgation; the other, private reproach. Παρακάλεσον. As the ἐγεγέν. and ἐπιτιμ. regard the erring, so this refers to those who have learnt to do well, and are faithfully striving to perform their duty. These, then, he is to exhort to continue in the right path. The next words show the mode in which this is to be done, where I cannot, with Heirn., take διδαχή to mean the studium alios docendi, but in the
usual sense of instruction. Rosenm. considers the words μακροθυμία καὶ διδαχὴ as an hendiadis for ἐν πάσῃ διδάχῃ μακροθυμίᾳ. But this is unnecessary. It should seem that καὶ διδαχὴ is put for διδαχὴν. And so (I think) the antients took it. The ἐν μακροθυμίᾳ is, by the antients and most moderns, referred to all the preceding. And Benson remarks that St. Paul never mentions patience when he puts Titus on reproving. Nor can I think that he does so with respect to Timothy; since there seems something incongruous. The expression should seem to be meant only for the duty immediately preceding; namely, exhortation: and even Theophyl. acknowledges that it is there by far the most requisite. Now as καὶ διδαχὴ is put for καὶ διδαχὴν, so the ἐν μακροθυμίᾳ may refer to that also; and assuredly there is need enough of patience in the exercise of both these duties; and if the Apostle does not mention μακροθυμίᾳ in a similar exhortation to Titus, it might be from the difference in temper of the two, or difference in circumstances, or both.


3. ἕσται γὰρ—ἀνέξονται. Whitby and Benson connect thus: "Be instant now, and speedily; for the time will come," &c. So Theophyl.: ὥστε πρὶν ἐτεραγχισθῶναι αὐτῶν προκατέλαβε. I should prefer the following mode: "And need enough is there of these other ministerial qualifications; for," &c.

3. ἕσται γὰρ καιρὸς. The context requires us to take this of time which should, ere long, arrive (another hint, Benson observes, of the introduction of the grand apostacy). Wets. compares the tempus veniet or erit of Virgil.

8. υγιαινόντως διδασκαλίας. See 1 Tim. 1, 10. and 2 Tim. 1, 13. Οὐκ ἀνέξονται, "will not endure."
Benson here remarks that that is sound doctrine which promotes a holy life. I can more readily accede to his following position, that it is the love of vice which renders men averse to sound doctrine, and puts them upon following such teachers as will gratify their humours and inclinations; and please their ears or fancies, without attacking and condemning their opinions or their vices. Mackn. illustrates the grand apostacy, especially as it relates to Popery. The generality of people (he says) nauseated the wholesome doctrines of true piety and sound morality, and only heeded the superstitions which encouraged them in their sins. Rosenm. compares Isocrat. ad Demonic.: τῶς πλείστους εὐφέσομεν, ἀσπερ τῶν σιτίων, τοῖς ήδίστως μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς ἔγχυστά-τοις χαίροντας.

3. κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τὰς ἴδιας ἐαυτῶς ἐπισωρεύ-σουσι.

Commentators are not agreed whether the clause κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας is to be taken with ἐπισωρ., or with διδασκάλου. The latter opinion is supported by the antients, and, of the moderns, by Est., Doddr., Benson, and most recent Commentators, as Rosenm. and Heinr. The former method is adopted by almost all the early moderns, and seems to yield a sense more natural and agreeable to the context. The other requires a harsh transposition, and also the subaudition of some participle; whereas, on the former mode of interpretation, the same sense is attained, but in a less violent way. With respect to ἐπιθυμ., it may be taken as supra, 3, 6., where see the note. The sense is: "consulting only their own passions, whims, and fancies."

The ἐπισωρεύσοντος hints (Heinr. observes) that the number would be considered more than the merit. It is (I think) more correct to say that it implies contempt, and supposes that there will be no want of persons istor furina."

The following, κνηθόμενοι τὴν ἀκοήν, is exegetical of the ἐπιθυμίας. It is an elegant phrase, of which Wets. addsuce several examples, to which I add a passage more important than them all,

* It is strange that the Commentators, who so minutely compare these marks of the apostacy with the Popish corruptions, should have failed to notice how strong a resemblance the heaps of teachers here mentioned bear to the actual state of the Romish Hierarchy, which in Spain, Portugal, &c. is far more numerous than the spiritual wants of the people can possibly require, or, indeed, is consistent with pure morals.
and which, as treating of Christian teachers, and coming from the Emperor Julian after the apostacy had commenced, is very curious. Epist. p. 333. Edit. Princ. δύναμιν τὰς ἄκουσιν ὑμῶν κυνηγίων—καὶ γραμμήσαται. See also, on this subject, some beautiful reflections of Philo Jud. 170 d. 207 & 406 b. The sense is plainly this: "seeking to have their ears tickled with something, especially addressed to the passions, flattering their virtues, dealing gently with their vices, and thus lulling them in a fond security."

4. καὶ ἀπὸ—ἐκτραπήσουται. The ἀκοή is here again put for the ears; as Luke 7, 1. and Acts 17, 29. The sentiment here is nearly the same with that of the preceding τῆς ὑγιεινότητος διάσκαλλας οὐκ ἀνέχονται. 'Exi τοὺς μιθῶς ἐκτραπῆσουται, "they will turn to fables." The term μιθος is happily introduced; since it hints both at the false nature of the doctrines, and the mythic, story-telling, trifling nature of the discourses; such being ever employed ad captandum.* So Isocrat. (cited by Rosenm.): δεῖ τοὺς βουλόμενους ἢ ποιεῖν ἢ γράφειν τι κεχαρισμένον τοῖς πολλοῖς, μὴ τοὺς ωφελιμωτάτους τῶν λόγων ἔκτειν ἀλλὰ τοὺς μυθώδεστάτους. And I would compare a sentiment of the Prince of Historians, 1, 21. αἵς λογογράφοι ἐγνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσι ἢ ἀληθεύστερον, ὡντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα καὶ τὰ πολλά υπὸ χρόνον αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῳδεῖς ἐκνευρικάτα.† See also Pind. Olymp. 1. 44, 8.

It is remarkable the Commentators should not have compared this point of similarity with the method ever pursued by the mendicant Friars, at least of the Romish Church; though not confined to them. Of this we have an illustrious example in the celebrated Portuguese preacher, Vieyra. Nay, from this mark of the apostacy even the Protestant Church would not be found free. Intra Iliacos muros peccatur et extra!

* In the same manner, the word was plainly taken by Theodoret, who observes: τοιαῦτα δὲ τὰ μυθῶδη παιδεύματα, τέρψιν ϑεὶ δηνην ἔχοντα.
† It is singular that the Editors should not have seen that this stroke (the ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῳδεῖς) is levelled against the good old storyteller of Halicarnassus, who, however, after all, delights our youth, and instructs our age, and is the last work of the kind we lay by.
5. οὐ δὲ νῆσε—πληροφόρησον. The whole passage, in which from ch. 2, 14. he had exhorted Timothy to avoid the pernicious examples of his age, Apostle concludes with proposing to him his own example. (Heinr.)

On νῆσε see 1 Thess. 5, 6. and the note. And on κακοτ. see 2, 3. and the note. Εὐαγγελιστῶν. See Acts 21, 8. and Eph. 4, 11. and the note. Heinr. says, that Euseb. H. E. 5, 9. calls such διακόνωι Ἀποστόλων, Missionaries. Thus there is added τὴν διακονίαν του πληροφόρησον, where διακ. signifies an Ecclesiastical ministry; and πληροφόρ. is a stronger term than πληρώσων, and signifies fully accomplish.

6. ἐγὼ γάρ ἢ ἢ στένωμαι. The ἐγώ is emphatical, as was the σο in the last verse; q. d. "Do you fully perform your evangelical duties; nor expect any further assistance and exhortations from me; for I (on my part) am already poured upon." Such is the literal sense of στένωμαι; a figurative expression for ἐπιθανάτιος εἰμί; since the στενή was poured out on the victim just before the fatal blow. I would compare Eurip. Orest. 1237. Διακρόις καταστένων σ'. ΗΛ. ἐγώ ὅθ' οὐκοῦμεν γε. This, then, designates his belief that a violent death was close at hand, which we know did really happen to him a very short time afterwards; and therefore the above interpretation must be thought very striking, and probably true. There is, however, some difference of opinion on the force of the metaphor. Some think it signifies: "I am being poured out unto God as a libation, to seal my ministry with my blood." So Chrys., Theophyl., and ÒEcumen. Most recent Commentators think that it only signifies, "My strength is wholly dissolved and gone;" as Ps. 22, 15. "I am poured out like water." And they refer to Phil. 2, 17. But the passage of Phil. is not quite apposite; and the sense assigned is not so natural.

The words following are exegetical, "The time of my dissolution or departure is at hand."

7. This image the Apostle follows up with ano-
ther, derived (as often) e re agonistica; on which see the note on 1 Tim. 6, 12. 'Αγωνισθαι is a depon-
ent; and in the preterite it signifies to accomplish any combat. 'Αγωνισθαι τῶν καλῶν ἁγῶνα, to fight the glorious fight, seems to have been a proverbial phrase for obtaining the victory and gaining a prize.* On τῶν δρόμων τετέλεκα see Acts 20, 24. Τὴν πίστιν τετήρκα. Most Commentators, antient and modern, explain τὴν πίστιν, the Christian religion. Most re-
cent ones, fidelity: which indeed seems a preferable sense, and includes the other; q. d. "I have kept my pledged faith to further the Christian religion." This, too, is supported by the usage of the Classical writers, from whom Wets. adduces examples, which, in a doubtful case, should decide the point. See also 1 Tim. 5, 12.

8. λαοῖς, ἀπέκειται μοι ὁ τῆς δικαιοσύνης στέφανος. See 1 Thess. 2, 19. and Col. 1, 5. Crowns and all sorts of prizes held forth to conquerors were said ἀπεκείναι, because they were set apart as their due, and ready for them. So Demophilus Similit. p. 615. (cited by Wets.) τοὺς μὲν σταθισμούσιν ἐπὶ τῷ τέμ-
ται τὸ βραβεῖον τῆς νίκης—ἀπέκειται: and Hesych.: ἀπέκειται, ἐτύμλωσαί τι. I add Suid.: στεφανικῶν τέλεσμα—
and Pind. Olymp. 10, 9. ἀριστοτάτος δ᾽ ἀλῶν Ὀλυμ-
πιανίκαις Οὔτος ἄγκειται (for ἀνάκειται). With the ὁ τῆς δικαιοσύνης στέφανος I would compare Plut.
Symp. L. 3, 2, 1. στέφανος εὐσεβείας. See the note on Gal. 1, 15. 'Ἀποδώσει, "will give a remunera-
tion." So Matt. 6, 4, 16, 27. and infra 14. and else-
where. Ἐν ἐκείνῃ ἡμέρᾳ, i. e. the day of judgment. See the note on 1, 12. ὁ δίκαιος κρίτης. Rosenm.

* Among the passages cited by Wets. is Thucyd. 7, 59. ἀνάμισσον καλὸν ἁγώνα σφίζω εἰς τῇ γεγενημένῃ τίκῃ τῆς καθήσεως, ἔλειν τε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἄκαρ τῶν 'Αθηναίων. But this (as I shall elsewhere show) is of a different nature. More opposite is Eurip. Alc. 648. καθο καλὸν γ' ἀντὶν ἀγὼν ἡγοῦσιν, τοῦ σοῦ προ τοῦ ἀριστο-
regards the δικ. as emphatical; q. d. "the just Judge, who does nothing like frail mortals, through lucre, or favour to the undeserving." The expression τούς ἔγνατιστοι τῆν ἐξουσίαν αὐτῶ设计ates those who have been faithful worshippers of God, who have well discharged their duties towards him and towards their fellow-creature, and have thence reason to feel pleasure at the thought of their Lord's advent. The past tense is used (as Rosenm. remarks) with reference to the time of the judgment; q. d. "to those who shall have loved and hailed his advent." This is not said in the spirit of boasting, but to excite Timothy and others to aim at so glorious a prize, and accustom themselves to look forward with joy to the coming of the Lord. There is something very touching in the picture drawn of himself from ver. 6—fin. It is, as far as I know, unparalleled, except in the great Archetype of all perfection, whom he copied. There is, however, some faint resemblance of it in Xenophon's beautiful description of the manner in which Socrates spent the few hours previous to laying down his life as a martyr in the cause of truth and virtue.

10. δήμας γὰρ με ἐγκατέλιπεν, ἀγαπήσας τῶν γὰρ αἰώνα, q. d. "For (I need some assistance), Demas having forsaken me." He, it seems, through cowardice, deserted him, and, through wordly-mindedness, preferred temporal advantage to the assisting the Apostle and furthering the Gospel. For such seems to be meant by ἀγαπ. τῶν γὰρ αἰώνα. And ἀγαπαίν often signifies to love in preference, to prefer. Rosenm. compares the ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῖς τοῦ βίου πραγματείαις in 2 Tim. 2, 2.; and thinks that as this Demas was going to Thessalonica, he had entered into some commercial business. Which, and other speculations, I leave in medio, referring the reader to Benson, &c.

Crescens is thought to have been one of Cæsar's household (see Phil. 4, 22.); perhaps the freedman mentioned by Tacit. Hist. 1. What Titus's business
was in Dalmatia we are not told. Probably that of the Gospel; for scarcely any thing else would have induced him to leave the Apostle at so critical a time.

11. Λουκᾶς—διακονίαν. Luke, after another journey, which he has described at the end of the Acts, remained in Italy with Paul. See Col. 4, 14. Of Mark it is said ἐστι μοι εἰς χειρότος εἰς διακονίαν, i.e. "he is and will be useful to me in the ministry," namely, as the best Commentators are agreed, of the Gospel; and this, they conjecture, by his knowledge of the Latin tongue. That, too, would make him useful in many ways. This is (as Benson remarks) a proof that Paul and Mark were reconciled after the slight difference recorded at Acts 15, 38 and 39. Yet some think the Mark here mentioned is not the same.

12. τυχικῶν δὲ ἀπέστειλα εἰς Ἐφεσον. This person, a native of Proconsular Asia (Acts 20, 4.) was a frequent companion of Paul. See Tit. 3, 13. Eph. 6, 21. Col. 4, 7. The Apostle had doubtless sent Tychichus to Ephesus, in order to supply Timothy's place; so that there might be nothing to prevent his coming.

13. τοῦ φαινόλην. There are few points in the New Testament more unsettled than the true reading and right interpretation of this word. It is written φαινολῆς, φελονῆ, φελώνη, φελοῦνη, and φαινόλη. Probably the first and last reading are the most correct: for φαινόλης is justly thought to be the same with the Latin pænula, and in the other there is only a metathesis. The etymology is too uncertain to be any guide to the sense. There are (and were among the antients) two opinions: 1. that of most Commentators, as Luther, Grot. Bartholin, Ferrarius (who wrote on the dress of the antients), and Stosch de Pallio, suppose it to have been a rough great coat, or wrapper, which Schoettg. says, was called by the Jews נָעָל. That of some antients, the Syr., Masius in a Dissertation on this subject, vol. viii.
Moldehauer, and others, and especially the learned Schleus. (to whom I am indebted for much of the foregoing detail), who suppose it to have been a book-case, γλωσσόκομον, or capsula. And this is supported by Hesych., Abberti Gloss. Bibli. Cocol., and Zonar. Lex. 1801. See also Suic. Thess. 2, 1422.; Ducang. Gloss., and the Commentators or Pollux 729., and especially the Crit. Sacr., Pole's Syn., and Wolf's Cura. Perhaps it was like what our old authors call a cloak-bag, or portmanteau; and in this Paul had probably left the books and parchments, since it would be very fit for such a purpose. What was the nature of the MSS. and what were the books, which might be very small and unbound, we are left in the dark; and on a point so uncertain I shall forebear to hazard any opinion.

14. Ἀλεξάνδρος—ἐνδείξατο. The person mentioned at Acts 19, 38. and 1 Tim. 1, 20. the brasier. Though some doubt whether he was the same. Ἐνδείξατο is for ἐνδείξατο; yet it is a more expressive term. So Gen. 50, 15 and 17. ὁ τοι πωρᾶ σοι ἐνδείξατο. Hymn. 3 Puer. κακὰ ἐνδεικνυμένη, and elsewhere. (See Schleus. Lex. V. T.) Were it not for this, I should have suspected it to be a Latinism; for exhibere is sometimes used for patrare and facere.

At the imprecation (as it is called) in ἁγιάζω αὐτῷ Ἀλέξανδρος κατὰ τὰ ζηγανωσοῖ, unbelievers find much to censure: and the defence made by Commentators has not been so satisfactory as might be wished, especially that of Heinr. and others. Rosenm. and Jaspis urge that the Apostle justly imprecated him, as an enemy of God and the Gospel, and for his incorrigible malice.: which, Jaspis observes, is one, though not the only, cause of the imprecations in the Psalms. And they might have added, that the man was in all probability an apostate. At the same time I cannot but agree with the antients, and several eminent moderns, that there is here, properly speaking, no imprecation, but rather a prediction, or a wish for his condign punishment, i. e. that the righ-
teous God and Judge will treat him as he deserves. As to the reading ἀποδόσει, it is a paradiorthesis.

Of this man the Apostle bids Timothy beware, (q. d. "Hic niger est, hunc tu Romane caveto"), because, he adds, λιαν ἀνθέστηκε τοῖς ἡμετέρων λόγοις, which some interpret of opposing and replying to his defence; most, however, of his opposing the doctrine of Paul. It may mean even the Gospel itself.

16. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ μου ἀπολογίᾳ—ἐγκατέλισαν. On the exact nature of this ἀπολογία, and in what sense it is to be understood, Commentators are not agreed. (See Pole’s Syn., Wolf, Benson, and Heinr. Proleg.) It is generally supposed to mean the time of his first imprisonment, during which he had gone through an examination, and been allowed a hearing; as when it was said, "Paul, thou art permitted to speak for thyself." And so Acts 22, 1. ἔκκλησάτε μου ἀπολογίας. Compare 1 Pet. 3, 15.* During the second ἀπολογία or confinement, they say, this Epistle was written. And, as we learn from Ecclesiastical History, this second hearing or trial turned out very different; since the brutal Emperor, in a rage (as Chrys. tells us) at his conversion of the royal cup-bearer, had him beheaded.

Συμπαρεγένετο is thought to refer to the custom of the friends or patrons of any person going with him as advocates and pleaders. So Donatus ad Terent. (cited by Rosenm.): "Adesse dicuntur amici aut advocati in foro periclitantibus."

16. μὴ αὐτοῖς λογισθῆναι "I wish and pray God it may not be imputed to them." So Rom. 5, 8. ὡς μὴ λογισθηται Κύριος ἀμαρτίαν. Job. 34, 17. τοῦτο μεὶ ἀρεν ἀνομία η ἡ μεγίστη λογισθῆναι. Schol. on Eurip. Med. 156. ἐκεῖνο τοῦτο τὸ ἀμφητήμα μὴ λογισθῆναι. Though, as Theophyl. remarks, it was a great sin worthy to be imputed. This benevolent prayer, so much in ac-

* Benson, however, sees no reason for supposing that this apology was made during the Apostle’s first confinement at Rome: but, from verses 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18. (he thinks) there are sufficient grounds to suppose the contrary.
cordance with our Lord's words on a similar occasion, seems in contrast with the words just uttered of Alexander. But it is rightly supposed by Benson that, as the Apostle had the gift of *discerning spirits*, he could know that in one case the conduct proceeded from unmingled malice, in the other purely from human frailty: which will account for the different ways in which they are spoken of; though this will not warrant any man, destitute of the same gift and authority, to denounce or foretell the like evil to any man whatever."

By πάντας the Commentators understand very many, so that very few remained with him. But this is unauthorized and precarious.

17. ὃ δὲ Κύριος μοι παρέστη. The παρέστη must be understood figuratively, i. e. was by me and with me, by secretly helping and supporting me. So (Heinr. observes) Homer says of Minerva in respect to Achilles παρέστη. Compare Ps. 109, 31. Acts 27, 23. The words καὶ ἐνενάμασσαε show how that help was especially communicated, namely by infusing courage, and imparting (ἐν) ability. So Theophyl.: ἐχαρίσατο παρήσαν. Thus Col. 1, 11. ἐν πᾶσῃ δυνα- μεῖ δυναμομένοι, and elsewhere; and also Aristid. cited by Wets.: ἀγάνησαι πάσῃ προθυμῇ, δυνάμεως δὲ μελήσει τῷ δεώ. By κύριοις is here meant the word preached, the Gospel; as 1 Cor. 15, 14. Πηροφορηθῇ, "might obtain full credence." See Rom. 4, 21. Luke 1, 11. Πάντα is to be taken, Heinr. and Rosenm. say, populariter, for "many of different nations," i. e. who had business at the court. But they and other Commentators (as Dodd.) are wrong in supposing that the words are to be referred to his defence only. They refer to the preaching of the Gospel by him during his long confinement, by which in a manner all the nations might be said to hear it; since Rome was the resort of persons from every nation of the civilized world, individuals from each of which would hear the Gospel, and carry tidings of it, or diffuse its doctrines, in their respec-
tive countries. So Theoph.: ἱνα κατάδηλος πᾶσι γένηται καὶ τοῦ κηρύγματος ἡ δόξα, καὶ τῆς περὶ εἰμὲ προνοίας ἡ κηδεμονία.

17. καὶ ἐρρώσθην ἐκ στόματος λέοντος. Some would take this literally, as referring to 1 Cor. 15, 52. But the context shows that it is to be understood of the emperor Nero. And so the antients and most moderns. And yet it is not clear to me that there is (as they say) an allusion to Nero's cruelty. The lion, being the king of beasts, was a fit, and indeed common image to designate any monarch invested with despotic power; examples of which signification, both Scriptural and Classical, are produced by the Commentators; as Esth. 14, 19. &c. The phrase ἔσεθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ λέοντος, to denote being delivered from a very great danger, is easy to be accounted for: but there is probably an allusion to a well known fable of Æsop: for Paul's deliverance at court, which might be called the lion's den, would justify the expression in almost its literal sense.

18. καὶ ἐσφαίρησεν με τῷ Κύριῳ ἀπὸ παντὸς ἐργοῦ πανηροῦ, "And the Lord will (I trust) deliver me from every evil work," i. e. all dangers, temptations, and calamities; for such appears to be the simplest interpretation of ἐργοῦ πανηροῦ, on which the recent Commentators seek needless refinements. The propriety of language will not permit it to be interpreted, with them, "from every work of the Devil." Compare 1 Kings 17, 57. 2 Cor. 1, 11. I would observe, that though Wets. adduces a passage of Dionys. Hal., where this very phrase occurs, yet it is in a very different sense. The use in question may be regarded as a Hebraism. As to the term πανηρός, it often signifies dangerous, or unfavourable in any respect. See Schleus. Lex.

18. καὶ σάρκι—ἐπουράνιον, "and he will (I humbly hope and devoutly pray) bring me safe unto his heavenly kingdom." The ellipsis in σάρκι εἰς τόπον τῶν, by which some verb of carrying is omitted, is
found in the best writers, from whom many examples are adduced by Wet.

This pious profession of trust in the Lord was (as well as the whole of the preceding detail of personal traits) meant as a hint to Timothy and others to follow his example; suitable to which is the fine doxology that follows.

19. "Ἀσπασαί Πρίσκας καὶ Ἀκύλαν, "salute Prisca and Aquila;" whom Paul had left at Ephesus. (Acts 18, 19.) See however Doddr. Theophyl. says Prisca is put first, as being more zealous in the cause of the Gospel.

19. καὶ τῶν ὂνεσιφόρων ὄλων. It is little surprising that the Popish Commentators should choose to infer from this salutation to the family of Onesiphorus, that he himself was dead (for on that slender foundation they chiefly found the gainful doctrine of prayers and masses for the dead), but that many eminent Protestant Commentators, as Grot. and Rosenm., should do the same, is amazing. For, as Benson observes, he might be gone from Rome, and yet not be at Ephesus, when the Apostle wrote this Epistle: or Onesiphorus might possibly be the bearer of this letter. But the best argument with the Romanists, is to urge that all the antients are agreed that he was not dead. They, however, say that he was yet at Rome: which, I confess, from supra 1, 16. (where see the note), appears not so probable. Heinr. maintains that in both places it may signify, by a familiar idiom, Onesiphorus and his family. And he compares οἱ ἀμφί τῶν Σωκράτη. But this appears precarious. It is sufficient to say that there is no proof that he was dead, and little probability; since εἰκὼ would not have been so used. On the other hand, nothing is more probable than that he might be, to Paul’s certain knowledge, at some other place, and not Ephesus. Though, as to what Benson urges, that the strongest argument for proving Onesiphorus alive, is that St. Paul prays for him, since he no where prays for the dead, or any of
the Apostles; that, in discussing the doctrine with a Romanist, can be no argument at all. It is taking for granted what is to be proved.

20—22. Ἐραστὴς. See Rom. 16, 23., Acts 19, 23. Τρόφιμος. See Acts 20, 4., 20, 4., 21, 29. The following Greek names are of frequent occurrence. Of the persons we know nothing. Linus, the antients tell us, was afterwards the first Bishop of Rome. By οἱ ἀδελφοὶ πάντες we may suppose that the persecution had not entirely dispersed the Christians, but that some vestiges of a congregation (for such the οἱ ἀδελφοὶ imports) still remained.

On the salutation compare Gal. 6, 18., and the note.
EPISTLE TO TITUS.

This Epistle bears a strong resemblance to 1 Tim. (on which see Paley ap. Valpy.) Benson thinks the great design of it was to animate Titus, a Gentile convert and Evangelist, and Bishop of Crete, to oppose the Judaizing Christians. This is, however, too hypothetical a representation; and the design of the Apostle would seem to be far more general.

CHAP. I.

VERSE 1. κατὰ πίστιν ἐκλεκτῶν Θεοῦ. The best Commentators are agreed that κατὰ here, as at 1 Tim., 1, 1., denotes end and tendency: and ἐκλ. Θεοῦ signifies, all faithful and sincere Christians. The sense, then, is: "in order to the propagation of the faith of sincere Christians, and in order to the acknowledgment or better knowledge of the truth which is conformable to true virtue." (See 1 Tim., 2, 4.) Or it may simply be interpreted, with Theophyl., religious truth. Now the truth is tacitly opposed to the errors of Judaism, or lies of Heathenism.

2. ἐπὶ ἐλπίδι—αισιών. Heinr. and Rosenm. take the ἐπὶ to have the sense of the κατὰ just before, i.e. "to the end." So εἰς ἐλπίδα. See Gal. 5, 13., 1 Thess., 4, 7., 2 Tim., 2, 14. Most Commentators take ἐπὶ ἐλπίδι for ἐν ἐλπίδι; as Acts 2, 26., for 1 Cor., 9, 10.; and they connect the words with δοῦ-
ΤΙΤΟΣ, ΧΑΦ. I.

κο—Χριστοῦ. But the former sense is the more natural and extensive, and worthy of the Apostle. The ἁγίας αἰωνίας, Theophyl. thinks, is levelled against the Jews, who only looked to temporal rewards.

2. ὁ ἀγενόθεσ Θεὸς, ἡμᾶς ἡμῶν. "A title (says Heinr.), ascribed by the Heathens to their Gods."* The ἐπηγγεῖλατο appears, from the antithetical ἐφανέρωσε, to carry a notion of obscurely promising. So Rosenm.: "In V. T. quidem vitâ æternâ non est promissa expressis verbis; promissa sunt vero multa et maxima bona per Messiam expectanda, quorum maximum est certissima spes æternæ felicitatis."

Πρὸ ἡρων αἰωνίων. See on 2 Tim., 1, 9.

3. ἐφανέρωσε, "hath plainly revealed it." So 2 Tim., 1, 10., φανερώθησαν δὲ νῦν. With καὶ ὁ ἵδιος compare 1 Tim., 2, 6. (and the note), and Acts 1, 7. ἐν κηρύγματι, "by the preaching of the Gospel." So 2 Tim., 4, 17., and elsewhere. Κατ' ἐπίταγήν τοῦ σατύρος ἡμῶν Θεοῦ. Our Translators render, "by the commandment of God." (On which see the note of Mackn.) This, however, is not very satisfactory; and, therefore, though this phrase has the above sense at Rom. 16, 26., yet I prefer, with the best modern Commentators, rendering it here, as also at 1 Tim., 1, 1., et alibi, "according to the will of God," or more literally, ordinance of God.

4. γενεσίω τέκνω κ. κ. π. Compare 1 Tim., 1, 2. Κοινήν, "common to Jews and Gentiles." So Benson and Heinr., the former of whom compares Jud. 3., 2 Pet., 1, 1. But it should rather seem to signify, "common to us both." So Hilary, Beza, and Rosenm. Menoch. explains, "common to all Christians." But that is too vague. The two last interpretations may be united.

Χάρις—ἡμῶν. See note on 1 Tim., 1, 2.

* Of Wetstein's examples the only apposite ones are the following. Eurip. Or. 364., ἀγενόθες θεὸς. Αἰlian V. H. 14, 28., τῷ Νηρεῖ—ὑπερ ἄλφη τε καὶ ἄγενὸς ἄκονομον, Aristot. Polit. 2., οὐκ ἂν τάντα ἄρα ἄϕενόθε το δαμάζων τε καὶ θείον; παντάπασι μὲν, ἔφη. I add Pind. Olymp. 6, 114. (of Saturn), ἄγενοθεν ἡγνωστον.
5. τοῦτον γάρ κατέλησιν σε εἰς Κ. By the κατέλησιν and the ἐπιδιορθώσαι it is implied, that Paul had been there himself, and laid the foundation for the Ecclesiastical settlement of the Island. The Apostle here reminds Titus of the purpose for which he had left him (which, Grot. says, had been at the time he left Timothy at Ephesus), namely, ἵνα τὰ λείτουτα ἐπιδιορθώσῃ, i.e. literally, "that thou mightest further set right, or in order, the things which remained to be rectified, or which were imperfect and wanted completing, in my plans." So Theophyl.: ἵνα ἐπιδιορθώσῃ τὰ παρ᾿ ἐμῶν ἑλλειπθέντα. Such seems the best founded interpretation, and it is supported by the antients and the best moderns. Wets. aptly cites Plut. 2, 535, 14., χρηστὰς ὑπογράφεις ἤμιν ἑλείδος καὶ περὶ τῆς τῶν λείτουτων ἐπιδιορθώσεως" and Plut. 10, 844. εἰς ἑπιδιορθώσεις τὰ ἑλλεῖσταν: which sufficiently justifies the slight incongruity in the mixture of the metaphors. The ἐπιδιορθ. ordinare, Grot. and Rosenm., from an ill founded scruple, would render ordinare; though indeed ordinare would, in this context, imply setting right, &c. It is well remarked by Theodoret: ἐδείξεν αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τήν τῆς εὐσεβείας διάμελος, κατέλησιν γὰρ σε, φησὶν, ἵνα τὰ ἑλλεῖστα ποιήσῃ.* The ἐπὶ denotes succession and continuation.

5. καὶ καταστήσῃς. The καὶ may mean and especially. The verb καθ. is, as Heinrichs observes, used of the chusing and appointing any one to an office; and nothing can be more clear than that the whole business was vested in Titus.† ἔκαστο πόλις,

* Hence the observation of Theophyl. on the humility of the Apostle in taking all the labour, and leaving Timothy all the credit and honour, by appointing Presbyters, is ill founded. For as the foundations of the Ecclesiastical establishment were probably laid by Paul, it would have been premature to appoint Presbyters.

† By this passage our Presbyterian brethren are, not without reason, put to great straits. The shifts to which they are driven may be conceived, when the sensible and pious Docr. resorts to the disingenuous device of explaining it of the interposition of Titus (i.e. with the congregations), which, he adds, would have great weight with them.
"in every city where there is a congregation of Christians." It is, with reason, supposed that many of these were but towns;* and the use of πόλις by the best Classical writers justifies this. 'Ως ἐγὼ σει διεταξάμην, "as I (on leaving you) directed you (in due time) to do." Paul, it seems, had given the direction, but had not time to add the injunctions as to the qualifications; and these therefore he now furnishes him with: and we may presume that no long time had elapsed since Paul had left the Island, when he wrote this Epistle.

6. Compare 1 Tim. 3, 2., and the notes. Τέκνα ἔχαν πιστά, "having his children well regulated, trained in a sober and religious education." Compare 1 Tim., 3, 4 & 5, 10., Μὴ ἐν κατηγορία ἁσωτίας, for μὴ κατηγορεῖς διὰ ἁσωτίας, "not to be justly accused of a disorderly life." 'Ἡ ἀνυπότακτα, "disobedient and disorderly." (See 1 Tim., 3, 4.) For he who cannot keep his own family in order, how can he be fit to be entrusted with the management of the great family of a Church.

7, 8. δεῖ γάρ—οἰκονόμον. The Apostle repeats that the Presbyter shall be ἀνέγκλητος. So 1 Tim., 3, 2., δεῖ ἀνεγκλητὸν εἶναι. He here adds ὁς θεός οἰκονόμοι; for, as Rosenm. observes, if fidelity is required in the administration of perishable earthly things, (1 Cor., 4, 2.), how much more is it required in the steward of spiritual affairs! Oikonomos, i. e. the manager of God's house or family, such as is every church. So in our fine Collect for Good Friday, "Behold thou thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ," &c. Though sometimes a whole body is considered as one general family; as 1 Tim., 3, 15.†

* These words πόλις, urbs, and town, which have given so much trouble to the Etymologists, appear to have one common idea, that of hedging, inclosing, wailing, &c., in opposition to open villages. For πόλις is cognate with πόλος, a circle; and urbs is cognate with orbis; and town comes from the Angl. Sus. Týnan, to enclose encompass.

† Heiser. compares Soph. Antig. 671., ἐν φόροις τὰ οἰκεῖα οὕτως ἄνθρωπος, φανεῖται κἂν πόλεις οἰκιάσῃ οὐ. I would add
The αὐθάδη here answers to the φιλαυτᾶς at 1 Tim., 3, 2. It is explained αὐταρκεστὸς, self-willed, proud, &c. See a spirited sketch of the αὐθάδης in Theophr. Char. Eth. C. 15., Edit. Ast., and consult Stanley and Blomf. on Ἀεισχυλ. P. V. 64. The ὀγιλον has no place in the former list; but it is nearly allied to the αὐθάδη. It signifies passionate. As to the other terms in this and the next verse, they have been explained at 1 Tim., 3, 2 & 3. On αἰσχεσκέρδη, Wets. cites Polyb. 6, 44., καθόλου ὁ πειρὰ τὴν πλεονεξίαν τρόπος οὕτως ἐπιχειριάζει παρ' αὐτοῖς, ὅστε παρὰ μόνοις τῶι κρησι τῶν ἀπάντων ἀνθρωπον μοιδὲν αἰσχρον νομίζεσθαι κέρδος.* The ἐγκρατῆ denotes, him who holds in restraint all his passions of every kind (See Theophyl.); which, as Priscæus observes, implies abstinence even from what is lawful. In which view he cites from Cicero: "Nullá re conciliare facilius benevolentiam multitudinis possunt ii qui, &c., præsunt, quàm abstinentiā et continentiā.

The φιλάγαθον signifies a lover of good men, or of goodness, or both. The term is somewhat rare: but it occurs in Sir. 7, 22., and Dionys. Aræiop., cited by Suic. Thes. in v.; and also Aristot. Rhet. c. 2, 4., Cod. Vet. (which is the true reading; for the common one, τῶς φιλεῖν ἁγάθους, is plainly from emendation.) On the δικαίον and ὅνων I add Diod. Sic. 2, 610., Dionys. Hal. 2, 697., and Schol. on Eurip. Hec. 788.

9. ἀντεκόμενον—λόγου, "adhering to the faithful doctrine according as he has been taught." Ἀντε-κοσθαί signifies, properly, to hold fast by any thing, in

Cowper's Task, L. 5., p. 131., " For when was public virtue to be found where private virtue was not? " &c.

* But if by this Wets. would hint that the Apostle has any reference to the base avarice of the Cretans, he is mistaken. For the same remark would hold good of every one of the virtues here enjoined; the Cretans being stained with all the opposite vices; of which those who have read the antients, can require no proof. It is strange that Theodoret should affirm (at least by implication) that this is the only Island to which the Apostle carried the Gospel. He forgets Melita.
opposition (ἀντί) to one who would wrest it away: a signification often used in the metaphorical sense of the Classical writers. (See the examples of Rosenm.) Priceus, with the approbation of Rosenm., would add μεν from 2 Tim. But this is very uncritical. It may very well be understood; though it also implies the doctrine Paul had been taught by Christ. Thus the δίδαξά τιστοι λόγου is a periphrasis for the Gospel, the Christian religion.

At παρακαλεῖν ἐν τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ Pric. and Rosenm. would supply μένειν. But this is too arbitrary. Παρακαλεῖν here simply signifies to instruct and, as we say, instruct in. Besides, this answers to the διδακτίκαν at 1 Tim. At the same time, this στηρίζειν is implied in the communication of sound doctrine, and the silencing of objectors. The force of ὑγ. ἔδ. has been explained at 1 Tim., 1, 10., and elsewhere.

It is here truly remarked by Theophyl.: Οὐε μήτε τῶν ἐξορίων μάχεσθαι, καὶ αἰχμαλωτίζειν πᾶν νόμα εἰς τὴν ὑπακοὴν τοῦ Χριστοῦ, μήτε τῶν οἴκειων παρακαλεῖν καὶ νουθετεῖν καὶ στηρίζειν δυνάμενος, ψευδεπισκοπὸς ἐστι. 10. εἰς γὰρ πάλλων καὶ ἀνυπότακτοι, &c. The καὶ is in many MSS., with the approbation of eminent Critics, omitted; but on very insufficient grounds; for we can account for its omission, but not for its insertion. The particle is often omitted, when it seems useless, but is not. So here it may either be rendered, with Rosenm., and those; or rather, “for many, too, there are,” i. e. many there are as well possessing the foregoing virtues, as the subsequent virtues.

On the terms which follow, it is not necessary to refine, or to force them into an exact counterpart to the preceding virtues: a formal regularity very foreign to the Apostle’s style. Ἀνυπότακτοι signifies disorderly, unruly, insubordinate, i. e. in respect to the sound doctrine mentioned above, and the teachers of it. This would be likely to be the case, especially with the Judaizers, from their characteristic stiff-neckedness, and little relish for spiritual doc-
trines, in comparison with external and carnal ordinances. *Mataiōlýgoi vain talkers, triflers, &c., those mentioned at 1 Tim., 1, 6., εἴσετράτησαν εἰς ματαιολογίαν. On the φρεναστάται we may compare Eph. 5, 6., κενοὶς λόγοις ἀπατώτητες. Rom. 16, 18., τὰς τῶν ἀκάκων καρδίας ἐξαπατώτητες; 2 Tim., 3, 18., πλανώτες καὶ πλανόμενοι. So Theophyl.: καὶ ἐμνυν καὶ ἄλλους ἀπατῶν. By the οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς are meant Jewish Christians. That Crete, standing in the midway between Palestine and the civilized world, and so opportune for both, should swarm with Jews, were of itself probable, and it is confirmed by Josephus and Philo. See Wets.

11. οὖς δεῖ ἐπιστομίζειν, bridle in, restrain, silence, namely, by the exercise of powerful reasoning, and Episcopal discipline. Ἐπιστομίζειν signifies, properly, to put a bridle, ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι; as 2 Kings, 19, 28., Ιs. 37, 29. Hence it often signifies, metaphorically, to check any one, reduce to silence, φιμών (2 Pet., 2, 15.) Wets. adduces many examples, to which I add Joseph. 778., τὴν πνευμοσύναν ἐπιστ. Philostr. V. A. 3, 28., τὸν τόφον ἐπιστ. and Liban. Or. Parent. on Julian ap. Fabr. B. Gr. 7, 13., ἐνέφραξε τῇ καρτερίᾳ τῶν πνημετάτων τὰ στόματα.

11. οἴνων δλοὺς οἰκους ἀνατρέπουσι, "inasmuch as they subvert (the faith of) whole families." So 2 Tim., 2, 18., τὴν πίστιν ἀνατρέπουσι. Of this sort were those described at 2 Tim., 3, 6., οἱ ἐνδύοντες εἰς τοὺς οἰκίας, καὶ αἱμαλαστίζοντες τὰ γυναικάρια: where the αἰχμα includes laying them under contribution, and answers to the διδάσκοντες ἃ μὴ δεῖ, αἰσχροῦ κέρδους of the present passage. Compare Matt. 28, 14. The Commentators notice the litotes in ἃ μὴ δεῖ; as Is. 66, 4., ἃ μὴ ἐβουλομην. So also Joh. 21, 18., καὶ οἱσεὶ ὅπου υἱ θελείς.

12. εἷς τις—ἀργαλ, "one of their own poets," &c.

For προφήτης, like vates, was a term often applied, out of compliment, to denote a poet, to hint at the inspiration that was presumed to reside in him. This was indeed chiefly confined to the earlier and greater ones, as Orpheus, Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Musæus, &c.; but afterwards assumed by, or conceded to, poets in general. It was, however, very applicable to Epimenides, from whom this quotation is, I think, ascertained to be taken, since he was one of the earlier bards; and he is said to have written πεπλ χρησμών. (See Fabr. Bibl. Gr.) Theophyl., too, here says, that he was one of the wisest of the Greeks, and δεισάραμεν καὶ ἀποροποίαμαι προσέχων, καὶ μαντικήν δοκῶν κατορθοῦν (a pretty flower of speech picked up, by the way, from Thucyd. 7, 50. speaking of Nicias).

With respect to the qualities here ascribed to the Cretans, the ψευστα, eternal liars, is completely justified: for such were they to a proverb. So Diogen. in Pan.: Κρυπτεῖν, καὶ τὸ ψεύδεσθαι. And as such it is often found in the Classical writers. See Wetstein’s examples, which fully prove the ill repute in which the Cretans were held.* To these I add Suidas: τρία κάτω κάκωτα, Καπναδοκία, καὶ Κρήτη, καὶ Κιλικία. Leon Tarent. ap. Brunch Anal. 1, 245. 'Αλλα δίησται καὶ ἀληθόρος, οὐδὲ δίκαιος Κρήτης τις Κρήτην οἶδε δικαιούντων;

With respect to the κακὰ θρία, it seems to mean malignant ferocious brutes; a sense in which θρία is not unfrequently used, like the correspondent terms in all languages; as the Hebrew וֹח (whence the Germ. Bauen, and the English bœr), our brute, &c.

The γαστήρια ἀργαλ, is by Dr. Hunt and Benson explained twist-

* The origin of the bad character of the Cretans is by Bp. Warburton, Div. Leg. 1, 159. ascribed to their having, by claiming the honour of showing Jupiter’s tomb, proclaimed that all the Gods were only mortals raised to divine honours for benefits conferred on their country or mankind. For this the learned prelate was indebted to Chrysostom and Theophyl., who probably borrowed it from some of the Classical writers; since Callim. Hymn on Jove S. (cited by Wets.) says: Κρήτης δει ψευστα, καὶ γάρ τάφον, ἢ ἄνα, σεόν Κρήτης ἑτεράνας. And some recent critics (as Rosenm.) consider the line quoted by the Apostle as Callimachus’s. But (as Whitby observes) he was no Cretan, but a Cyrenean; and he has only the first words of the verse, which, Jerome says, he borrowed from Epimenides. What followed in Epimenides we know not, and have no concern to know. But I should suspect that it was not what Chrys. has given; for if so, Callimachus’s plagiarism would have been shameless. It is far more probable that he confounded the words of Epimenides and of Callimachus. At all events, the difficulty he raises is none at all; for the words following ἡ μαργνία—ἀληθῆς can only refer to what St. Paul has cited, not what might follow.
bellies, greedy devourers; ἄργος sometimes signifying swift. But
the antient and common interpretation, slow-bellies, seems the more
natural. According to this, two vices seem ascribed to them at once,
namely, gluttony and sloth; for γαστ. may of itself denote gluttons
(see Steph. Thea.), q. d. all belly. And so the Latin ventrius. The
term ἄργος was often used of the fruges consumere nati." Indeed
these two vices go together. See Wetstein's examples. Some take
the ἄργος to signify tardus, Angl. fat-bellied and slow; as Juvenal
4, 107. Montani quoque venter adest abdomen tardus. See Ir-
misch on Herodian, 1, 186.

18. δ' ἡν αἰτίαν, i. e. since they are thus. Ἐλέγχε
α. ἀποτόμως, "rebuke them sharply." A metaphor
(as Est., Heinr., and Benson think) taken from sur-
geons, who cut away the unsound flesh even to the
quick, lest the mortification should extend. Com-
pare 2 Cor. 13, 10. Rom. 11, 22. Thus the follow-
ing υἱοίωσιν has still greater propriety.

Ἐν τῇ πίστει, "in the doctrine and religion, the
dιδασκαλία υἱοίωσιν, supra, ver. 9. So Theophyl.
oberves, that by this it is meant, that they are to
retain it as it was delivered to them by the Apostle,
without any admixture of Judaism or Gentilism.

14. προσέχοντες—ἀληθείαν. He now shows in what
respect he would especially have Titus watch over
the soundness of their faith; namely, that they may
not attach themselves to Jewish fables. See 1 Tim.
1, 4. and the notes.

By Jewish fables some think the Apostle means
the Gnosticks' Cabbalistical interpretation of the
Old Testament. But this is refuted by Whitby.
The antients, and most moderns, rightly interpret it
of traditions concerning meats, either καθαρόι, ἁγιοι,
ὅσιοι, or ἀκαθαρτοί, κοινοὶ, βεβηλωτοί, μεμισμένοι, which
our Lord himself, Matt. 15, 9., calls the doctrines of
men: whence may be discerned the meaning of the
ἔντολαι ἁθραίστων here; and I cannot but think
that the Apostle had in view that passage of St.
Matt. Theophyl. calls them the δευτεράφεις and πα-
πεζηγήσεις of the Old Testament. Rosenm. un-
derstands the μῦθοι of fables properly so called; as of
the battle of Gog and Magog, Behemoth, Leviathan,
and these various tales respecting the Messiah, as an earthly monarch; to which Jaspis adds spurious books, as the life of Abraham, the book of Noah, the testimony of the Patriarchs, and others. All these may be included.

In the clause ἀποκρεφομένων, there is something cutting; q. d. "not only tales of mere men (and therefore of no authority), but of men averse from the truth."

15. πάντα μὲν καθαρὰ τοῖς καθαροῖς.

Rosenm. paraphrases: "Si quis probus fuerit, omnibus cibus vel potest, nec ob ciborum in lege Mosis vetitum usum Deo displicet; quis lex illa non amplius ad eum pertinet." So Jaspis: "Sermo est non de moralis, sed de rituali pueritate, sensu Judaico; πάντα ergo, omnia, quae pertinente ad ritus et ceremonias. Cogitetur de promiscuo ciborum usu, de certorum dierum discrimine eorumque vel observatione vel neglectu et aliis ad externum cultum pertinentibus rebus." Compare a similar sentiment in 1 Tim. 4, 4 & 5., and see the notes there. The paronomasia between moral and ceremonial purity is very neat. καθαρὸς and ἀκαθαρὸς in a moral sense are frequent in the Classical writers.

In τοῖς δὲ μεμαθημοῖς, &c. the Apostle dwells only on mental and moral purity; but he further enlarges upon it, in order to point a well merited invective against the false teachers in question. Heinr. explains thus: "To those Jewish impostors (who, in opposition to the καθαρὸς and πιστὸς, i. e. true Christians, are called μεμαθημωτοί and ἄκτιστοι) nothing is pure, nothing benefits them to the production of purity, whatever they may say of meats pure and common; because their whole mind and conscience is contaminated." And so Wells ap. D'Oyley, and also Benson. 'Αλλά μη μιαναρί—συνείδησις. Theophyl. shows that they can never attain the purity they affect; since the pure animals in one or other way become impure: so that, he adds, ἢ ρυπαρὰ διανοια κακῶς περὶ τοῖν τοῖν λογικοῖς, ταυτίς συμμετοχεῖς ταῦτα, μὴ δύνατα φύσει τοιαῦτα. But this is (I think) not exactly the Apostle's meaning, who is speaking. I repeat, of moral rather than ceremonial purity. So Jaspis: "impit quavis re semet ipso inquinare, et sic Deo se exosos reddant. Itaque etiam vel anixiæ ratione habitat vetitum ciborum, minime tamen Deo placere possunt, et hac ciborum abstinentia impietatiem quasi compenseare nequunt." So Mr. Valpy: "A Gentile convert, who lives up to the faith and precepts of Christianity, is clean and pure in the sight of God, while they who presume so much upon their distinctions, render themselves incapable by their obstinate infidelity and immoralities, to perform any acceptable service to God." See also Doddridge's paraphrase.

See a very similar sentiment in Sirach 39, 39. Wets., too, ad- duces several others from the Classical writers; as Galen, ταῖς ἀκα-
354

TITUS, CHAP. I. II.

16. Θείν ὁμολογοῦν—ἀδώκιμοι, “They profess to know, love, and serve the true God, and to be faithful Christians.” For such is the import of the formula Θεόν εἰδέναι; as 2 Tim. 2, 19. (where see the note). And so it is interpreted by Benson and Heinr. “Evil actions, as opposed to fair pretences. “Do not care to know, but neglect and hate.” See the note on 1 Tim. 5, 8. The sense, then, may be briefly expressed, with Rosenm., thus: “destruunt re quod ore proflitentur.”

16. βδελυκτοί ὄντες, “being really abominable, worthy of execration by God and man.” The καὶ before ἀπειθεῖς is rendered by Heinr. quippe qui sint. It may simply signify nempe, even. “Disobedient. The ἀδώκιμοι is by some rendered reprobatos by others (and indeed the best Commentators) inepti, inutiles; γῆν ἄδοκον, Hebr. 6, 8: and Grot. thinks it a metaphor taken from bad money, which will not pass, and is therefore useless. Which of these interpretations be the true I know not. They both merge into each other; and it is truly observed by Grot.: “Tales autem sunt profani omnes, etiamsi quid faciunt quod oportet, non faciunt ut oportet.”

CHAP. II.

VER. 1. σὺ δὲ—διδασκαλία. From the didask which follows, it should seem that λαλεῖ signifies teach; a frequent sense of the word. It may, however, be used with a reference to private admonition and instruction as well as public teaching and preaching. On the γεγ. διδ., see the note, supra, 1, 6.
TITUS, CHAP. II.

2—6. προσβύτας νηφαλίως εἶναι, &c.

Oecumen. here subauds dei. But it should seem that the λαλεῖ is to be repeated, with a slight accommodation of sense. Προσβύτας is here taken by Hammond, Le Clerc, and Mackn. to denote, not aged men, but Presbyters; since the directions given are similar to those at 1 Tim. 1, 3. and προσβύτιδος at ver. 3. is applicable to those women who bore offices in the Church; as appears from the epithets ἰεροπρεπεῖς and καλοδιδασκάλους. But this is supported neither by the authority of the antients, nor the opinions of the moderns. And the qualifications do not sufficiently correspond. Neither is the word ever used in the New Testament in that sense. Something more may be said of the interpretation as it regards the women; and here there is somewhat of antient authority. Perhaps we may reconcile the two interpretations, by supposing that the Apostle, though he used these general terms, yet had also in mind those of both sexes who filled ecclesiastical offices, especially the latter. Certainly some of the epithets countenance this.

Νεφαλ. must here mean sover. The καταστήματα denotes not only dress, but in a general way, deportment. This is by most Commentators thought to regard the dress, which was to be decent, i.e. such as became Christian women, or Deaconesses. Heinr. takes it for εἰρπρεπεῖς; (only the iepo. he thinks, may be intensive). But that epithet, as applied to dress and deportment, conveys an idea remote from the Apostle’s thoughts. Δεδουλωμένας. This and the προσέχοντας at 1 Tim. 3, 8. are nearly synonymous; though the present is a stronger term, illustrated by Joh. 8, 34. and Rom. 6, 14. Καλοδιδασκάλους. It is obvious that this can only relate to private, not public instruction; as indeed is evident from the words following, which, as the antients observe, are to be closely connected with this, serving to show what they were to teach their children, servants, and friends.

Σώφρ. is here used as a vox praeegrns; q. d. “that they may regulate their morals, and act as monitresses, teaching them, &c. There is by some thought to be an allusion to the σωφρονισταί, who at Athens were chosen out of the tribes, to superintend the morals of the ephebi, or youths. But even that word was sometimes used in a figurative sense; as in Thucyd. 3, 15. σωφρονισταί δύτου τῆς γνώμης.

In suggesting to the elder women what they were to teach the younger, the Apostle inculcates the domestic duties and virtues of wives; for further than this his injunctions do not reach. Religious duties they would be taught by the Deaconesses, Presbyters, &c. Of these domestic duties the first in order, as in importance, is that

* So; among the passages cited by Wets., Porphyr. de Absr. 4, 6. τὸ δὲ σεμνὸν καὶ τοῦ καταστήματος ἐσφαγό. Simple. on Epict. p. 278. ἄστε καὶ τὸ κατάστημα μὴ σεμνὸν μὲν οὖν ἄστε βαρύ τοίς σπαρραίας φαινεθαί. He also (as do Rosenm. and Heinr.) cites Plut. 1, 824. βλέμματι καὶ κινήματι καταστήματος. But there perhaps the sense is only staid.

2 A 2
of loving their husbands; for, as Theophyl. justly observes, ἄντων, καὶ τὰ λατιὰ ἐχεται, εὐθυνία ὅκον, καὶ χρημάτων περιουσία, ἐπερ ἄντων, πάντα καὶ παρώσιν, ἀποφημόνωσιν. So Socrat. ap. Stob. Serm. 443, 32. Ἑυστεία γνωικεία δὲ πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα ἔρως, and Perichyon ap. Stob. p. 488. ἐθελσί πῶς τὸν ἄνδρα. The word φιλάνδρος in its use, comprehended dutiful respect, &c. (See Wetstein's examples from Plato, Plutarch, and Polyænus)*, in which sense it is said, "her desire shall be to her husband."

On εὖφρον. see 1 Tim. 3, 2 and 5. Ἀγαθ. Heinr. explains a peccatius immunes. But this is too vague. The term is of the same nature with the preceding; though a stronger one; and denotes, as Theophyl. observes, purity in thought as well as action. See 1 Tim. 5, 22.

Οἰκούροις. This term is a very expressive one, and denotes "those who stay at home and mind their own business." It answers to the τῶν ἵδων οἰκὸν καθὼς προϊστάμενον at 1 Tim., 3, 4. Thus it not only means keepers at home, but keepers or care-takers of the home, or house.†

Ἀγαθὰς. This is by some united with the preceding. A method, however, unsupported by any of the numerous passages above cited. Wolf rightly observes that it has a special signification. But that is not (I think) what he (in common with Casaubon, Vitringa, and many others), supposes, namely, benignas, good tempered, as opposed to scolding wives. No; the Apostle did not confound to any one so special as that; but rather means what the Latins expressed by the bona fæmina (as Ennius ap. Wets.: "Tarquinii corpus bona * To which I add Apollon. Ep. 55. γυνὴ σέμνη καὶ φιλάνδρος. and 58. ἔχεις γυναῖκα ἐμφρονος φιλάνδρον. This is, however, not confined to the later writers. So in a beautiful passage of Eschyl. Pers. 140. Περίπτες δ' ἀκροτενείς ἐκαστὰ πόθων φιλάνδρος, Τὸν αἰχαλῶν θαύμον εὐνατηρ ἀποτευμάτων, Λειτεται μονόν.† So Hesych. explains φροντισόμενα τὰ τῶν οἰκὸν καὶ φιλάνδροσα. ὁδος γὰρ ὁ φυλάξ λέγεται. And it is explained by Theophyl. and ὁσιωμένος. Wets. here adduces numerous classical examples, the most opposite of which is, Philo 2, 431, 24., γυναῖκας κούριδιας, σοφόνοις, οἰκούροις, καὶ φιλάνδροις. To which I add Artr. 64., οἰκοῦρος καὶ πιστὴ γυνὴ, 232, 35 & 66., 1, 78, and 2, 33., γυναίκας κοψίματε καὶ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οἰκείωσις, and 2, 33., γυναίκα πιστικὴν καὶ οἰκοφόρον, καὶ πειθομένη τῷ ἄνδρι, Lycoaphr. 1095., στεγασμοὶ and infras, οἰκονόμα, δόμας καμπάνη, οἰκείωσις. Soph. Trach. 542., Eurip. H. F. 45., λείπει γὰρ με τοῦ ἐν ἐμφάσιν ὁμιλοῦν οἰκούρον and 1345., and Hippol. 787., οἰκουμενικα, οἰκείωσις. So Eurip. Meleag frag. 12., and Eschyl. Agam. 1616. (of Clytemn.), σε τοῦ δὲλον ἐκ μάγγυς νόσον, οἰκουρος εὐνη ἄνδρος, &c. Except in the above passage of Lycoaphron, this οἰκουρία is no where more beautifully described than in Eschyl. Ag. 590—2. Γυναίκα πιστὴν δ' ἐν δόμοις οἰκροι μολῶν, ὁλίν περ ὀν ἔλεπε, δωμάτων κένα, ἔσθλην ἐκείνη, πολεμίαν τοῖς δύσφοροις.
fæmina lavit et unxit''), and our ancestors, by good-wife, ηδυσώμενη μνήμη. It is, therefor-e, exegetical of the preceding.


Τοὺς νυν οὖν ὑστατῶς παρακάλεσο σωφρονεῖν. The neuter, is for νεὼς; as Joh. 21, 19. Σωφρονεῖν, "to cultivate sobriety and modesty." Virtues especially ornamental in youth, and estimable in proportion to their difficulty. To these virtues the Apostle desires Titus to exhort the young men; though he does not tell him to enjoin them on the young women; since it seemed scarcely necessary; such being, what may be called, the virtue of their sex, in which all others centre, and without which all are valueless.*

7. περὶ πάντα σεαυτόν παρεχόμενος τύπον καλῶν ἑργαν. These precepts the Apostle directs him to follow up with his own example.

Πάντα, "these and all other virtues." Τύπον, exemplar. See Phil. 3, 17., 1 Thess. 1, 7., 1 Tim. 4, 12., and the notes. The παρεχ. is very significant. On this the Apostle then engraves an admonition to ministerial virtues, in which he should be an example to the Presbyters. 'Αδιαφορομαν depends upon παρεχόμενος, the sense of which must be accommodated, per dilogiam. It signifies uncorrupted purity, and soundness of doctrine. Αδιαφορομαν is often used by the Classical writers; and numerous passages are cited by Wolf and Wets., in which it signifies one who is above all corruption in any self-interested motives. So Heinr. says it is opposed to the κατηχομα τῶν λόγων τοῦ Θεοῦ, 2 Cor., 2, 17., and ποιμεν νομίζειν τὴν εὐσεβείαν, 1 Tim., 6, 5.

Σεμνότητα, gravity, dignity; ίμα μηδὲν πειστον καὶ διὰ τούτων ἄφονος ἐχθρὶς διασκαλεῖ, ἀλλὰ πάντα σέφωσιν καὶ δίπλα Θεοῦ, says Theophyl. The ύπο is thought to be synonymous with the ἀδιαφο. Only that rather regards the person than the doctrine. The metaphor

* This reminds me of a similar delicacy in that inimitable funeral oration of Pericles ap. Thucyd. 2, 45., εἰ δὲ μὲ δεῖ καὶ γνωσκείσας τι ἄρετὴ, διὰ τῶν ἐν χρήσιν ἔσονται, μνησθήναι, βραβεῖα παραινέσει ἀπαν σημαίνως τὰς τε γὰρ ὑπερχωνίας φύσεως μὴ χειροθεί σευσθαι θηνι μεγάλης ἡ δόξα, καὶ ἢς ἓν ἐπὶ ἐλάχιστου, ἄρετῆς περὶ ἡ ψυγοῦ εὖ τοῖς ἄρσεις κλέος.
has been before illustrated. Ἀκατάγνωστον. Theophyl. explains this ὀρθόδοξον, μηδὲν ἐπιλέψιμον ἕχοντα. But as the δίδασκ. regarded the doctrine, so this, perhaps, respects the manner and method, and signifies grave, dignified, removed both from levity and affectation, and disdaining the μυθολογία, or any other methods pursued ad captandum. Then the words show the effect which this is calculated to have on the adversaries, whether Jews or Gentiles. So the ἀντικείμενος in a similar passage of 1 Tim. 5, 14.

At ἔξ ἐναντίας, must be understood μερίδος, or γνώμης. It is somewhat rare; but examples are adduced by Wets., from Thucyd., Xenophon, and Sext. Emp. Ἐντραπτῇ. Some render this blush, be ashamed. Others, feel respect. Both may be united, the latter as the consequent of the former. Ἦνα ἐντραπτῇ also occurs at 2 Thess., 8, 14. Ἐχεῖν λέγειν—φαύλον, in which ἔχειν is for δύναμιν, is a kind of phrase frequent, of which Wets. adduces many examples. By the ἔχειν λέγειν is meant, that when an adversary endeavours to recollect or gather any ill report of you, he cannot find any. Perhaps, too, there may be an allusion to what would happen when any of the οἱ ἐν ἐναντίας came (as we know they did) to the Christian assemblies, to spy out some matter for calumny. So in 1 Cor. 14, 24. (which it is strange the Commentators should not have thought of) ἐὰν δὲ εἰσέλθῃ ἄπιστος—κρίνεται. The two passages are the best comment on each other. It is here truly remarked by Theodoret: Ὁσαυ γὰρ καὶ τὰ λε- γόμενα τῇ ἀληθείᾳ κοσμεῖται, καὶ τὰ γινόμενα συμφωνεῖ τοῖς λεγομένοις, ἐμφανίζεται καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν φιλολόγων τὰ στόματα.

9, 10. δούλους—μὴ ἀντιλέγοντας, sub. παρακαλεῖ. With this statement of the duties of servants compare other similar ones at 1 Tim., 6, 1. sq. Eph. 6, 5., and Col. 3, 22. Ἐν πᾶσι is to be taken populariter; as in Col. 3, 22. The ἐν πᾶσι is by some construed with the preceding; by others, with the following. The latter is the more regular construction.
The Apostle then touches on those faults to which slaves were especially prone; 1st., impertinence, in answering again to any reproof, either in denial or justification, grumbling; muttering, &c. Grot. compares the ἀνταποκρίσεωσθαι of Rom. 9, 20., and says that such are called, by Plautus, responsatores.*

10. μὴ νοσφηγούν. Doddr. here alters our Version much for the worse. No term better represents the sense of νοσφ. than purloining, which, though it designates theft of every kind, especially advert to that too common form of it by which servants defraud their masters in buying or selling, or such other frauds as are denoted by the Latin antevertere. Πᾶσιν. On this see 1 Tim., 2, 2., &c. Ἐνειδικυμένος, exhibentes. A Latinism. The reason suggested in ἦν τὴν διδασκαλίαν—ἐν πᾶσιν is similar to that supra, ver. 5. The ἦν, however, may be taken in the eventual sense. By διδασκαλίαν, is meant the religion. Τῶν σωτῆρος ἰμῶν Θεοῦ. This I cannot but understand of Christ. See the note infra, ver. 18. Κοσμίων, "may honour it, by showing its efficacy in promoting virtue, and, therefore, happiness." Heinr. observes that this term is used of those who, by their life, morals, and actions, do honour to their teachers. So Eunap., cited by Wets.: λογγίνου μὲν ἦν μαθήτης, καὶ ἐκόσμησε τὸν διδάσκαλον ἐντὸς ὀλίγου χρόνου.

* And such the same writer describes in his Menc. (cited by Pric.): Argutos ut par pari respondent (give them a Rowland for their Oliver); Ad mandata claudos, cecos, mutos, debilis. With which may be compared a similar elegance of Cowper, Task 4., "The farmer's hedge up torn by strength Resistless in so bad a cause, but lame To better deeds—he bundles up the spoil, An ass's burden." Priceus aptly adduces the dict of the Satyrist, lingua mali pars pessimæ servi. And he might still more aptly have cited Æschyl. Theb. 244., παλινστομεῖς ἄď (so I would point) Angl., "What then, you mutter again, do ye?" The preceding line is to be supposed pronounced, as our English Dramatists say, aside. Of this, however, the whole phalanx of learned Thébans (his Editors) seem not to have been aware. Had Bp. Blomfield perceived the aside, and remembered this passage of the Apostle, he would have suppressed his conjecture (acute and ingenious as it is) τολινστομεῖς.

Upon the ἀντιλογία, considered generally, I would use the words of Eurip. Prot. frag. 2, δύον λεγόντων, θατέρου ὄνομαμένου ὠ μὴ ἀντιλείνω τοῖς λόγοις σοφώτερος.
11. ἐπεφάνη—ἀνθρώπαις.

The connection may (I think) be thus traced: "(And this ho-
nouring of your religion you all, as Christians, are bound to aim
at; since of all, of whatever rank, it is required) for the grace of
God," &c. Then he shows that in that religion is contained the
obligation to avoid the vices, and cultivate the virtues above en-
joined; and, in general, to live righteously, soberly, &c. After
which he points out the very strongest motives to avoid the one
and cultivate the other, arising from the expectation of a day of retri-
butition; suggesting withal an encouragement to strive after virtue, in
the atonement and expiation by Jesus; and, finally, the strong mo-
tive to perform all we are really able, from a regard to the purpose
for which this atonement was made, namely, to purify unto himself
a peculiar people, zealous of good works: since, without such a glo-
rious hope of expiation, the despair might have been so great as to
unnerv the all virtuous exertion.

Such is (I conceive) the general scope of this noble portion of
Scripture, than which none more plainly breathes inspiration.

The ἡ σῶμα τοῦ Θεοῦ σωφρόνισ is explained the Christian doc-
trine. But it may better be interpreted the Gospel, which reveals
the gracious method of salvation. The term was suggested by the
δικ. τοῦ σωφρόνος, &c. just before. "Επεφάνη, "have been revealed."
This expression is properly used of the appearance above the horizon
But it was also used of the appearance of Deities upon the earth.
That, however, is here very precarious. Πᾶσιν, "all of every na-
tion, rank, age," &c.

12. παιδεύσωσαι—ἐπιθυμίας. This construction of
παιδ. with ἤν is never found in the Classical writers.
By παιδ., Rosenm. well observes, is meant not simply
teach, but bring men to any thing, add arguments to
instruction, and show the mode in which any thing
ought to be done.* Ἀρνησάμενοι, renouncing. So
Thucyd. 6, 56, 1. Ἀρμιδίνιν ἐπιρρήβεται τὴν πείρασιν'
and Joseph. 671, 10. ἀνακρούσαμεν τὴν ἄμαχίαν.

'Ασέβειαν. This consisted not only in neglect of the
proper object of worship, by idolatry; but also by
those vices which invariably attended in its train;
1st, denying the existence of a God, or, what is prac-
tical Atheism, denying his properties and attributes,
his providence and his governance of the world, and
a state of future retribution. 2dly, acknowledging the
existence and attributes of God, yet neglecting

* So Theodoret: ὅπεδείκτε δὲ ἢν καὶ τὴν εὐθείαν ὅδον, ἐν εὐσε-
βεία καὶ σωφροσύνη βιοτός κελεύσας.
to worship him (at least aright, as in idolatry), or setting him at nought by perjury, blasphemy, profane swearing, judging hardly, and speaking disrespectfully of his providence; finally, being disobedient to his will, whether manifested in the book of nature, or that of revelation. (See Benson and Mackn.)

12. τὰς κοσμικὰς ἐπιθυμίας, i.e. lusts, such as the world, the great bulk of mankind, gratifies. Pric. compares 1 Joh. 2, 16., which passage is, indeed, the best commentary on this phrase. Σωφρόνως. i.e. soberly, chastely, and prudently, with respect to ourselves; which imports, as Theophyl. observes, a government of all our passions, anger, and avarice, as well as sensuality. Δικαίως. i.e. justly, with regard to other men. Ἐυσεβῶς, piously and religiously towards God. So Grot., who observes that these three contain a brief summary of Christian duty. Thus Philo speaks of the three canons, τὸ φιλοθέον, καὶ φιλάρετον καὶ φιλάθρουσον. And Rosenm. cites Dionys. Hal.: εὐσεβεστέρους, δικαιοτέρους, σωφρονεστέρους, and Porphyry: σωφρων, ἄσιος, δίκαιος. It is obvious that in these genera are contained many other virtues in specie. See the excellent note of Whitby and Jortin ap D'Oyley.

12. εν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι. For this, Theophyl. observes, ἦχει τῶν ἄγουσα, ὅ δὲ μέλλου τὸς ἀντιδώτεις, this was destined for the probation of our faith; the other, for the retribution of our actions.

13. προσδεχόμενοι—Χριστοῦ. It is observed, by Grot., that προσδεχ. here signifies metonymicé, to look forward to that whither our hope tends, namely, the fruition of eternal life; as Job 2, 9. προσδεχόμενος τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς σωτηρίας μου. Thus ἐλπὶ is the thing hoped for; as Gal. 5, 5. and Col. 1, 5., &c. Μακαρίαν, i.e. which makes us happy. So our blessed is often used. The καὶ is exegetical, and has the sense of nempe, even.

13. καὶ ἐκφανείαν τῆς δόξης τοῦ μεγάλου θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.
TITUS, CHAP. II.

There are few things more surprising in the history of sacred interpretation than the studiousness with which some distinguished scholars exert themselves to ascribe to these words such a meaning as no person (I think) of plain sense would ever have thought of. The most natural and obvious interpretation is surely that of the antients (except the Ariants, &c.) and all the earlier moderns (except the heterodox, and also Erasm. and Grot., who appeal to Hilary and Ambros.), namely, "the glorious appearing of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ." This sense is satisfactorily vindicated by the labours of Beza, Whitby, Bull Def. Fid. Nic., and recently of Matthey, and Bp. Middleton; though, strange to say, almost all critics take the other side. Surely, if the doctrine of the article, propounded by the learned Prelate above mentioned (and founded on the discoveries of former scholars), have any truth (as it undoubtedly has some) no other version can be admitted. But, waving that argument, this is a case in which, I conceive, great weight ought to be ascribed to the opinion of the Greek Fathers, certainly the best judges of the nice proprieties of their language. I cannot enter into the point so fully as its importance demands, but I would observe that the argument urged by Beza and Whitby, that ἐπιφανεία is no where used, in the New Testament, of God, but of Christ, has never been answered, and is, I think, unanswerable. For it is in vain to urge that not God, but the glory of God is spoken of; since τὸς δόξας is there, by a common Hebraism, put for the adjective ἐνδόξος, and belongs to ἐπιφανείας. And so the E.V. This, too, is fully supported by the authority of the Greek Fathers and Commentators. Thus Theodoret: τὴν ἐνδόξον παρουσίαν. And Theophyl. observes that this is called his glorious advent (as Matt. 25, 31.), in opposition to his first advent in humility (in the flesh). I would compare a very similar passage in the twin Epistle, 2 Tim. 4, 9. πάντα τοῖς ἡγαγόμενοι τὴν ἐπιφανείαν αὑτοῦ, where see the note.

With these and other reasons for supposing it to be Christ, and not God the Father who is here meant, we may safely call to our aid the propriety of language as it regards the use of the article. And it is in vain that Grot. and others object that the Apostle is inattentive to the nice proprieties of the article. That may be; but we must not suppose an impropriety unnecessarily, especially when the context does not countenance it. Thus here, had the context been neutral, I should have been loath to urge the principle above mentioned, and would have admitted the sense to be dubious. But not so in the present case. Under these circumstances, I cannot but wonder at the inconsistency of Doddr. and Mackn., who, though acknowledging that the words may be rendered our great God and Saviour, yet, because they think the point dubious, choose to render it the great God and our Saviour. Which is deciding what they call dubious (and deciding in a way little to be expected from orthodox Divines); for by translating as in our Common Version, the point is decided; neither is there any ambiguity left. I cannot but suspect that all our Translators have been influenced more than they were aware, by an argument, specious, indeed, and employed by the maintainers of the new version, namely, that Jesus Christ is no
where styled the great God. To which I. would answer, that the 
μεγάλον belonging to both Θεοῦ and σωτήρος alters the case, and
removes that objection. The sense is plainly this: "the glorious
appearance of that great being, who is our God and Saviour." 
I cannot omit to observe that the δε just after countenances this
version; since had two persons been before spoken of, it would have
been harsh to have suspended on that sentence a clause in which one
only was meant.

14. δε εδώκεν—ἐργαν. The sense of λυτρώσηται is
strangely contracted by the recent Interpreters, who
render it, liberate, withdraw. (See Rosenm.) Con-
sidering the idea of salvation implied in the σωτήρος
just before, and that εδώκεν εαυτὸν ὑπὲρ ημῶν imme-
diately precedes, it is plain that something more is
intended than withdrawing men from sin, by pure
doctrine and a holy example, sealed by death (which
was partly true of Socrates), even the atonement and
expiation offered up for all repented and forsaken
sin, which, by paying the λύτρον, not only delivers us
from the punishment of sin, but, from its power,
supplies us with the strongest motives to abstain
from all future iniquity. The λυτρώσα is therefore a
vox prægnans. (See Schleus. Lex.) The words fol-
lowing are exegetical of the latter part of this di-
logia; and the best mode of considering the sentence
is to regard it as consisting of two clauses blended
into one, i.e. "that he might purify us to his ser-
vice, and (thus) make us a people peculiarly his own,
and beloved (as being), zealous of good works."
Such is, I conceive, the true interpretation and
sense, and it is supported by the most eminent Com-
mentators.

Περιουσίας, in this Hellenistical use (which is sup-
posed to be derived from the Sept.), signifies (as
Chrys. says) what is εξαπορητόν, any thing especially
chosen out from other things, and therefore eximum
and pretiosum, &c. Such appears the most rational
account of the signification, on which the modern
Commentators bestow much labour, but with little
success. There is, doubtless, an allusion to the
election of the Jews, who were the λαὸς περιουσίας;
q. d. "now Christians are κατ᾽ ἔργανυ the λαὸς περιουσίας, even the Gentiles who receive the faith." See Eph. 2, 10. & 3, 6—9. 1 Pet. 2, 9 & 10.

14. ζηλαίην καλῶν ἐγγόνων, "zealously studious of good works." A frequent sense of ζηλ. both in the Scriptural and Classical writers. The expression is, perhaps, used in contradistinction to the Jews, who were ζηλωταὶ τοῦ νόμου. Acts 21, 20.

15. ταύτα λάλει—περιφρονεῖτω. Λάλει, teach; as ver. 1., where see the note. Ἑλέγχε Rosenm. renders injunge. But this is an error arising from a want of attention to the brevity of the sentence, and a fault in punctuation of the recent editions, in which the comma after παρακάλει is improperly removed. The sense is; "The above doctrines and duties do thou teach, and exhort to the practice thereof; and (any who gainsay or neglect them) rebuke with all authority." So Theophyl.: λαλεῖ πρῶτον καὶ παρακάλει, εἶτα ἑλέγχει. The μετ᾽ ἐπιταγῆς Theophyl. explains μετ᾽ ἀπωτομίας, μετ᾽ αἰδερρίας, i. e. "in the exercise of the authority vested in thee and God's ministers for that very purpose," and of which Paul had given him the example as well as the precept.

15. μηδέσι σοι περιφρονεῖτω. He does not say, as to Timothy, despise thy youth; for Titus was a much older man; but, as appears from the ἐπιτ., "despise thee for the want of due authority and firmness," i.e. give no one cause to despise. See the note on 1 Tim. 4, 12. Rosenm. observes that περιφρον. is a rare word, and hence some MSS. (by gloss) read καταφρον. He, however, adduces one from Eunap. (cited by Wets.): δι᾽ θηλικοὺς περιφρονθεῖς. To which I add Thucyd. 1, 25. Lucian 3, 496 & 497. Aristoph. Nub. 226 & 741. It is well remarked by Theophyl., that authority and rebuke must be well timed, otherwise it will be despised.
CHAPTER III.

Verse 1. ὑπομνῆσθε—ἐίναι. Compare 2 Tim. 2, 14. ὑπομν., admonish, &c. Rosenm. renders, remind them. That they needed this admonition appears from many passages of the Classical writers cited by Wets. The Jews, too, who were very numerous, were always ripe for sedition.

With respect to the words πρὸς πᾶν ἔργου—ἐίναι, the Commentators, both antient and modern, are not agreed whether to refer them to the preceding or to the following. According to the former method, they will define the obedience, and limit it to all things lawful. And this is supported by most moderns. See Chrys. and Pric. According to the latter, they will suggest how obedience may arise, namely, from discharging the other duties. (See Calvin, Rosenm., and Kuin.) The former mode of interpretation, however, is most agreeable to the context and to the style of the Apostle.

As to the words following, μηδένα βλασφημεῖν—ἀθραπτοῖς, they need no explanation; and we have only to avoid the undue limitation of them by some Commentators (who confine the sense to mildness towards those dissenting in opinion, or peaceful subjection to government), and make the admonition co-extensive with the sphere of human duty; which was very suitable to those κακᾶ θηρία.

3. ἢμεν γὰρ—ἀλλήλοιος. This suggests the reason for the lenity and mildness in question towards the brutal and bad; "For we were what they are." (Compare Gal. 4, 3. Eph. 2, 3 & 11. 1 Cor. 6, 11.) A popular argument, many examples of which are adduced by Priscæus; as from Pliny, to a harsh father: "Cogita illum puerum esse, et te fuisse." Though much more dignified is that of Seneca, cited by Grot. : "Faciet nos moderatores respectus nostri, si consulerimus nos." It is, however, more to the purpose to compare 1 Cor. 10, 12., as does Theo-
doret, who also aptly applies the saying of the penitent thief to his fellow; "for we are in the same condemnation."

Grot. and Whitby observe that the ἡμεῖς is used for καὶ καὶ τοῖς. Yet see Doddr.

On the words following it is not necessary to refine, or to suppose any regular digest of Gentile vices. The ἄνοηται and πλανώμενοι both relate to errors in religion, by an ignorance of the true God; and the worship of idols. Ἀπειθεῖς, i.e. disobedient even to those duties which the law of nature teaches, and therefore inexcusable. See Rom. 1., which is also the best commentary on the present passage. Δουλεύοντες ἐκδιωκόμεις καὶ ἓδοναὶς ποικίλαις. For the Cre-tans were, as Plato says, infamous for impurity of every kind. On the metaphor in δοῦλ. see the copious Classical illustrations of Wets. Ἐκκλησία is explained, by Heinr. and others, of vice in general. But I prefer, with the antients and most moderns, to understand it of malice, μησικαία, to use the expression of Theophyl. Διάγω literally signifies to pass one's life: as in a passage of Plut. cited by Wets.: διαγε. εν ὀσοῖ. The next words στυγητοὶ, μισοῦντες ἀλλ. have much force and beauty: but are strangely misunderstood by Mackn., who renders, "hateful to the Gentiles." But the Apostle is speaking of Jews and Gentiles. Whitby renders, "hateful to one another." It may rather be interpreted, with Heinr., "hateful to God and good men." So Philo, cited by Wets.: στυγητοὶ καὶ θεομαθητοὶ πράγμα. He also compares Plato, μισοῦντες, μισοῦνται, which is imitated by Max. Tyr. Diss. 96. I add Soph. Aj. 1135. μισοῦντ' ἐμίσει. Aristid. 1, 356. μισοῦντες καὶ μισομένοι δήγον. Pausan, D. 6, 8. Appian 11, 29, 66. οὕτε ἐστέργετο οὕτ' ἐστερεγε. With the μισοῦντες. ἀλληλούς Pric. aptly compares Tacit. Ann. 14. Invisi mutuis odiis.

4. άτε δὲ—Θεοῦ. With the sentiment, which is very frequent, Heinr. compares Gal. 4, 3. seqq. Eph. 2, 3. 11, 12. and 1 Cor. 6, 11., &c. He ob-
serves that χρηστ. and φιλανθρωπία, though properly differing as genus and species, are yet synonymous with χάρις Θεοῦ at 2, 11. Thus they are conjoined in Philo 1002. (cited by Loesner) χρηστότητα γάρ καὶ φιλανθρωπίαν ἐπίσημοι ἐνιδρύσασι τῇ Γαίῳ Ἰσχ. Rosenm. here supplies ὧς πάντας ἀνθρώπους σωθῆναι θέλει.

5. ὥς ἔργον—άγιον. Now follows the apodosis: “we are admitted into the Christian religion.” This extends to ver. 8., and in it are enumerated the especial benefits of which he is made partaker who is admitted to the Christian religion, namely, baptism, redemption, the aid of the Holy Spirit.” (Hein.)

At τῶν ἐν δικαιοσύνη must be understood οὖν. And ἐν. δικ. is a phrase for the cognate adjective δικτά. Κατὰ, according to, out of, &c., i.e. mercifully, like the διὰ τῆς χάριτος, Gal. 15., or the θεοῦ τῷ δωρῷ, Eph. 2, 9. So Grot., who, in common with the best Commentators, interprets ἐσωθεὶν “put into a state of salvation;” implying admission to the Christian religion and all its benefits, both of knowledge and happiness, both here and hereafter. See Acts 2, 47. and 1 Tim. 2, 4. and the note on Matt. 2, 21.

5. ἰδία λουτροῦ παλιγγενεσίας.

It is well known what controversies have been raised upon the sense of this expression, into which I shall not enter, since they are now, in a great measure, settled: all the most enlightened Interpreters have been long agreed that the opinion invariably supported by early Fathers is the true one, namely, that baptismal regeneration is here meant; baptism (to use the words of our 27th Article) being a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby, as an instrument, they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church; and the promises of the forgiveness of sins, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed.

I cannot enter at large into the subject; but I would observe, that upon a point where those, both of antient and modern times, who were the likeliest to come at the truth, have agreed upon any interpretation, there is the greatest reason to believe it true. Such, I think, is the case here: and I would refer to a remarkable passage of Chrys. 1, 328., which fully shows the opinion of that eminent Father. At the same time, I cannot think that the words καὶ ἀνακατεύθυνες Πνεύματος ἄγιον are to be explained (or rather explained away), as they are done by some. (See Benson, who applies this
solely to Paul.) The true force of the ἀνακαίν., πν. ἀγ. seems to be best explained by Dr. Gloucester Ridley ap. D'Oyley; and I will only add, that the disputes upon baptismal and moral regeneration have too often degenerated into logomachias; whereas, if the disputants would take care to define the terms they employ, and have the patience to understand each other, they would be found to differ far less than they seem to do. This rare word (for so it is) παλιγγ. has, I have observed, sometimes in the antient writers, the signification of moral reformation. So Euseb. Eccl. Hist. 3, 23. fin. διδούς μέγα παράδειγμα μετανοίας ἀληθινής, καὶ μέγα γνώσεως παλιγγενεσίας. With respect to the baptism of John, on which so much has been said, I have noted a remarkable passage in Joseph. Ant. 18, 6, 2., from which it appears that that was not understood to convey regeneration: οὕτω καὶ τὴν βάπτισιν ἀποδεκτὴν αὐτῷ φανερῶσαι, μὴ ἕτερον ἀμαρτάνων παρατίθεσθαι κρυπτῶν (scil. αὐτῶν), ἀλλ' ἐφ' ἀγνεία τοῦ σώματος, ἄτε δὴ καὶ τῆς ἀσκήσεως προκεκαθαρ-μένης.

6. οὗ ἐξέχεεν ἐφ' ἡμῶς πλουσίως. According to the interpretation above adopted this verse requires little explanation. Ἐκχέω, and similar words in all languages, are used in the sense abundantly impart and confer. Διὰ Ι.Χ. i.e. not merely by his religion (as Rosenm. explains), but by his intercession and advocacy, as our great High Priest.

7. ἵνα δικαιωθῆτε—αἰωνίον. Notwithstanding what Rosenm. says, δικαιοθ. must be understood of remission of sins, and not be taken in the vague and precarious sense he assigns, namely, "tales facti, quales esse debemus." The ἵνα δικ. depends upon ἐσωσ.; and the usual signification of the term (on which I have often treated on Rom. and Gal.) here yields a satisfactory sense. The phrase κατ' ἐλπίδα ἡμῶς αἰωνίον is, as Heinr. says, for ἐλπίδος ἡμῶς. Grot., Knatchb., and Rosenm. would construe ἡμῶς αἰωνίον with καλρονόμοι, and take κατ' ἐλπίδα in the sense prout speramus. But this is too harsh.

Schoettg. Hor. Hebr. shows that the Jews often used the phrase "inheritance of life in a future world."

8. πιστὸς ὁ λόγος. A frequent formula introductory of some important truth. Διαβεβ. has the deponent sense affirm; as in 1 Tim. 1, 7. where see the note. Heinr. would subjoin τοὺς ἀκούστας σε. The
construction is: ἵνα οἱ πεπιστευκότες τῷ Θεῷ φρονῆσαι προϊστασθαι καλῶν ἔργων, where οἱ πεπιστ. is a periphrasis for οἱ πιστοὶ, Christians. By καλῶν ἔργων some, as Grot. and Le Clerc would understand, their honest calling and trades. And this were indeed a precept not unworthy of the Apostle, and of which he furnished the example; yet, as being engrafted on a passage in which the benefits of redemption are enlarged on, it seems not sufficiently elevated. Preferable is the interpretation of the antient Commentators and some moderns, works of benevolence. But even that seems too limited a sense. The common interpretation, by which it is extended to good works of every kind, is far more natural, and worthy of the Apostle; and is supported by what follows: for in the pursuit of curious speculations, and scholastic subtilties, unconnected with the main articles of our faith, and the common rules of human duty, practice is too often neglected.

8. προϊστασθαι with a genitive, signifies to sedulously exercise, of which sense many examples are adduced by the Philologists. So that the two terms taken together, φρον. and προϊστ., convey a strong sense. Of the τὰ καλὰ and ἀφέλιμον also many examples are adduced. I suspect, indeed, that this was a not uncommon phrase.

9. μωρᾶς—περιστασθο. See note on 2 Tim. 2, 16 and 25., and see also 1 Tim. 1, 4. The Apostle here distinctly explains his meaning by μάχαις νομίμας, i.e. disputes on curious questions connected with the interpretation of the Mosaic Law. Ἀναφέλεις, useless, nay (per litoten) pernicious.

10. αἰρετικῶν ἀνθρώπων μετὰ μίαν καὶ δευτέραν νουθεσίαν παρατιν. By the association of ideas, the mention of frivolous questions, and curious subtilties, led to that of the heresies and schisms which they tend to generate. On this word αἰρετ., as well as σχίσμα, there has been much, though perhaps needless, discussion. It may be sufficient to observe, that, though a vox media, yet in the ecclesiastical sense;
aper signifies one who takes up any doctrine or doctrines in opposition to the fundamental truths of the Christian religion; and that a schism is a separation from the rest of Christians, on account of these aipérei. It would be easy to say much more on the subject; but this is not the place to treat on it. It must be borne in mind, that the Apostle here especially adverts to Judoizers.

10. μαν καὶ δευτέρων, first or second; cardinal for ordinal, on which I have before treated. Παραίτων, "decline all familiar intercourse with."

11. εἰδως δὴ—αὐτοκατακριτως.

The sense of these words is not a little obscure, and consequently variously explained. I can neither enter into those diversities, nor into the tedious and interminable controversy on this and the following verse. The words (I think) are meant to suggest a reason why all intercourse with such a person is to be avoided; and the difficulty hinges upon αὐτοκατακριτος, which some eminent Commentators think may mean "one who furnishes matter of self-condemnation against himself." But this seems very harsh, and little agreeable to what preceded. The antient interpretations, from their simplicity, deserve more attention. Chrys., Theophyl., and οζεumen. explain it ἀναπολογητος, or condemned by himself, and his own conscience. Theodoret, most acutely and, I think, truly, remarks, that the import of the whole verse is ἀνανθρος γὰρ ἔτοι ὁ πάνω. If, therefore, these interpretations be conjoined, we may (I think) approximate to the truth; q. d. "Such an one avoid; for he is utterly perverted, and therefore no good can be expected: he sins self-condemned, and is so inexcusable that you may justly break off intercourse; and by his being already self-condemned, you need not keep up intercourse with the intent of convincing him of his error; for of that his conscience must and does admonish him." In all this I see nothing to stumble at, if the saying be taken populariter, and not too much pressed upon. See the able note of Whitby and Dr. Forster's Letter to Stebbing. To enter further into the subject would be here out of place. Suffice it to say, that it has not been enough borne in mind, that the heretics of those times, by maintaining opinions at variance with those of the inspired Apostle, who even worked miracles in confirmation of his Divine mission, were indeed inexcusable, and must have been self-condemned. But that will not prove that all heretics of every age are to be pronounced self-condemned; and therefore no Minister ought to presume to take the high ground which Titus was authorized to do; but, under the altered circumstances of the case, to show indulgence to human infirmity, whenever the error cannot be traced to a conceited or factious spirit, which appears to be the very essence of the sin of heresy.
12—15. This portion is wholly occupied with practical matter, and is too familiar to need much explanation. Of Artemas we know nothing. Some think he was one of the Apostle’s scribes. On Nicopolis see the Geographical writers, or Schleus. Lex. By τὸν νόμιμον is meant one who had been an interpreter of the Jewish Law, or one who was a Jurisconsult; for, as Rosenm. observes, even the Greeks were admitted to the Roman bar. Σπουδαίως πρότερως. On the force of this word I have before treated. Benson thinks that St. Paul knew Zenas and Apollos were to pass through, or touch at Crete; and therefore gave this direction. (See more in his note.) On Apollos see the Acts 18, 24. and elsewhere. Μανθανεῖτωσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ ἡμέτεροι. The δὲ καὶ stands for autem.

The Apostle then takes occasion again to enforce the direction supra ver. 8, which is the best commentary on the present. See the note there. The καλῶν ἔργαν must here, from the context, be limited to works of benevolence, hospitality, &c. The words εἰς τὰς ἀναγκαίας are explained by the ὁφέλιμα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις of the above mentioned verse. In the ἦν μὴ ἄσιν ἐκαρποῖ there is a very common metaphor. See Matt. 13, 22. and Mark 4, 19. So it is elsewhere said, “Faith without works is dead (and fruitless).” See also 2 Pet. 1, 8.

15. τῶν φιλόντων ἡμᾶς ἐν πίστει. Here ἐν has the sense of the Hebr. א, “by and through, because of the common faith.”
EPISTLE TO PHILEMON.

VERSE 1. δέμιος Χριστοῦ Ἰ., a prisoner for the sake of, in the cause of Jesus Christ and his doctrine. See 2 Tim. 1, 8. Συνεργός, i. e. literally, "helper in the business of religion," whether as being a Deacon (which some conjecture), or because, as we find from ver. 2., a congregation assembled at his house, or on both these accounts. And though the term συνεργός was often applied (as Benson shows) to those who were not ministers, but only in a general way furthered the cause of the Gospel; yet he was probably a Deacon.

2. Ἀρχίς. A Roman name. This person was (as the antients inform us) wife of Philemon; and Archippus was his son. Benson, however, thinks he was not; though perhaps he might live in his house, and officiate generally as a minister in the family, in their daily Christian worship. Rosenm. thinks it appears from Col. 4, 17. that he was a minister; but whether at Colosse or Laodicea (with whose teachers he is numbered in the Const. Apost. L. 7, 46.) is doubtful. He might be a minister of both, at different times, and probably Laodicea last. All these matters, however, are as uncertain as they are unimportant.

2. τῷ συνεργῷ. This seems to answer to the συνεργός; and his being named comrade seems to show that he was a fellow-minister; though the term
would be applicable to a private Christian; since all are bound to fight the good fight of faith. Rosenm. observes, that in Herodian, the Emperor Marcus calls his son Commodus συστρατιώτης, colleague. But as they were both soldiers, it might mean comrade; and by that name generals often familiarly addressed those under their command.

2. καὶ τῇ κατ' οἶκον (scil. ἐν οἴκῳ) συν ἐκκλησίᾳ, "the congregation which assembles at thy house," i. e. Philemon's. It has been doubted whether this means all the Christians at Colosse, or his own family. It should seem, neither. Benson has given good reasons for supposing that we are not to understand it of the whole Church at Colosse assembled at Philemon's house, but only of a part; and I have on the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians shown that at this early period, before the members of this "new sect everywhere spoken against," were allowed to build churches, they assembled in conventicula, or little parties, at the houses of some of the most zealous and influential persons, and those who had convenient room for that purpose. Though it is probable, considering the mode of building in the East, that they would often assemble in the open court, around which the buildings of a house are erected. Heinr. compares the case of Christians of the present day assembling at the houses of foreign ambassadors.

3. χέρις—Χριστοῦ. This has been before explained.

4—7. The Apostle here, with great earnestness, comes nearer to the point, and thanking God that Philemon had been kind already, and done as much in other instances as he was going to ask him, urges him by his past example, to act like himself: a most insinuating and skilful introduction to his request. (Benson.)

On εὐχαριστῶ—μου compare 2 Tim. 1, 3. and the note. The trajectio is obvious. Heinr. observes, that ἤ εἶχεν πρὸς τὸν Κ. I. is to be referred to τὴν πίσ
PHILEMON.

τυ, the nearer antecedent; and (ὡς ἔχεις) εἰς πάντας
tους ἅγιους, to ἁγάπην, the more remote, per Chias-
mum et Synchysin. See Matt. 20, 21. and the Acts
20, 21. "These things (says Benson) make the per-
fect Christian."

6. ὡς ἡ κοινωνία—'Ιησοῦ. Heinr. thinks that the
ὡς is eventual, "whence it follows." But I prefer,
with Theophyl. and the earlier moderns, to subaud
προσευχόμενος from the preceding προσευχῶν. The
use of ἡ κοινωνία τῆς πίστεως is somewhat harsh.
Heinr. takes it for κοινωνίκος at 1 Tim. 6, 18., as
involving a notion both of mildness, and liberality.
And so Beza, Hamm., Whitby, Wells, and also some
antients. But most antients and the most eminent
moderns are agreed that it stands for ἡ πίστις κοινω-
νίας, and that for an adjective, i.e. (as Theophyl.
explains) ἡ κοινὴ ἔχεις ἡμῖν, "which you have in
common with us." At all events there seems no au-
thority for, or propriety in our Version commu-
nication; though it is adopted and defended by Mackn:
The above interpretation is supported by Jude 3.
γράφειν ὑμῖν περί τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας, and Tit. 1, 4.
kατὰ κοινὴν πίστιν Ἐνεργῆς γένηται, "should be effec-
tive." (So Theophyl.: ἐμπρακτος, καὶ δοκεῖ γεωσα), i.e.
effective, especially in the way suggested at Gal. 5,
6. δι' ἁγάπης ἐνεργομένη, where see the note. The
ἐν ἐπιγνώσει. Rosenm. takes for σὺν ἐπιγν. But I
prefer the more usual sense by. So Theophyl.: ἐν
τῷ ἐπιγνομοσκεῖν σε πάν ἐργον ἁγαθὸν. Heinr. explains:
ὡς ἐπιγνωσθῇ. Finally, εἰς Χριστὸν is put for ἐν
Χριστῷ, or for the honour, to the honour of Christ.
But upon the whole, from the laxity of the terms, it
is difficult to exactly determine the sense of the verse.
The whole is rendered by Wets. thus: "Ut fides,
qua tibi nobiscum communis est, juncta scientiae
omnis boni, quod alter alteri ex doctrinâ Christi
praestare tenetur, quodque Christus tanquam sibi
praestitum imputabit, efficax fieret."

7. χάριν γὰρ—διὰ σοῦ. It is not agreed among the
Critics whether χάριν, or χαρὰν, be the true reading.
PHILEMON.

The former is found in many antient MSS., Versions, Fathers, and Commentators, and is supported by Erasm., Grot., Bengel, Griesb. The latter is defended by Wets., Matt., and Alter. Benson says, "it is all one; since the Greek Commentators and Scholiasts explain χάρην by χαράν." But that is the strongest reason for supposing χαράν a mere gloss. The sense is the same. Παρακλησίαν, solace, consolation. Theophyl. explains, παρηγορίαν. By τῇ ἄγαψι is meant that benevolent spirit which so frequently exerted itself in works of beneficence; which is the sense of διὰ τὰ σπλάγχνα—σου; these words being exegetical of the preceding. The τὰ σπλάγχνα τῶν ἄγιων are variously explained; by some, as Est., Casaub., and Menoch., of the persons themselves, with a notion of misery calling for pity. Theophyl. interprets: οὐλοψίας ἀποδεῖχται τῇ φιλανθρωπίᾳ σου, ὡς ἀφθονίας καὶ θεραπευτικὰς εἰς αὐτοῦς γινομένης. Far more natural is the interpretation of the most eminent moderns, namely, minds, hearts. And this is supported by Theophyl., who explains καρδίας. See Grot., Beza, and Scultet. As this sense of σπλάγχνα is somewhat rare, I shall subjoin two or three examples which have occurred to me. Dionys. Hal. 1, 518, 16. ἐν τοῖς σπλάγχνοις ἐντετήκωα, animo insidens. Lycothphr. Cass. 465. δυσμενεστάτατον ἐξένων "Ετυψε δώρῳ σπλάγχνοι, animum, "touched his heart." Æschyl. Ag. 966. σπλάγχνα δ' οὕτι μεταίχει. Πρὸς ἐνδίκοις φρεσκὶ τελεφόροις Δίναις κυκλομένου κέαιρ. 8. He now comes to what he has to request of Philemon in favour of Onesimus. This extends to ver. 21. A part of the Epistle the most important and interesting, in which is strongly portrayed the mild and forgiving disposition of the Apostle. (Heinr.) 8. διὰ, "This being the case," i.e. since you have evinced so benevolent and liberal a spirit to Christians. So Theophyl. Παρακλήσια properly denotes, 1. liberty of speaking any thing one pleases; 2. liberty of action; as here. Schleus. adduces as examples
Dio, p. 41. and Zosim. p. 255. This may be reckoned among the euphemisms of the Apostle, and is not, as Heinr. says, *jocose dictum. Tò ἀνήκον, “what is fit, proper, becoming in you as a Christian.”

9. διὰ τὴν ἀγάπην μᾶλλον παρακαλῶ, “I rather (choose to) exhort you, for love’s sake,” i. e. by arguments drawn from love (both towards me, and all Christians). For it seems best to take the ἀγάπην with this extent of signification. Τοιούτος καὶ αἰς Παύλους. The force of this periphrasis is thus expressed by Grot.: “Cum talis sim, qualem me esse nosti, nempe Paulus senex, &c. More elegantly and properly by Wets. thus: “Cum talis sim, ut tibi impere rare possim: magis tamen hortor; tanquam senex, inquam, imo etiam vincitus, hortor et obseco te, certus preces meas apud te non fore irritas.” And he cites Andocid. in Alcibiad. ἐδὲ πάντων δεινότατων ἐστι, τοιούτος καὶ αἰς εὐνοος τῷ δήμῳ τοῦ λόγου ποιεῖται. Heinr. observes, that there are three arguments on which he grounds his request: 1. as being an Apostle to whom Philemon was indebted; 2. as being an old man (and to such we are loath to refuse a request); 3. as being a prisoner in the cause of the Gospel, i. e. for the Gospel’s sake. See Benson’s copious illustrations. He, in common with some others, takes πρεσβύτερος in the sense ambassador. But the other interpretation, which is supported by the united authority of both antients and moderns, is greatly preferable.

10. παρακαλῶ—δεσμῶς μου. Heinr. conjectures παρακαλῶ δὲ. But this would be offensive so soon after another δὲ: and the propriety of the sentence will sufficiently appear by considering that the παρακαλῶ is resumptive; and σε is here expressed, because it was omitted before; being left to be supplied from σοί. Finally, the words τοιούτος—Χριστοῦ are parenthetical, and ought to be so expressed in punctuation.

The metaphor at ἐγέννησα is common both in the Scriptural and Rabbinical writings, by which dis-
ciples are said to be begotten again by their masters. See 1 Cor. 4, 15. and 2 Tim. 1, 2. "Ου after τέκνον, is used by the προς τά σημαίνομενον.

11. τῷ ποτέ—εὐχρηστόν. A most skilful and refined turn, not easy to be paralleled. See Benson, who has ably pointed out the exquisite contrivance and judgment shown in this introduction to the request to be made. Dodd., with his usual taste, observes on the fine effect produced by reserving the name 'Ονήσιμον to come last in the sentence. The etymology of the name doubtless (as Doddr. remarks) suggested to the Apostle the circumstances of the ἄχρηστον and εὐχρηστον.

The critics are agreed that ἄχρηστον must be taken, per litoten, in the sense injuriosus. For they infer from ver. 18., that Onesimus had not only deserted his master, but robbed him. Yet it is not necessary to so interpret the ἄχρι.; and the ei δὲ—αδειεῖ at ver. 18. will not prove that he was guilty of theft properly so called: for ὅφ. is never so used.

The σοι καὶ ἐμοί suggests, that as he had been useful to Paul, and trust-worthy, so now he would be so to Philemon. "Ου ἀνέπεμψα, and (as such, being so) I have sent him back." For that is all that is meant by the ἀνδ., which I am surprised Heinr. should take for εἰς τὸ ἀνδ., to Asia. I remember indeed that the word has often that sense in Thucyd., Xenophon, &c.; but here it would be harsh.

12. σὺ δὲ αὐτῶν—προσλαβόν. By the τὰ σπλάγχνα, Commentators are agreed, must be meant mine own son, as it were myself. So Arrian, 1, 46. τὰ σπλάγχνα τῶν παιδά σημαίνουσιν. Many more examples may be seen in Wet., to which I add Soph. Antig. 1053. εἶναι τῶν σῶν αὐτῶν ἐκ σπλάγχνων ἐνα Νέκυι νεκρῶν ἀμοιβὰν ἀντίδοτος ἔσει. Rosemn. compares Esth. 7, 3. Προσλαβόν, i.e. "take him (again) to thy family, protection, and confidence; receive him back with kindness;" as Acts 28, 2.

13. σὺ ἐγώ—εὐαγγελίω. Benson thinks this is a tacit answer to the objection, If Onesimus be so
dear and serviceable, why have you sent him back? Or rather the connection may be thus traced: "(He will deserve your protection by his faithful service, for such he is prepared now to render) insomuch that I could have wished to have kept him to myself." The ἐβουλ. is for ἐβολ. ἀν; as often. See the note on Matt. 26, 39.

13. ἵνα ὑπέρ σοῦ διακονήσῃ μοι. Heinr. interprets this: "that he might be a servant to me instead of being one to you," i.e. render me the service he owes you. But ὑπέρ σοῦ cannot have that sense, which, moreover, were too formal a one. Nor, probably, did the Apostle require a servant to wait upon him. The antients, and the most eminent moderns, rightly (I think) understand the διακ. of those kind offices which Onesimus himself was bound, by duty and affection, to render to his spiritual father; nay, which were due from all Christians, especially Gentile ones, in whose cause he was suffering persecution, for that is suggested by the εν τοῖς δεσμοῖς.

14. χαρις δὲ—ποιησιν, "But without thy knowledge and consent I would do no such thing, not even though the service would be in the Gospel's cause." I would compare Herodian, 5, 1, 15. ἐμοὶ δὲ σκοπᾶς, μηδένι πράττειν ἀνεῳ τῆς ύμετέρας γνώμης.

14. ἵνα μή ὡς κατὰ ἀνάγχην—ἐκουσίον, "That the benefit (if you chuse to give him up to me, or, as Benson explains, of pardoning and receiving him into favour) may not be, as it were, compulsory, but voluntary. Τὸ ἄγαθὸν, the benefit. An example of this sense (somewhat rare in the Classical writers) is adduced by Wets. from Arist. Others may be seen in Georg. Vindic. N. T. p. 23. The κατ’ ἀνάγχην is opposed to the κατὰ ἐκουσίον of the former clause. Schleus. adds an example from Polyb. 2, 39. ὁχὶ ἐκουσίως, ἀλλὰ κατ’ ἀνάγχην. It frequently occurs in Thucyd. The antithetical κατὰ ἐκουσίον, which must be taken as an adverbial phrase, occurs (I think) no where in the Classical writers; though it is found in the Sept. at Num. 15, 3. to express the Hebr. לְדָבָר, and also
at Levit. 7, 16. 28, 18. (cited by Schleus.). The Apostle would more correctly have written ἐκοῦσιον; which is explained by Hesych. θελούση διανοφη, or ἐκουσίως; as in the above passage of Polyb. But, with his usual fondness for antithesis, he employs κατὰ, to correspond to the κατὰ in κατ’ ἀνάγκην. On the sentiment see Benson.

15. τάχα γὰρ—ἀπέχῃς. The γὰρ refers to some clause omitted (which Heinr. expresses thus: "Nil mali nobis accidit, unde non oriatur aliquod commodum.") "Thus, for example, he was separated from you for a time, that he might remain with you for ever." Commentators, antient and modern, remark on the euphemism in ἐχωρισθη. Heinr. thinks that the διὸ τῶτο and ἵνα may only mean (populariter) "hinc forte illud efficietur." But this criticism was better adapted to a passage of some Classical writer than of a Christian Apostle addressing a faithful fellow Christian. The antients, and most moderns, have rightly remarked, that the words suggest the probability (for such τάχα implies) that this separation, or flight of Onesimus, happened κατὰ θεῖαν οἰκονομίαν, by Divine Providence; and this is ably illustrated by Benson. There was (he observed) no human intention on the part of Onesimus or Paul, or Philemon, to accomplish an event which had led to much good; therefore Providence might probably be supposed to have brought it about for the good of Onesimus, and eventually of Philemon. Compare Gen. 45, 5. & 50, 20. This could not justify Onesimus's running away (Rom. 8, 8.), but hence is magnified the gracious mercy of God, who had brought good out of evil."

15. ἵνα οἰκονομον αὐτῶ ἀπέχῃς. This clause has been ill understood, by the not attending to that dense brevity of expression, by which it stands for two sentences, and should be expressed thus: "That thou mightest receive him back from me reformed, and thus to remain with thee for ever, or perpetually;" which is an indirect way of engaging that he shall not again run away.
16. οὐκέτι ὁς δοῦλον, &c., "no longer as a slave (only) but more, even a brother." There is great address and delicacy in the added words ἀγαπητῶ—Κυριακ.

17. εἰ οὖν ἐμὲ ἔχεις—ἐμέ. The best Commentators are agreed that καυνὰν here (like the Hebr. רַע in Prov. 28, 24. and Is. 1, 23.) signifies a friend; q. d. "If I am worthy of participating in your confidence as a friend." Προσλαβοῦ ἀυτὸν ἂν ἔμε "show this confidence to Onesimus, and receive me, with kindness." See note on ver. 12.

18. εἰ δὲ τι ἡδικήσει σε ἢ ὁφείλει, τότῳ ἐμοὶ έλλόγει. The Apostle now assails him on the side of interest. From the words εἰ δὲ τι ἡδικήσει—ὁφείλει, Grot. and many moderns infer that he had been guilty of robbery as well as desertion. But I agree with the recent Commentators, that the terms will scarcely authorise us to suppose this. Ἡδικ. may not only apply to the having wronged his master by depriving him of his services during his absence, or perhaps by idleness before. What the Apostle means by the ὁφείλει, is not easy to determine. It would seem a strange term to use with reference to any money Onesimus had robbed his master of. Though some consider it as an euphemism. Most recent Commentators, as Benson and Heinr., think that he had somehow contracted debts, which his master had been obliged to pay. It would, however, be desirable to have some evidence on this matter, which the Civilians might furnish us with; though, as to Grot., he here fails, as being on another scent. If it were worth while to hazard a conjecture, I would suggest, that possibly Onesimus, when he absconded, might have procured himself provisions, &c. in his master's name.

18. τότῳ ἐμοὶ έλλόγει, i. e. literally "reckon that in the account between us as an item for me to pay." So Theophyl.: ἐμοὶ εἰς χρέος τότῳ λόγισαι, ἐμὲ ἔχε ὁφείλειν.

19. ἐγὼ Παῦλος ἔγραψα τῇ ἐμῇ χειρι, "For greater
certainty, take my engagement; I Paul (do hereby) write with my own hand, I will repay it." So ἕκτειο-
ξείροσ ἀσφαλείαι, in Pachym. L. 6, 26. and αἰχεῖοχείρος
in Ducange Gloss. Græc. Commentators are not
agreed whether this denotes that the Apostle wrote
the whole letter with his own hand, or only this por-
tion; as Jerome thinks. Some Commentators here
dwell on the generous magnanimity of the Apostle;
while others recognise any thing but a serious en-
gagement. The latter opinion is countenanced by
the antients: but the truth probably lies in the me-
dium. The words following seem too serious to per-
mit us to entirely adopt the latter opinion.

19. ἵνα μὴ λέγω. Benson paraphrases thus: "Though
I do not say that, if we were to balance accounts,
you owe me this, and even your own self besides." Notwithstanding what Benson says, it should seem
that Philemon had been personally converted by
Paul. Rosenm. here compares Simplic. on Epict. 37. Τρεφεῖς οὕτως καὶ ἐπιμέληται οὐ τοῦ σώματος ἡμῶν,
αὐτῶν εἰς. The ἰσός in ἰσόσφ. has much force;
though in general ἰσόσφ. signifies to owe in arrear.

20. χαὶ—Kυρίῳ, "Do (ὡς), brother, grant that I
may enjoy this from thee, as a Christian (as from
thy conversion)." See the examples of ως. adduced
by Hypke and Wets. Ἀνάπαυσαι—Kυρίῳ. The
sense of this clause is obscure, and variously ex-
plained. It plainly means, "grant my request," and
may be best rendered, "gratify my heart (see
the note supra, ver. 7) in this matter connected with
the religion of Christ."

21. πεποίηθαι τῇ ὑπακοῇ σου ἔγραψά σοι. Benson and
others take ὑπακοῇ in the sense compliance. But I
prefer the more usual signification obedience, viz. to
the precepts of the Gospel, which would secure his
compliance in the matter. Εἴδως ὅτι—ποιήσεις. The
Apostle's meaning is not clear. Some think this
hinds that he should manumit Onesimus. Others
recognize no such meaning. At all events the de-
licacy of the Apostle has here, as often elsewhere, effectually prevented our arriving at any certainty.

22—25. ἕωιαν, a lodging. Heinr. observes that this only imports lodging, and does not include board: for τράπεζαν is not, with Ros. and others, to be supplied. See, however, the note on Acts 28, 23. Διὰ τῶν προσευχῶν, can require no explanation to the readers of St. Paul. Χαῖρε, is an elegant mode of expression. With respect to the salutations, they require no explanation. They are similar to those at the close of the Colossians: and Rosenm. refers to Storr's illustrations on that Epistle. On the μετὰ τῶν πνεύματος, compare 2 Tim. 4, 22, and the note.
EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

CHAP. I.

Vers. 1. πολυμερῶς καὶ πολυτρόπως πάλαι ὁ Θεὸς
λαλήσας τοῖς πατράσιν ἐ. τ. π. For unaffected dignity
and simple grandeur this proeme can hardly be
equalled by any thing to be found in Scripture (cer-
tainly nothing in the Classics).

Πολυμερῶς καὶ πολυτρόπως. It is not agreed on
by the Commentators whether these terms are to be
distinguished, or regarded as synonymous. The
former opinion is chiefly adopted by the antients
and earlier moderns; the latter, by the more recent
Commentators. Considering that St. Paul (for I
take it for granted, and it has, I think, been satis-
factorily proved, that he wrote this Epistle) seldom
uses words in vain, or, like the Classical writers,
merely elegantiae gratia, the former opinion seems
the more probable; though, from our imperfect know-
ledge of the Greek language, we can scarcely expect
to fully comprehend such nice distinctions. Hence
those who maintain the distinction, differ in opinion.
(See Whitby and Ernesti.) The best founded one
seems to be, that πολυμερῶς has reference to the
many parts of the prophecies, or to the various times
at which God revealed his will, and also various
places; πολυτρόπως, to the different modes of reveal-
ing it, i. e. by voice, appearance, visions nocturnal
or diurnal, Urim and Thummim, &c. See, however,
Mackn. In illustration of these words there is an
able note of Schoettg. Hor. Hebr.; a work which, on this Epistle, ought to be perpetually consulted; though from it my limits forbid me to introduce so much matter as I could wish.

Δαλήσας. This word is in Scripture (especially in St. John) used chiefly of address for the purpose of religious instruction. See Schleus. Lex. Τῶν πατρῶν, ἡμῶν, “our ancestors.” Article for pronoun. As to the ἡμῶν of some MSS., it is a gloss. Ernesti remarks on the coincidence, in this respect, of the Hebrew and Greek, as a vestige of the Oriental origin of the Greek language. Ἐν ἐκλήσια, by. So Theophyl., διὰ. Προφῆτας, “Divinely commissioned and inspired legates.” Ἐν ἐκλήσιᾳ τῶν ἡμῶν, i.e. (as Schoettg. explains) of the Jewish state, in which it was predicted the Messiah should appear. Ἐν δόξῃ, “by his Son.” This Rosenm. observes, is to be closely united with the words following ἐν ἔδηκε, &c.

2. ἐν ἔδηκε κληρονόμων πάντων. Theophyl. well explains: τῶν κόσμων πάντως Κυρίου, i.e. all nations, not Israel only. “He so calls him (adds Theophyl.) by way of showing τῶν τῆς οἰκουμενής γνώσεως, καὶ τῶν κυριωτατῶν ἀναστάσεως. And so the best moderns, who explain the κα. dominum (for, it may be observed, heirship implies lordship and proprietorship. See Gal. 4, 1.); comparing the Hebr. שׂר. See Gesen. Hebr. Lex. Rosenm. says, Christ is so called, because he preserves and governs the world. But even Crel. goes much further, whom see ap. Whitby.

The philological Commentators remark on the use here of τίβεναι for ποιεῖν. It is, however, a stronger term, and is well rendered constitute, appoint. Δι’ οὗ Grot. and some others would render “propter quem;” fancying an allusion to the Jewish opinion, that the world was made for the Messiah. But this is entangling ourselves with Rabbinical fancies very needlessly; and since we are told at Joh. 1, 5, that all things were made up by the Logos, or Messiah,
we can be at no loss to perceive the sense of the Apostle, who also says the same thing at Col. 1, 15—17. See Whitby and Abp. Magee’s Illustr. No. 1., and also Ernesti. Τῶν αἰῶνας, the world, τὰ πάντα, or the universe; the plural being used to express vastness and infinity. Rosenm. remarks that αἰῶν signifies, 1. a long time; 2. eternity; 3. in the N. T. the world, (like the Hebr. בָּלִיק), from its perpetual duration. See Dindorf in loc. and Carpzov, p. 12.

8. ἡς ὕποστάσεως αὐτοῦ, "who being the effulgence of his glory, and the express exemplar, and delineation of" &c. Ernesti observes, that ἀπαύγασμα properly denotes the light, or rays reflected from a lucid body; and that δόξα is (by a Hebraism) put to denote the Divine majesty, the most excellent of his attributes.

And he compares Sapient. 7, 26. ἀπαύγασμα ἀειδίου, εἰκών τῆς θεάτησιν αὐτοῦ also Philo. p. 221. where, speaking of a sanctuary, he says: ἀπαύγασμα τῶν ἄγιων (of heaven) μίμημα τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ. With respect to the χαρακτήρ τῆς ὑποστάσεως αὐτοῦ, this is nearly of the same sense with the preceding. For χαρακτήρ, which the Lexiographers and Glossographers explain by ὁμοίωσις, signifies properly a mark engraved upon any thing, as on a seal, or die, for coining; 2. the image (whether in wax, or melted metal, &c.), so obtained, which therefore must represent the exact similitude of the archetype. So that the sense is, "such an exact image of the Divine majesty, that he who seeth him, seeth the Father." So Chrys. explains it: τὸ ὑμιον εἰναὶ κατὰ πάντα, καὶ ὁ σιαν. See also the elaborate explanation of Theophyl. Here Casaub. aptly cites Col. 1, 16., where Christ is called the εἰκὼν τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ Θεοῦ.

3. Φέρων τὰ πάντα τῶν βήματι τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ, "Having sustained and preserved the universe by the powerful fiat of his word or will." So the best Interpreters render. Φέρων, like the Hebr. מְלָאכָה, here signifies to bear (up), ἀναφέρω. So Chrys.:

VOL. VIII.

2 c
κυβερνῶν, τὰ διακίστωτα συγκρατῶν. And so Philo 1024. γένος φήσεω. Munthe observes that τὰ πάντα, to denote the universe, is often used by the Greek Philosophers. Ἡμα τῆς διανόμησις for ἡμα δυνάμεως, powerful fiat. Αὐτῶ, his own. Others read αὐτῷ. But the former, which is found in most MSS. and Chrys., is well defended by Mich., Braun, and Heinr. Δι’ αὐτῶ. This is emphatical. “By himself,” i.e. by the sacrifice of his own death, and not by that of victims and sacrifices; as 9, 26. διὰ τῆς ἰουσίας αὐτοῦ & 12. διὰ τοῦ ίδίου αἵματος. The putting away of καθαρίσματος signifies, “having made expiation,” for καθάρισας. So τοιεῦν λύτρωσαν, Luke 1, 68.

3. ἐκαθίσαε—ἐν ἑαυτῶ, “seated himself, sat down, at the right hand (of the majesty of the Father) in the highest.” Ἐκαθίσαμεν is properly a reflected verb, signifying to place or seat oneself, to sit. So the Heb. ἔστη. The expression sitting at the right hand of, is also found in the Classical writers, figuratively of holding a rank next to a monarch. See Matt. 20, 21. But when used in the New Testament of Christ, it always implies participation in the government, and equality of rank; as in the case of the sons of Roman Empeors associated in the imperial dignity, who were called συνδύσμοι. Hence βασιλεῖα, βασιλέας, &c. are ascribed to Christ. See Ps. 110, 1. 1 Cor. 15, 25. A proof of his Divinity. See Knapp Diss. de Christo ad dextram Dei sedente.

Μεταλαυγήνας ἡλία signifies, with the δόξα preceding, majesty, abstract for concrete. Ἐν ἑαυτῶ, scil. πέρεσι, i.e. in the highest heaven. So Ernesti.

4. τοσοῦτον κρείττον—ἀνωμα. At πόσῳ and ἄνω subaud. ἐν and μέτρῳ. Here γενόμενος is for ἐν. Dindorf, however, renders it redditus, effectus. And Abresch observes that it depends upon ἐκαθίσαε. Κρείττον, dignior, potior, praestantior. Often used by the Classical writers of Gods. Διαφοράτερον, more excellent; as 8, 6., and often in the Classical writers. Ἀνώμα, i.e. not name, but dignity. For the Apostle means not to prove the dignity ascribed to Christ,
from the name *Son*; but from his *dignity* he proves Christ to be infinitely greater than the angels. The Jews, it may be observed, attributed one principal force and authority to the law, that it was promulgated by the ministry of angels. (See Acts 7, 53. and Gal. 3, 19.) Hence the comparison of Christ with angels. Thus the Apostle shows that Christ is *King, Lord, and Creator* of all things, and the angels are but *ministers*. See Tittm. Op. Theol. p. 231. (Rosenm.) See the excellent note of Doddr.

Ernesti remarks on this rare use of *παιδ* preceded by a comparative. It answers to the Heb. יְהַלְכָּא and our *than*. Κεκληρούμηκεν. The sense of *inheritance* is here, as often in the New Testament and Sept. (2 Kings 21, 15.), dropped. So the Heb. יְהַלְכָּא. The perfect, too, is for the present, *possesseth, hath*.

5. τίνι γὰρ—γεγένηκά σε. The interrogation implies a strong negation, i.e. to no one. This expression (Ernesti observes), the Apostle rightly explains of the eternal generation of the Son of God; and it is wrongly taken by the Socinians of the generation of the resurrection; who appeal to Acts 13, 32., where, however, ἀνάστησας Ἰησοῦν signifies *Jesu dato.* Thus Ern. would render: "*constituentes Jesum servatorem*," and the whole passage thus: "Tu Jesu Messiae es filius meus, h. e. non es solum homo, sed idem es Deus, quem ab aeterno generavi." Σήμερον denotes *eternity*. See the note on Acts 13, 22., and consult Tittm. Op. Theol. 231., who rightly observes, that the whole of Ps. 2. is to be understood and explained of the *Messiah*, as the best Jewish Interpreters have invariably done, as Abarbanel, &c. (See Whitby); i.e. though it might be fulfilled, in a certain sense, in *David*, yet, in a mysterious and far sublimer sense, it belonged to Christ. And this seems the safe middle point, the *μετρον ἀφιστῶ*, between the two extremes, of supposing this, and such like passages, to belong only to the *Messiah*, or *only to David*. Mackn. well remarks on the propriety of
pressing on the Jews arguments of which they acknowledged the validity.

Πάλιν, elsewhere; as Matt. 4, 7. Rom. 15, 10. The ἀς is taken, by Rosenm., to denote, not similarity, but reality. Grot. renders it in the place of. And Abresch takes it for dativus commodi. It seems, however, to be a Hebrew idiom formed on the use of ὅ; though vestiges of it are found in the Latin. With respect to the words themselves, the best Commentators are agreed that they are taken from 2 Sam. 7, 14. Sept.; the phrase standing for advers. So Dindorf. See Pierce and Mackn.

6. ἦταν δὲ πάλιν—οἰκουμένην.

There is here, Rosenm. observes, either a transposition, or the παλιν may (with Heinr.) be taken to signify contra. Dodd., Mackn., and Dindorf, render "when he again," &c. But the first mode of interpretation seems the best founded. On the sense of ἔσαυ, els τὴν οἰκουμένην modern Commentators differ in opinion. See Abresch and Dindorf. Chrys. explains: ἦταν ἐγχείρησεν αὐτῷ τὴν οἰκουμένην. But this is a very harsh and unauthorized hypallage. The two most probable opinions are, 1st, that it denotes annouces his advent, sedit, product, palam proponit. See 10, 5, 9dly, ostendit, commendundi causae. So Heinr. and Dindorf. But I agree, with Ernesti, that the former (which is the common interpretation) deserves the preference; and it has this advantage, that it may, in some measure, include the other. Schleus. compares Polyb.: ἔσαυδρονας αὐτῶι Αβραολοῦ τοῦ δημάρχου.

The προςότοκος (as the article shows) is a common designation for the Messiah. See Ps. 89, 20. compared with Rom. 8, 29. Οἰκουμένην, by metonymy, stands for the inhabitants of the world.

6. καὶ προσκυνησάτωσαν αὐτῷ πάντες ἄγγελοι Θεοῦ. Some think these words are from Deut. 33, 43., where after εὐφράνθητε ὑμεῖς ἀμα αὐτῷ the Sept. has the very same: and the beginning of the verse is applied to the Messiah at Rom. 13, 9 & 10. But as the words in question are not found in the Hebrew, others (as Rosenm.) think them an insertion from Ps. 97, 7., where we have προσκυνήσετε αὐτῷ πάντες ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ; and in that Psalm the kingdom of Christ is foretold. Indeed, Kimchi says that all the Psalms from 93 to 101. contain the mystery of the Messiah. Rosenm. observes that that Psalm
may as properly be understood of God the Son as God the Father; since what is ascribed to the latter cannot but be applicable to the former; the Father having given the Son dominion; especially as the subject is the abolition of idolatry, and the introduction and universal propagation of true religion, of which Christ is the author. See Phil. 2, 9—11. With respect to the argument of inferiority, deduced from worship, it is irrefragable.

7. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς ἀγγέλους λέγει, "And, as regards the angels, he saith (of them)." By He is meant, literally, the Divine inditer, or inspirer of Scripture. The Commentators subaud γραφή (as 2 Cor. 6, 2. Gal. 3, 16. Eph. 4, 5., where see the notes), which is supplied at 1 Tim 5, 18. This comes to the same thing; but the literal sense must be attended to, as pointing at the inspiration of the Old Testament. This idiom occurs in the Rabbinical writers. With respect to the words themselves, they are from Ps. 104, 4. Πρὸς, in reference to, or concerning; as 4, 13. Ό ποιῶν—φλόγα. It has been debated what is here the subject; τῶν ἀγγέλων and τῶν λειτουργῶν, or πνεύματα and πυρὸς φλόγα? Most recent Commentators adopt the latter opinion, taking πνεύματα to mean winds; as Job 3, 10., and elsewhere. And this, Whitby observes, agrees better with the πυρὸς φλόγα following, and with Ps. 104, 4., from whence the words are taken. The argument, they say, is this: "There is nothing great in the name of angels and ministers, since the Scripture gives those names to the winds and the lightning (infinitely inferior to Christ); for all creatures used by God, extra ordinem, come under that name." (See Whitby and Pierce.) But this is manifestly harsh and far-fetched. And I agree, with Ernesti, that the former, which is the common interpretation, is far more natural, and more suitable to the context (see Mackn.); it is also supported by the Jewish Interpreters.

8. πρὸς δὲ τὸν οἶδα, sub. λέγει γραφή. Ps. 45, 7 & 8.
"But concerning, or respecting the Son," &c. "A passage (observes Rosenm.) interpreted of the Messiah by many Jewish Commentators, and the Chaldee Paraphrast." The δε is here adversative, like ἡλια, on the contrary. Ο Θεός. Nominative for Vocative; as in the Hebrew. In which idiom the article loses its proper force, and stands for the η. The Atticism is a vestige of Oriental phraseology. Our Ο seems derived from it.

8. εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τοῦ αἰῶνος, "for ages of ages," i.e. for ever. On this phrase see Schleus. Lex. Vet. & Nov. Test. The ἐστι some render will be. But that is not necessary. Θεόν is, as Theophyl. observes, a βασιλείας σύμβολον; for that implies government, as does also ράβδος. The εἰσόδος is the genitive for the cognate adjective; q.d. "most right and just is thy government." Some would render (as Grot., Rosenm., and Wakef.), "God is thy throne," by metonymy; as God is said to be a rock, i.e. the author of security. But this is very harsh and unnatural; and, as Wets. observes, is a phrase unknown in Scripture.

9. ἡγάπησας, &c. The best Commentators are agreed that the Aorist is here (as often) used of what is customary: though the present is more frequent. Ernesti compares the similar use of the Heb. preterite. The sense, then, is: "Thou art a lover of righteousness, and a hater of iniquity." Rosenm. renders δικαιοσύνην causam boni; and ἀνμικρα, causam mali; comparing Ex. 2, 13. 13, 7. Num. 35, 31. And so Hardy, Slade, and Wells, "equity and justice." (See Wells ap. Slade.)

9. διὰ τοῦτο ἔχεις τι σε ο Ἡθος—σου. In the διαβασμασ διεύθυνσις there is an evident allusion to the anointing of Kings, Prophets, and Priests; and, by a well known Oriental metaphor, it denotes dignity, happiness, and glory. See Ernesti, Rosenm., and the Antiquaries. The application is obvious. See the Commentators. Who are meant by the μετέχεων is not certain. Rosenm. and Dindorf explain it,
"règes coevi et terrestres, Messiæ longè inferiores."* Others, as Dodd., the angels. Which seems not improbable. Beza, Camerar., Pisc., Wolf, and Ernesti, understand the faithful, who are themselves partakers in the Divine benefits. This I prefer; though it is liable to abuse.

It is of most importance, however, to attend to the ἐχρισε σε ὅ Θεός, ὅ Θεός σου, which I am surprised our venerable Translators should have rendered, "God, even thy God, hath anointed thee;" since, from the verse preceding, it is evident that the former ὅ Θεός is a vocative; as it was taken by Chrys. and Theophyl., who explain: ὅ Θεός, τουτέστιν, ὅ Θεός, ἐχρισε σε ὅ Θεός.† And so Pisc. and some other early moderns, and, of the recent Commentators, Wolf, Ernesti, and Slade, which last truly observes, that the two passages thus construed convey a direct assertion of the Divinity of the Son.

10. καὶ—οὐδενολ, "And (further) thou, Lord," &c. from Ps. 102, 26—28. Sept.; a comparison of which with the Hebrew see in Tittm. Op. Theol. 248. Καὶ ἄρχει is for πάλαι, which would have better represented the sense of the δεινόμενος, created; by a metaphor derived from building, and here adopted agreeably to the popular opinion of the earth being a plain surface, erected on massy foundations. Ἐργά τῶν χειρῶν Ernesti regards the τῶν χειρῶν as pleonastic; but it is a stronger expression; hand, in Hebrew, denoting power, in which (from the nature of God) are also implied the other attributes of wisdom and goodness.

11. αὐτοὶ ἀπολούνται—παλαιωθήσονται. For διαμένεις some MSS. and Versions read διαμενεῖς. But that seems to have arisen from emendation: the present, the Critics observe, being put for the future. Yet

* But that proceeds upon a contracted view of the Psalm, which even Pearce acknowledges was undoubtedly meant of the Messiah, and not (as some regard it) a mere epithalamium on Solomon's marriage with Pharaoh's daughter.

† Euseb. cites ὅ Θεός, which is evidently a gloss.
the present, which is the tempus indefinitum, is here highly suitable, as used of a Being whose duration is unconnected with time. Besides, it is required by the εἰ at ver. 12. ἌναλαγησονTai is explained by the antients μετασχηματισθησονται ἐκ τῆς νῦν ὁμοι: (See Theophyl.) And so Abresch, who refers to the verses following, and to 2 Pet. 3. 10—13. The πάντες refers both to the σύμανοις and the τῆς γῆς.

12. καὶ—ἀλλαγὴσονται. The καὶ is rendered by Ernesti et cum. I prefer for. Περιβολαιον denotes that ample cloak called the hyke, which the Orientals throw over their dress. Under which similitude the sky, or heaven is represented; since that is the idea in the Heb. יָסָר (whence our old word rack, used by Shakespear). 'Ελιζείς, wilt fold up, and lay aside; for, as the Commentators remark, we fold up cast clothes. As to the reading ἀλλαγείς, though found in some MSS., and defended by the Hebr., it is rightly rejected by the Critics. Καὶ ἀλλαγήσονται, i. e. will be changed into the “new heavens” spoken of at 2 Pet. 3. 13.

12. σοὶ δὲ ὁ αὐτὸς εἰ, “But thou sufferest no such change, but art always the same.” Rosenm. compares Deut. 92, 39. “See now, that I, even I am he, Ὅς. And Philo 458. (cited by Carpzov), says that the sun never changes, but remains αὐτὸς. I would add, that the Greeks used this figuratively; as Thucyd. 3, 38., 'Εγὼ ὁ αὐτὸς εἰμί, where I shall adduce many examples.

The next clause seems exegetical, or may be a parallelism. It is plain that years are said of God, ἀνθρωποκαθάως; though, as Rosenm. observes, to say “they shall not fail,” is equivalent to calling Him immortal.

13. πρὸς τίνα—ποιῶν σοι. From Ps. 110., Sept. The interrogation implies a strong negative; q. d. “God never makes angels συμβασιλεύων; they are rather his servants.” In the κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου there is an allusion, such as I noted at ver. 2., to the custom of Kings associating their sons with them in the
HEBREWS, CHAP. I. II.

government, either temporarily, for a particular purpose (as the subduing of enemies); or for a continuance. The nature of the βασιλεία is explained at 1 Cor., 15, 25. In the words ἐν ἑαυτῷ—σου we are not to seek refinements. They are said κατ' ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρακίαν, and have an allusion to the Oriental custom.

14. οὐχὶ πάντες—σωτηρίαν. The argument is continued. "Are not (these angels) all (but) ministering spirits deputed by God to assist those who shall be heirs of salvation, and not to be compared with Christ, who requires not their services." Λειτουργικά, i.e. τῷ Θεῷ. The term λειτουργήσεως is used of any service or office; but was especially applied to Divine services, as of Priests, who were styled δόμοι Θεῷ; and, therefore, is very applicable to angels. These are here described as πνεύματα εἰς διακονίαν ἀποστελλόμενα, i.e. of no self-derived dignity, but solely of deputed authority. And the Apostle adds (as Theophyl. observes), in order to raise the minds of his hearers, and show God's care of us, that angels so superior to us are deputed, διὰ τῶν μέλλοντας κληρώμενοι σωτηρίαν, where Rosenm. observes, σωτηρίαν must not be understood of eternal salvation, but only of assistance in perils and necessities. But that is too bold an interpretation, and unwarranted by the context: for if nothing more than this were meant, there would be something frigid in κληρώμεν., &c. It seems best to take σωτηρία in its most extensive sense, of the welfare of men, both in this world, and in the next.

CHAP. II.

Verse 1. Dindorf thinks that ver. 1—5. are parenthetical, and meant to admonish the Hebrews to cultivate faith and steadfastness in the Christian doctrine. Abresch justly objects to the division of the Chapter here, since that is closely connected with the preceding; and the division ought (he thinks)
to have taken place at ver. 4. This (I add) is supported by the authority of Chrys., who commences a new Homily at ver. 5.

1. δει τωτε—παραφρανόμεν, "wherefore (such being the super-angelic and supreme dignity of Christ) we ought the more studiously to attend to the doctrine we have received from him in the Gospel, lest we let it slip." Περισσοτερῶς, the more earnestly and studiously. The περισσοτερῶς shows the real, though latent, meaning of the Apostle, which (as Theophyl. remarks) is, to hint, from the infinite superiority of Christ to the angels, who were the promulgators of the Law, that they ought τοις υπὸ τωτο λαληθείν προσέχειν περισσοτέρως τοι νόμου. The terms περισσοτέρως and προσέχειν, scil. τω νόμῳ, must both be taken intensively, and emphatically, and import studious attention, obedience to, and firm constancy in. At άκοιαδεῖς must be supplied ἀναστ. 

On the sense of the μὴ τοτε παραφρανόμεν Commentators are not agreed. It is copiously treated on by Dindorf. Most antients, and some moderns, interpret, "lest we should slip from them," i.e. they (and the salvation they announce), should slip from us, and we perish. So Chrys.: ἐπεκέκλειον, ἀπολάμβανα. And so also the Syr. and Arabic. And this interpretation is learnedly defended and illustrated by Abresch, who adduces examples from Eph. Syr., and Clem. Alex. Many specious objections to it, however, are urged by Dindorf, who would abandon the sense fail and perish; and he explains, with the English Commentators, “let slip from our minds.” So the E. V. But the context seems to require the interpretation above detailed, which is supported by Hamm., Whitby, and Slade. On the exact ratio metaphorae there may be some uncertainty: but the above, I conceive, is the sense intended.

2. εν γαρ—βέβαιος. Another argument for obedience to the Gospel; since the contempt of it will bring greater punishment than that of the Law of Moses. (Dindorf.)
The sense of ὁ λόγος Dindorf has copiously treated on. After all, I agree with Rosenm., that the context sufficiently shows the λόγος to signify the Mosaic Law. On the δι’ ἀγγέλων λαλ., see the notes on Acts 7, 53., and Gal. 3, 19., and consult the admirable notes of Whitby, here, and on 9, 5. Βέβαιος ἐγέρται Rosenm. explains, "valorem accepit, ita ut nemo impune eam transgressi possit." So it is said of the Gospel, Rom. 4, 16. Παράβασις, like ἀρνῶ, signifies transgression of a law, or command. Παράκων, disobedience. But the nature of the term may imply contempt and contumacy. See Deut. 32, 35. Μισθός and μισθοδοσία are, like many similar words in all languages, terms of middle signification, and may denote either reward, or punishment, the latter, ironicē. To the illustrations of the Commentators I add Eurip. Or. 833., πατριῶν παθέων ἀμοιβὰν, where the Scholiast explains ἐκδίκησιν. Ἑσχύλ. Theb. 1023., τοῦτοίμων λαβεῖν, mercedem, tιμαριαν. Hor. Carm. 3, 24, 24. et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori.

3. τῶς ἡμείς—σωτηρίας;
How shall we escape this ἐκδίκησιν μισθοδοσίαν, if we neglect (to lay hold of) so great a means of salvation;" for such may be the sense of ἡμικαίνεις σωτηρίας; though Grot. and Rosenm. think that λόγος is to be supplied, i.e. "a doctrine which brings all such salvation." There is, it may be observed, a tacit comparison between the temporal σωτηρία of the Law, i.e. (as Theophyl. says) deliverance from their enemies, and the enjoying the good of the Law, and the eternal salvation held out by the Gospel. (See Chrys.) Dindorf takes σωτ. for the Christian religion. But that is not necessary. The terms ἐξεδίκησιν and ἀμοιβῶν (he observes) are often used, with or without an added noun of condemnation or punishment, to denote acquittal; as Rom. 2, 3., ἐκφ. ἐκρίμα τοῦ Θεοῦ. "Ἀμελήσαντες is a mild term, under which a stronger sense is couched: and Glass, Abresch, and Dindorf, remark on the κολύσεις, so usual with St. Paul.

3. ἦσιν ἄρχὴν λαβοῦσα—ἐβεβαιωθή, "which having been at the beginning promulgated by our Lord himself; was firmly testified, and communicated to us by those who heard it." The phrase ἄρχὴν λαβεῖν is often used in the later writers, from whom Wets. adduces examples. But propriety required τοῦ λα-
The εἰς ἡμᾶς is for ἡμᾶς; as in 1 Pet. 1, 25. A frequent idiom, derived from the Hebrew use of יְ, Theophyl. well annotates on the whole verse thus: Το ἀξιώτιστον ἐκάγων, φησιν, ὅτι η σωτηρία αὐτή οὐ διὰ προφητῶν ἢ ἀγγέλων ἐλαλήθη, ἀλλ' ὑπ' αὐτῶ τοῦ δεσπότων πάντων, ἀπ' αὐτῆς τῆς πηγῆς ἐσχε τὴν ἀρχήν εἰτα διεπρεβμεύθη καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς βεβαιῶσ καὶ πιστῶς δι' αὐτῶν τῶν αὐτοπτῶν τοῦ λόγου καὶ ὑπηρετῶν. There has, however, been some difference of opinion on the force of the εἰς, which some moderns, as Carpzov and Rosenm., take not in the sense confirm, but simply pervenire. But this is destitute of all authority, and is not to be supported by an etymological derivation of βεβαιῶσ from βαίνω, as if it received the sense of confirm, "quia fama crescit eundo." (See Rom.) It is more correct to say that βεβαιῶσ comes from βεβαιος, and that from βαίνω, to go; q. d. something to go upon, trust-worthy; a metaphor taken from passage over marshes, or ice. But this is no support to such a frigid fancy. Abresch, Heinr., and Dindorf, rightly consider εἰς as a vox praegnans for εἰς εἰς ἡμᾶς βεβαιαι. And so Ernesti and Morus. But I rather prefer the explanation of Theophyl. above cited.*

Certainly there was no reason for any to infer from the we, that St. Paul could not be the writer of this Epistle; since he derived his knowledge of that from our Lord himself. The best Commentators are agreed, that there is here a κοινωνία, and that the Apostle (as often) speaks communicative, and only means the Hebrews, whom he is addressing. For

* Dindorf also refers to Glass Ph. Sacr. 1, 185., and further remarks: "Acutissimè et rectissimè Michaelis in notis ad Vers. germ. ἐβεβαιῶσ διεραμεν esse ab eo animadvertit, quod in versus seg. de confirmatione Evangelii, per portenta et miracula dixit, quæ ἀφαίηλεια divinam efficiunt, cùm hic de humana sermo sit, quæ in eo cernitur, quod testes en quæ auribus percepissent, cùm bona fide aliis traderent." The whole praise of acuteness and rectitude of interpretation must, however, whatever it be, be given to Theophyl., from whom it was borrowed.
these had derived their knowledge from others who had been eye and ear witnesses. This mode of speaking is indeed very frequent in the Classical writers.

4. συνεπιμαρτυροῦντος—θέλησιν, "God (himself) bearing a further testimony (to the truth of their accounts) by signs and wonders, and various miracles and distributions of the Holy Spirit (imparted), according to his own will and pleasure." Such is (I conceive) the true sense; though Carpzov and Dindorf will not allow the σὺν in συνεπ. to have any force: and I am aware that it is, in the Classical use, often very faint: yet I have seldom found that the Apostle uses even a Preposition in composition needlessly. I grant that the ἐκ cannot signify magis, but answers to the ad in attestari. On the σημ., τερ., and ἐν διά., I have before treated. Indeed all the three terms occur at Acts 2, 22., δυνάμεις καὶ τέρατα καὶ σημεῖα, where see the note. When thus associated, it is needless to refine on each term; as do Whitby and Abresch. We may understand the accumulation of all the terms denoting supernatural works, as meant to express miracles of every kind and degree.

By the μερισμοὶς πνεύματος ἁγίου, are plainly denoted those supernatural gifts of the Holy Spirit vouchsafed to some of the primitive Christians, in confirmation of the truth of the Gospel, and which are adverted to at Cor. 12, 13 & 14., where I have treated copiously on their nature, and shown their reality. The very terms μερισμοὶς and καὶ τῇ θέλησιν, suggest (as the Commentators remark), that they were not given to all.

I would observe, that the striking similarity on this subject, between the phraseology here, and in the Epistles admitted to be St. Paul’s, has not been sufficiently attended to; especially at 1 Cor., 12, 11., πάντα δὲ ταύτα ἐνεργεῖ τὸ ἐν καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ Πνεῦμα, διαφορὰ ἵδια ἐκάστῳ καθαίρεται. See also Eph. 4, 7., 1 Cor. 17, 17., and elsewhere. The Apostle hints,
that as the evidence for the Gospel is so much more striking and indicative of Divine interposition than the Law, so it would be more inexcusable to neglect it.

5. οὐ γὰρ—λαλῶμεν. The Apostle now returns to the subject he had before been treating on; and this verse connects with 1, 14. He adduces the reasons why the Angels were not permitted to have dominion over the human race; namely, since the dignity of man is in itself not much inferior to the condition of the Angels. (Rosenm.)

5. τὴν οἰκουμένην τὴν μέλλουσαν, "the times of the New Testament." So termed in the style of the Prophets, who call this dispensation such symbolically. (Ernesti.) So Dindorf. Doddr. explains it of the kingdom of the Messiah, which extends not only to earth, but to heaven. See Whitby and Mackn. Slade thinks it probable that the phrase refers to the state of the Gospel here on earth; that being what the Apostle is speaking of (πελαγείς λαλῶμεν). And he refers to Acts 7, 58., and Gal. 3, 19.

6. διεμαρτύρατο δὲ τοῦ τις, λέγων, Testatur potius ille ipse divinus vates, qui prædixit ea, quæ legimus Ps, 47. (Rosenm.) Carpov and Rosenm. well remark on this (what to us appears) vague mode of citation. It is often, they say, used in Philo:* and this use of τις does not imply ignorance of the author (which indeed cannot be supposed in one so conversant as was St. Paul in such matters). It is in fact usual with the Rabbins: and Theophyl. observes: οὐ λέγει τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ἀπότομος ἀτε πρὸς τοὺς ἐκπρομενοὺς τῶν διαλεγόμενος. (See also Chrys. and Æcumen.) Which is, I conceive, the best key to the explanation of this kind of citation.

The διὰ in διεμαρτύρατο has a slightly intensive force. The parallelism is here to be attended to: though the second member is slightly exegetical. Τίς ἀνθρώπου, i.e. ἦν ὁ ἀνθρώπου.
Bishop Middleton has here ably refuted the opinion of Pierce and Mich., who interpret this Psalm, not (as is commonly done) of Adam, but of the Messiah alone. οἱ τέκνα may be taken of Palestine only; and if our Lord does (Matt. 21, 15 and 16.) apply it to his own times; yet, though it may prove the secondary, it does not disprove the primary sense; nor do the τὰ πάντα necessarily refer to the angels; they need only be understood of those parts of creation just enumerated. "Of this, therefore (continues the learned Prelate), and many other passages in the antient prophecies, we may adopt the more usual interpretation, and understand them in a two-fold sense. If we reject a secondary sense, the multitude of applications, made by Christ and his Apostles, are fanciful and unauthorized, and wholly inadequate to prove the points for which they are cited; if we reject a primary sense, we must believe that many of the passages alluded to (with regard to the people and times for which they were originally designed) were merely allusions." Nothing can be more true than the remark; and its importance demands that it should be continually borne in mind by the Biblical student.

7. ἡλάστωσας αὐτῶν βραχὺ τι παρ’ ἀγγέλους. The Commentators are not agreed whether at βραχὺ τι there be an ellipsis of διάστημα, or χρόνον. Most Critics prefer the latter. But the Classical proofs adduced are but weak, and the ellipsis is not a little harsh. A good sense, indeed, may be made either way; but, according to the former, a more natural one (I think) will arise. See the able note of Dindorf.

The other terms require little explanation. Στεφάνων, as Rosenm. observes, signifies properly to give any one the palm, declare him victor; and hence, in a general way, ornare. So Philostr. V. Ap. 1, 11. s. m. οἱ βείλ—στεφανώσαντες, οἱ χρυσῶι στεφανῶι, ἀλλ’ ἀγαθοῖς πᾶσιν.

8. τάντα ὑπέταξας ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν αὐτῶ. The Apostle proceeds to draw arguments from the above cited passage. The τάντα may very well extend to the several classes of brute creatures mentioned at ver. 7 and 8 of the Psalm, πρόβατα καὶ θεάς, &c. So Middl. and Ros., the latter of whom compares Gen. 1, 26 and 27.; observing, that hence appears the dignity of man over the other creatures. Yet I agreed with Bp. Middleton, that as τάντα may include all things without exception, angels as well as
men; what proves the secondary sense, will not disprove the primary.

8. εἰς γὰρ τῷ—ὑποτεταγμένα. By the he is, as Rosenm. truly observes, meant the author of the Psalm, and not God. And he adds, that poets are often said to do what they represent others to have done; as in Hor. Sat. 1. Poeta jugulat Memnonem. I add Thucyd. 1, 10. πεποίηκε γὰρ χιλίων καὶ διακωσίων νεὼν, where I shall adduce numerous other examples.

'Ανωτάτωτος signifies either "one who is not to be subjected;" or, one who is not subjected; as here. Of both senses Abresch produces examples.

8. νῦν δὲ οὕτω ὅρμην αὐτῷ τὰ πάντα ὑποτεταγμένα. Rosenm. explains thus: "Sensus est, ulla verba Psalmi in nullo hominum plenum effectum habuisse. Nam utimur quidem rebus creatis, sed non omnibus subjecta sunt. Utimur e. c. pecoribus, verum sese etiam a pecoribus violamur. Nunc autem ostendit Paulus v. g. seqq. id, quod de nullo homine strictè dici possit, id de Christo solo dici strictissimo sensu posse. Ergo locus Psalmi, qui litteraliter de homine agit, nunc ad Jesum transfertur. Summa rei est: Deus non angelum quendam, sed hominem facere voluit Dominum. Sed non nisi unus homo est, qui verissimè et strictissimè dominus omnium dici possit."

9. τῶν δὲ—θανάτων. The construction and sense are thus laid down by the best Critics: Ιησοῦν δὲ βλέπωμεν διὰ τὸ πάθημα τοῦ θανάτου δὲ καὶ τιμὴ ἐστε-φανωμένων, τῶν βραχὺ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους ἡλιαστώμενων, ὅσιος χάριτι, &c. "Him who was made a little lower than the angels for a short time, i. e. who took the human nature, even Jesus, we behold, on account of his having suffered death, crowned with glory and honour." Bp. Middleton observes, that the subject is τῶν δὲ βραχὺ τι—Ιησοῦν, and the predicate is all which follows. The subjoined clause ὅσιος, &c. (he adds) may be understood to contain the reason why Christ suffered death, as mentioned in διὰ τὸ πάθημα.

The words of the Psalm manifestly point at the—
Divine author of our religion, and describe his state in the humiliation of his incarnation, and in the exaltation of his glory after he had accomplished the work of human redemption. Many novel opinions and interpretations on this verse are detailed and reviewed by Dindorf, which I leave in medio.

10. ἐπρεπε γὰρ αὐτῷ—τελειώσαι. Ratio redditur, cur Jesus per supplicium mortis ad breve tempus (paullulum) tenuior fuerit angelis, quia hoc maxime consentaneum fuisset consilio Dei, quod per Christum assequi voluisset, h. e. homines beare. (Rosenm.)

"Ἐπρεπε Ernesti renders debebat, oportebat; as Hebr. 7, 16. I prefer (with Rosenm.) "was worthy of God; consistent with the Divine attributes; suitable to the wisdom of God and his counsels for our salvation." So Doddr. takes the expression to signify, not only that the course he took was well worthy of God, but that in order to act worthy of himself, it was expedient that he should take this method." Chrys. on Acts 3, 21. renders the expression ἀναγκαίος ἔστιν.

10. δι' ὦν τὰ πάντα καὶ δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα. The best Commentators antient and modern are agreed that this signifies, "for whom and whose glory are all things, and through whom all things exist." So Chrys. and Theophyl.: αὐτὸς αὐτοίς πάντων, καὶ οὗ αὐτῷ πάντα γίνεται. This, Rosenm. observes, is a designation of the Supreme Being. Compare Rom. 11, 36. The ἀγαγόντα must be referred to the ἀρχηγόνων following. It signifies literally, "who was bringing," or, was to bring. Dindorf, Grot., and Ernesti render "intended to bring." Rosenm. observes, that it is synonymous with ἔγειρά, or ἀγαγέα, used by Philo of a general, and of Moses, leader of the people. By δόξαν is meant the Christian glory, i. e. salvation and happiness. This is just after interchanged with σωτηρίας. Πολλῶς υἱός. Said of all true Christians, as being (to use the words of the Apostle, 1 Pet. 1, 8.) "begotten again to a lively hope," &c.
See also infra ver. 11. 'Αρχηγὸς signifies not only leader, but author. So Theophyl.: αὐτίον. And Rosenm. illustrates this from Dionys.: νόμων ἄρχηγη. Dindorf thinks it is an hendiadis for ἀρχ. καὶ σωτήρ. Acts 5, 31. Carpzov cites from Philo: τελειωθέναις ἄρχηγη ἡμέραν. And he observes that ἄρχηγήτης is the more usual term. Other examples of this signification may be seen in the note of Bloomfield on Ἀeschyl. Ag. 250, where he rightly explains the term "auctorem, non ducem."

The τελειωθέναι is well explained by Rosenm.: ἀρχηγάς εἰς δόξαν, ad felicitatis metam perductum, dominum summum constituisse. The term signifies properly "to be brought to the end or goal, and enjoy the fruits of one's labour;" as 12, 28. Phil. 3, 11. It is an agonistical metaphor. See Faber Agon. L. 3, 10. p. 255. Abresch compares Philo 640. ψυχή τελειωθείσα εἰς ἀρετῶν ἀθλοῖς, καὶ ἐν τὸν ἄρην αὐτῶν εὑρέμενη τοῦ καλοῦ. And Dindorf observes, that it is often so used in the Ecclesiastical writers. See Suic. Thes. &c. Some, as Michaelis, Semler, &c. interpret τελ. consecrate, inaugurate. But though that sense would not be inap propriate, yet the common interpretation is more natural. See the excellent note of Whitby, who has shown that this is one among the many other proofs of the doctrine of the atonement. See also Wets. in loc.

11. ὄτε γὰρ—πάντες. "For he that expiates, and they who are expatiated by him (the redeemer and the redeemed) are all of one." 'Αγιάζειν here signifies to consecrate oneself to death, and die for the expiation of their sins, and thereby redeem them; as infra, 10, 10. Passages strongly discountenancing the Socinian tenets. (Ernesti.) The ἐξ ἐνὸς is by some (as Pierce, Wells, Mackn., and others,) explained of Abraham. And Rosenm. subauds. γένος or σπιέματος (the same nature); which he thinks is confirmed by the following 5, 1. "It was fitting (says he) that the Author of salvation should be not an angel, but one endued with human nature." Which is very true, but scarcely what the Apostle here
means. I prefer, with the antients and some moderns (as Limborch, Ernesti, Morus, Heinr., and Dindorf), to refer it to the Father; "we are all sons of one God; though in various ways." 'Ο μεν (says Theophyl.) ὁς γνήσιος  vids, καλ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς οὐσίας τοῦ πατρὸς, ἦμεῖς δὲ, οἱ κτίσματα.

On οὐκ ἐπαισχύνεται Chrys. and other antients (and also Ernesti) remark, that this shows the superiority of Christ to the human nature. So Phot. ap. Οἰκουμ. 380 c. Εἰπὼν οὐκ ἐπαισχύνεται, ἔδειξε τὸ διάφορον οὐ γὰρ κατὰ φύσιν ἄδελφος, καὶ τοι ὁν ἀληθῶς ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλὰ κατὰ φιλανθρωπίαν, ἐπειδὴ ἔστι καὶ ἀληθῶς Θεὸς. See also Theodoret and Abresch.

12. ἀπαγγέλω — ἐμφύσω σε. It is now shown, from some passages of the Old Testament, that the Messiah is not ashamed to call men his brethren. (Rosenm.) This is from Ps. 22, 23, and agrees in sense, though not in words, with the Sept.; διήν. being used for ἀπαγγ. The ἐνθύμευ Ερνέστι explains of God, and his perfections, acts, and benefits towards men. Dindorf observes, that the force of the proof turn on τοῖς ἄδελφοις μου. By the ἐκκλησία is meant the nation congregated in the Temple of Jerusalem. The ἐν μέσῳ, Ernesti rightly remarks, is simply for in, apud, inter. And he renders: "in cœtu fidelium." See his note, and Abresch.

Both the Jewish and the best Christian Interpreters are agreed that the Psalm is, upon the whole, meant for the Messiah. And therefore, though petty difficulties may be raised on certain passages, yet they are not such as to shake that opinion; neither is it necessary to resort to the common θεὸς ἀπὸ μηχανῆς, that the Apostle argues ex concessis.

13. καὶ πάλιν. 'Εγὼ ἐνομίας πετυθαὶς ἐπ' αὐτῶ. The passage is by some Commentators thought to be derived from Is. 8, 17. By others, from Ps. 18, 8; especially (they think) as, from the repetition of the καὶ πάλιν, the two clauses cannot belong to the same passage: and though Whitby objects, that the words are not found in the Psalm, yet (they reply) they...
are found in 2 Sam. 22, 3., of which it is nearly a copy. But many eminent recent Commentators urge a yet more fatal objection, that the Psalm contains no allusion to the Messiah. It is well observed by Dind. that the words differ so slightly from those of the passage of Isaiah, that no one would ever have doubted that they had been taken from thence, had it not been for the καὶ πάλιν, which made some fancy another passage was referred to, and they fixed on the Psalm. But Heins., Carpzov, Vitringa, and Rosenm. are agreed that the πάλιν may denote not different passages, but a continuation of the same passage. See their examples.

The force of the argument is obvious. By the τὰ πάντα are meant (as before) sons of God and Christ, and faithful disciples, whom God giveth to Christ to be trained. (Joh. 17, 22.)

14. ἐπεὶ οὖν—μετέσχε τῶν αὐτῶν, “Since therefore the children (see ver. 13.) are partakers of flesh and blood, he also was made partakers of the same.” It is observed by Dindorf, that the παῖδια supplied the Apostle an occasion of unfolding what he had just said.

Σὰρξ καὶ αἷμα is a common expression to denote the human body (as 2 Cor. 4, 11.), or the human nature; as here. Others combine a notion of affliction and frailty. But this seems precarious. See Ernesti. Τὰ παῖδια properly denotes little children; but it is often used (as here) as a term of affection. Not dissimilar is the use of the Italian diminutives. Καὶ, so also. Παραπλησίως signifies not only in a similar manner, but in the very same manner. So Chrys.: οἷς φαντασία, οὐδὲ εἰκαν, ἄλλα θεία. Many examples are adduced by the Philologists, the most opposite of which is Demosth. Olynth. S. παραπλησίως καὶ ὁμόια. And they might have added the passage from which that seems to have been imitated; namely, Thucyd. t. 1. 236. ὁμοία καὶ παραπλησία.

Μετέσχε answers to κεκοιμήθη. Both terms are explained manusci, habere. Yet there is an obvious
propriety and beauty in the terms, which signify more than habere. See Beausob. ap. Slade.

14. ιῶν διὰ τοῦ θανάτου—διάβολον, "that by his own death he might put down and deprive of his power him who had the power over death, namely, the Devil."

We have here a refined and enigmatical mode of expression, which all who have read Thucyd., Tacitus, and Sallust, will remember is perpetually found in those writers, and occasionally in the best Classical authors. Τοῦ θανάτου, "his own death." Karapy. must here mean "deprive of his power." But the exact force of the sentence (which is expressed in a refined and somewhat obscure manner) has not been distinctly seen by the Commentators. It is plain that the expression κράτος ἐξειν τοῦ θανάτου cannot be used of the Devil, except improperly, and in a certain respect. On the force of the allusion Commentators differ. Some eminent moderns think the Apostle has reference to the common opinion among the Jews, that a certain evil angel presided over death, whom, from a misinterpretation of Prov. 16. 14. they called the angel of death, and to whom they assigned the name Amodaeus, or Samael. (See more in Grot., Rosenm., and Dindorf.) But it seems little probable that the Apostle would seriously allude to such a base and grovelling piece of superstition. I must assert to the antients, and most moderns, that there is an allusion to the history of the fall in Genesis, respecting which our Lord, Joh. 8, 44., says "the Devil was a murderer from the beginning." And, as being the author of sin, and so of death also, (the latter being introduced by the former,) he may be said figuratively to have had the power of death, and that not only temporal, but external. (See Milton's Parad. Lost, 1. 1. init.) But by his own death our Lord (vanquishing, as Theophyl. says, the Devil by his own weapons), by offering himself up for the expiration of our sins, did thereby destroy the cause of eternal death even sin.

15. καὶ ἀπαλλάξη—δωσιέας. This adverts to another benefit of his death, namely, that faithful Christians were not only delivered from eternal death, but from an excessive fear of death temporal, which, without that hope, would have been intolerable. I would compare Arrian Epict. L. 8, 26. fin. κεφάλαιον τοῦτο πάντων τῶν κακῶν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἀγενείας καὶ δείλιας, οὐ Θάνατος ἐστι, μᾶλλον δὲ τοῦ θανάτου φόβος. Rosenm. observes that at ἀπαλλάξη (a term used properly of liberation from servitude) we may supply φόβου from φόβῳ just after. Διὰ παντὸς τοῦ διὰ τὰς ἀνατελάσεις; of which idiom the philological
Commentators furnish examples from Philo and other writers. Indeed, it is found in many good authors. Yet, from the examples adduced by Dindorf, as Ignat. ad Trall. c. 9. το ἀληθινὸν ζην and Eph. c. 17. μὴ αἰχμαλωτίσῃ ὑμᾶς ἐκ τοῦ προκειμένου ζην, it appears (as he says) to belong to later Graecisms.

"Ενοχος (which comes from ἐνέχεσθαι, to be held bound) is here used in its primitive sense, obnoxious, subject to. So Theophyl.: κατέχεσθαι. By δολ. is meant the slavish fear just spoken of.

16. οὐ γὰρ ὅτι—ἐπιλαμβάνεται. On the sense of these words some difference of opinion has always subsisted. The Greek Commentators and the Latin Fathers (including the Vulg.), and most moderns, render ἐπιλαμβάνεται, assumed our nature. But the earlier Greek Fathers (as Ernesti says) explain it βοηθήσει, protect, assist, redeem. And this interpretation is adopted by Grot., Hamm., Whitby, Wells, Pierce, Pyle, Ernesti, Mackn., Rosenm., and the most eminent recent Commentators. See Ernesti Inst. Int. N. T. p. 201., and his valuable note on this passage. The present is used for the aorist. Ernesti shows that in the Classical writers ἐπιλαμβάνεται signifies to lay hands on anything, to help, assist, save, &c. Either interpretation (he observes) is agreeable to the analogy of faith. Which, then, must be preferred? That which is agreeable to the usus loquendi and grammatical propriety, and suitable to the context." On all these accounts (he shows) the latter interpretation deserves the preference. And he refers to ver. 14 & 18., where for ἐπιλαμβάνεται is substituted βοηθήσαι. The same interpretation, too, is adopted by Rosenm., who, on the σπέρματος Ἀβραὰμ, posterity of Abraham, remarks: "Paulus, Hebraeus scribens, satis habet de illis loqui; de gentibus alibi loquendi locus. Saltim posteri Abrahami h. l. non sunt spectandi ut natio aliqua, sed opponuntur angelis."

17. ἂν ἥθελεν ὁ θεὸς—τοῦ λαοῦ, "Whence (because he was their helper and redeemer) it behoved him to
be, in all things, make like unto his brethren." The ἀμαρτίας signifies to be the very same. See the note supra, ver. 14. Abresch explains it ἱσθήμαν. I would compare Artemid. On. 1, 13. αὐτῷ ὑμῶν κατὰ πάντα. By the πάντα is meant in all those points connected with the infirmities and miseries of our nature, though being χαῖς ἀμαρτίας, 4, 15. So Hardy: "non solum quod naturam, et conditionem; sed etiam passiones, res adversas, et ipsam mortem; i.e. in omnibus naturae patibilis proprietatibus." ἵνα ἐλεη-μον γένηται, "That he might be a merciful and faithful High Priest; merciful, as having himself experienced the feeling of human frailty and misery, and who therefore could not but be touched with mercy and sympathy." The πιστὸς some render benign, which seems to suit the preceding; but the common interpretation, faithful or trust-worthy, who rightly discharges his office, and to whom we may safely trust ourselves and our cause, is (I think) rightly preferred by almost all Commentators, antient and modern. Dindorf says it may either mean fidelis, qui fidem præstat, or fidus, qui meretur fidem; as Macc. 14, 41. προφηταὶ πιστ. And so Carpzov. Dindorf, and Rosenm., however, prefer the exposition I have above laid down.

The ellipsis in τὰ πρὸς Θεὸν is trite. The words following are exegetical. Eις τὸ ἱλάσκεσθαι, &c., "to expiate the sins of the people," i.e. the whole human race considered as one people. Grot. and Dindorf think there is an enallage derived from Hebraism, since it is more usual to say ἱλάσκεσθαι Θεῷ πείλ τῶν ἀμαρτίων. So the Hebrews use יִלְשָׁר, ἔξιλασκεσθαι; as in Ecclesiasticus. We may here compare Ps. 103, 3, and Dan. 9, 24. ἱλάσκεσθαι τὰς ἀμαρτίας.

18. ἐν φίλοις πέπονθεν—βοηθήσατε. Dindorf observes that the ἐν φίλοις answers to the Heb. רונא, Angl. inasmuch as, quipple, propterrea quod. It may be resolved into ἐν τοῖς ὀ, or διὰ τοῦτο, &c. Πειρασθείσ, tried, or put to the proof, i.e. by adversities and calamities. Δύναται. Ernesti observes that this imports not
merely power, or possibility, but also will, or willing-
ess. So Theophyl.: προθυμία εστιν εἰς τὸ δῶναι χεῖρα συμβάδειας.

This and the preceding chapter Ernesti calls the Scandalum Soc- timianorum; and the learned Commentator lays down a summary of the Theological doctrines which may be proved from thence. The divinity and the humanity of Christ; the conjunction of both na-
tures in one person; communication of the Divine idiomata; the
two-fold state of Christ and his triple office. The whole treatise
will well repay an attentive perusal; but my limits will only permit
me to introduce the following on the Divinity of Christ. "This is
defended and confirmed, I. From the Divine names, c. 1, 8, 9, 10,
where he is styled Θεός. Now it is plain that the true God is
meant; since the throne of Christ is said to be eternal, and his
kingdom eternal. But eternity can only apply to God. By the
ἐξαιρετικά are meant the idiomata Divina; therefore the
subject is the true God. He is said, at ver. 10., to be Κύριος, which
is a word often used by the Sept. to express the Heb. μα. Thus
in the Psalm, at the beginning, there is μα, the name of the true
God. But it must also appear from the thing itself. For he who
created heaven and earth must necessarily be truly God, and not in
name only. II. Another proof of the Divinity of Christ is, that to
him is here ascribed a common essence with the Father, ver. 3 & 5.
(For the particulars I must refer the reader to the work itself.
Edit.) III. This Divinity is proved from the eternity of Christ,
which cannot but imply Deity. That such eternity is ascribed to
Christ is plain, 1st, from his creation of the world (2, 10.), which
implies existence before the world; for before that, time was not, nor can any thing be thought of but eternity, and an eternal
God. 2dly, from his own immutability (ver. 12). [For the proofs
I must refer to the work itself. Edit.] IV. His Divinity is apparent
from the creation itself. V. From creation, too, followed by the
preservation of all things, which is ascribed to Christ, ver. 3. φέρων,
&c. Now the word of God is the fiat of God. And this notion of
the creation can only apply to God. For it is a continuation of
that act of the Divine will by which He was pleased that the world
should exist. VI. The argument is deduced from his dominion over
all things, ver. 2. δν ἔθει κληρονομον. [See Ernesti. Ed.] VII.
From the adoration which is due to him from angels and men, ver. 6.
For this universal adoration is an ἀπανάγγειλα τῆς δόξης του Θεου,
which can only be suitable to the one true God."

CHAP. III.

VERSE 1. Ἰδεν—Ὑποταύν. This is a repetition, with
alteration, of what occurs at c. 2, 1—4. The Apostle
now shows that Christ is greater than Moses, and
therefore more implicitly to be obeyed. (Ernesti and Rosenm.)

"Oéa, "this being the case;" "these things being so," proinde. See Abresch. Α´δελφος ἄγιος. The sense of this is copiously treated on by Abresch, Pierce, Carpzov, and Dindorf. The simplest method is to consider it, with Ernesti, as equivalent to Christian friends or brethren.

1. κλήσεως ἐπουρανίων μέτοχοι.

Rosenm. thinks that this calling, or offer, is made by instruction in the Christian religion, and therefore he is partner of the heavenly calling who has learnt the Christian religion. It is explained by others, "an invitation from heaven to the Christian religion, and the felicity conjoined with it." Thus ἐκουσ. will be for ὁμανθάνει, like the ἀνώτις κλήσεως at Phil. 3,14. The former is the more regular interpretation: but this participation of the benefits of the Gospel is not obtained solely, or chiefly, by learning the Christian religion, but, in a general way, by the profession of faith in Christ at baptism, thereby accepting the offers made us in the Gospel, and subsequently fulfilling the solemn engagements then made. Thus only shall we become partners of the benefits of the Gospel here, or can expect to participate in them hereafter.

Καρανοισάρε, "survey, consider the nature and dignity of." Ernesti refers to Rom. 4, 19. Τὸν ἀπόστολον καὶ ἄρχερέα τῆς ὁμολογίας ἡμῶν. Ernesti observes that ἀπόστολος properly signifies one sent, a legate, or interpreter voluntarius. So the Latin legatus, Orator, and the Greek δημος. It must here mean, as being taken with ὁμολογια, the negotiator of the covenant: for such is the sense of ὁμολογια., a term occurring not unfrequently in the Classical writers. Of the examples here adduced by the Philologists the most important are Diod. Sic. p. 257. μεσίτης ὁμολογίας and Philo 598., where the Pontifex V. T. is called μέγας ἄρχερευς τῆς ὁμολογίας, which proves, not that Philo had read this Epistle (as some suppose), but that the expression was in use among the Theologians of his age. It is also explained by Chris. τῆς πίστεως; which comes to the same thing. Thus is hinted the superiority of Christ to Moses and Aaron in quality of Divine legation and priesthood. On the sense of ἀρχερ. here, Ernesti well remarks: "Dicitur ita, quia Pontifex Judaeorum per victimas in sollemni die expiationis sanxit foedus, quod Deus cum hominibus fecit et facturus erat per Jesum Christum. Is igitur typiē sic dicitur, Christus autem propriè, qui foedus salutare, quod Deus nobiscum fecit, sanguine et morte sanxit, confirmavit, ratum fecit. Itaque hic est argumentum pro satisfactione Christi." And Rosenm. annotates thus: "Sic h. l. ἄρχερευς in universum est salutis minister et princeps; comparatur enim cum Mose, qui partes ministri divini et servatori populi sustinuit hactenus quatenus cum primo a servitate in libertatem vindicavit, rempublicam ejus et cultum legibus constituit, ac denique eum tanquam
HEBREWS, CHAP. III.

rex in deserto aluit, et ad felicitatem promissam duxit." His matter is chiefly founded on Titm. Diss. on the sense of ἀρχιερεὺς in the Epistle to the Hebrews, found in his Op. Theol. 211 seqq. See the able illustration of Schleus. in his Lex. in v., or as extracted by Mr. Rale.

2. πιστῶν δόται—οἶκω αὐτῶν. A comparison is now directly made with Moses, who, at Num. 12, 7., is said to have been πιστὸς ἐν δλῷ τῷ οἶκῳ Θεοῦ. Τῷ ποιήσαντι, "to Him who constituted him High Priest and redeemer of the human race. So Chrys. supplies ἀπόστολον καὶ ἀρχιερέα. See Morus and Dindorf. Abresch and Morus, however, think there is only a reference to the Apostolate, not the High Priesthood: though one seems intimately connected with the other. The sense of ποιεῖν here (like that of the Heb. ἐποιεῖ) is frequent. See Carpzov. and Dindorf. By the οἶκῳ, Ernesti observes, is meant family, λαῷ (as Chrys. explains), the Jewish nation considered as God's family. So Acts 2, 36. οἶκος Ἰσραήλ. Now of this Moses was only the ὘Εκονομος, or minister; but Christ, the heir and Lord. Rosenm. observes that the fidelity of Moses consisted in his leading and governing the people, and accomplishing the Divine commands: Christ's fidelity was shown by his discharge of the two-fold office committed to him of teaching, (Joh. 12, 42.) and of dying [or rather, atoning for the sins of the world by his death. Ed.]

3. πλείωνος γὰρ—δ κατασκευάσας αὐτῶν. The γὰρ introduces the reason why we are to attend to Jesus, namely, because he is greater than Moses. The παρὰ signifies compared with [and no other is the force of our than and the Hebr. p. Edit.] Πλείωνος ἢ or πολλῆς παρὰ might have sufficed: but these double comparisons are Hebraic [and intensive]. (Rosenm.) Ἡθικαί. The term ἐξισοδοθαὶ τινος is perpetually used by the best Classical writers; and, like the Latin mereri, often signifies more than obtain, receive. (See the numerous Classical examples of the philological Commentators.) And so Ernesti
and others. But here the context requires that it should be taken in its primitive sense, and full extent of signification.

With respect to the whole passage itself, there are few which, with the appearance of familiarity of expression, have more exercised the Commentators than this. It is impossible for me to notice, much less review, all the various opinions, for which I refer the reader to Pole, Wolf, and especially Dindorf ap. Ernesti. I must content myself with stating one or two which have the greatest semblance of truth. The best Interpreters seem agreed that the common rendering, "He who hath built the house hath more honour than the house," cannot represent the sense; since, however agreeable to the figure, it is quite inconsistent with the context. It is, too, almost universally admitted, that by οἶκος we are again to understand family. But on the exact sense then to be ascribed to the passage, Commentators are not agreed. The best founded opinion seems to be that of Ernesti, Dindorf, and most Commentators, for the last half century, that κατασκευάζειν here signifies oendere, constituere. Dindorf, who has copiously discussed the sense, lays down the following very probable interpretation: "Qui familiae instituit, domum fundat, majorem dignitatem habet, quam ipse castus," i.e. familia et illa qui ad eam pertinent. He adds that by the founder of the family we are not to understand God; nor, by the house, the Jewish Church; but to suppose the meaning to be: Quo major sit conditor familias quam ipse illa familia; eo majorem esse Christum Mose, a quo magis prestet auctor familias eumque anteat, eo magis etiam Christum Mose excellentiorem esse. We are (he also observes) to attend to the relation in which Moses stood to the family of God, who was no other than Βεβομος, and first minister; and to remember that the son of a master of a family may equally be accounted the master as the pater-familias himself." The interpretation of Rosenm. differs but slightly from the above. He observes that κατασκευάζειν often signifies preparare, instituere, adornare; as Matt. 6, 10. And he who supplies a family with necessaries is called the paterfamilias. "Paterfamilias autem (adds he) vocatur Christus, quia dux est novi populi, qui ab eo nomen gerit, familiae christianae, moderante tamen Deo, qui summus est paterfamilias, v. 4."

4. τῶς γὰρ οἶκος κατασκευάζεται υπὸ τινὸς. The sense to be assigned to this verse will depend upon the interpretation adopted in the preceding one. According to that which I have adopted, it will be as follows: "Every family has its head, or master, who provides for its welfare. But God is the supreme Paterfamilias, to whom his people, whether under the Old or the New Covenant, owe their origin, and who sent both Christ and Moses." Τὰ παντα, for
ταῦτα πάντα; as Rom. 11, 29. It must, however, be confessed that the interpretation seems somewhat harsh and strained. But so great is the awkwardness connected with this verse, that we have only a choice of difficulties; and after all that has been written upon it (and that has been very considerable, as may be seen in the statements introduced by Dindorf), it will probably ever remain, though unimportant, one of the δυσνόητα which St. Peter speaks of in our Apostle.

5. καὶ Μωϋσῆς—θεράπων. Θεράπων is here not the same as δοῦλος; for that is opposed to ἐλευθερός, but θεραπ., to the children, as here to the Son. See Ammon. in voc. It may therefore be rendered minister, famulus. Εἰς μαρτυρίαν τῶν καλήθησομένων, “that he might relate to the people what was to be promulgated in the name of God.” Μαρτυρεῖν signifies not only testari, but mandata referre; as μαρτύρω signifies doctrine. See 1 Cor. 1, 6. and 2, 1. Moses did not even remove the camp without the order of God. (Rosenm.) Moses had acted the part of a faithful servant (see Numb. 12, 7.) in promulgating the dispensation which was to be introductory to that more perfect one in after times, brought forward by Christ and the Apostles.

6. Χριστὸς δὲ, ἂς υἱὸς ἐτὸς τῶν οἴκων αὐτοῦ. On the meaning of αὐτοῦ the Commentators are little agreed. Many English ones refer it to God, supposing that by it was meant, that Moses and Christ were each faithful in God’s house: which is very true; but scarcely suitable to the context. I prefer, with some antients, and the most eminent moderns, to refer the pronouns respectively to Moses and to Christ. Thus there would seem to be a double antithesis. (And so Rosenm.) Moses was faithful, as a servant in his house, but Christ as a son over his house, i.e. his own house, or family. It is plain that the two families represent the Mosaic, and the Christian dispensation. So Theophyl.: Οἶκος ἦν τοῦ Μωϋσέως ὁ λαός, οὗ μέρος καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν. Οἶκον ἔχει καὶ ὁ Χριστὸς, ἡμᾶς. I am aware, however, that much may
be said for the reading autē, which is espoused by Schlinging, Pierce, Abresch, and Dindorf, whom see. The sense, however, is much the same.

6. οὖν οἶκος ἐσμέν ἤμεις, "whose family we Christians are." Rosenm. renders erimus. But this is an ill founded refinement. Εάντερ—κατάσχομεν. The trajectio is manifest. Καύχημα is here (as often) used in a good sense, to denote joy. Abresch, Dind., and Rosenm. take καύχημα τής ἑλπίδος to mean "spes lēta," the hope of eternal life on the conditions under which it has been promised by Christ. It is well remarked by Theophyl: "Ενταύβαι γὰρ προτέρει αὐτοὺς καρτερεῖν ἐν τοῖς θλίψεις, καλ ἡ ἑκλύσθαι· αὐτό χαρ ἑσόμεθα οἶκος Θεοῦ, ἀστέρ ἢν Μασαθ. Ἑγκαμιάζει δὲ αὐτοῖς, δεικνὺς ὅτι ἥρμαντο μὲν, δεὶ δὲ καὶ τέλος προσβείναι.

7. "Jam in explicantā illā spe itā pergit, ut cohorationem adjungat usque ad finem Capitis iv. cujus fundamentum ponit locum aliquem e Psalmο xcv. quare omnem adhortationem verbis inde depromptis proponit." (Dindorf.)

7. διὸ, καθὼς λέγει τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον. Some Commentators, as Ernesti, conjoin this with what follows after the long Scripture citation., namely, βλέπετε, ver. 12. Rosenm., however, thinks it may be understood elliptically; q. d. "Suppose that to you also has been said what the inspired Prophet utters, Ps. 95, 7—11." Or so that the διὰ at ver. 7. may connect with ver. 8. μὴ σκληρίνητε, "proinde ne sitis contumaces." Be that as it may, the Apostle proceeds to exhort them to constancy in maintaining their faith to the last, and shows that a far greater obedience is to be rendered by Christians to the new religion than to the old one promulgated by Moses. This exhortation from ver. 7. to c. 4, 11., is founded on Ps. 95., which, in conformity to the Sept., the Apostle ascribes to David; though the opinions of recent Commentators are very various. See Dindorf, for into these doubtful discussions I shall not enter; only remarking that it may very
well bear that double sense. I must, however, notice the remark of Ernesti, that the expression λέγει τὸ πνεῦμα supplies an unanswerable argument for the inspiration of the Psalms. See also Whitby and Mackn. By the voice, in the mystical and most important sense, is plainly meant God's calling in the Gospel and the revelation of his will in the New Testament, and the salvation promised by Christ. See supra, ver 1. The emphasis and meaning of σημ. is too obvious to need dilating on.

8. μὴ σκληρώνητε—ἐρήμω. The student who is able should here, as in all such passages, compare the Hebr. text and the Sept., with the aid of such Commentators as he may chance to possess (especially the Crit. Sacr. and Pole's Synopsis, the latter a work indispensable to those who have not the advantage of a large library), by which minute discrepancies will not need to be reported in a work of this nature.

Rosenm. observes on the expression ἔσχη μὴ, μὴ σκληρώνητε καὶ καφδίας, that the same verb occurs in Ex. 7, 8, 13, 15. and Deut. 2, 30., and is ascribed like Ἰᾶμ, &c., both to God and men; though in a different sense. 'Ἐν τῷ παρατικρασίῳ, the place called Marrabeth, Exod. 17, 7.' The word παρατικρασία (says Rosenm.) signifies literally a violent bitterness, (the παρά being intensive), and, figuratively, rebellion. Παρασμοῦ, for Massah, a name of a certain place in the desert, also given, from some story connected with it. In which cases it is not unusual for the Sept. to render the appellatives rather by the proper signification of the words. And so does Philo; thus ex. gr. he terms Jacob, ἁπάντη, &c. And so also the Talmudists. The day of Massah is the time when the people were encamped about Massah."

9. οὖν ἐπειράσαν—τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη. Our translators render the οὖ when. But the best critics, as Gort., Hamm., Whitby, Ernesti, Dindorf, and Rosenm. interpret it where, i.e. the places before mentioned, Marabah and Massah. And this is confirmed
by ÒEcumene. And so some MSS. (by Gloss.) On the terms ἐπείρασαν and ἐδοκίμασαν some Commentators refine; and there would seem to be a climax: but (as Dindorf observes) they are found in an inverse order at Ps. 26, 2; and therefore they appear to be synonymous, though united, to strengthen the sense. Either (Carpzov and Dind. remark) may signify to doubt of the assistance of God, (i.e. whether he can or will render it,) and to presumptuously dictate to him when to render it; or (as others explain) "demanding proofs of God's government, providence, and power; seeing how far he would bear with them, whether he would punish them, or not." It would be easy (but precarious) to enlarge the definition. See the note on 1 Cor. 10, 9.

The καί is rendered by Grotius, Dind., and Rosenmuller, although (like the Heb. דָּה) as in Joh. 18, 25., and sometimes in the classical writers, literally "and (yet)." Ta ἐργα μου, "the (wonderful) works I wrought for their protection, preservation, and sustenance in Egypt and the desert, convincing proofs of my power and faithfulness." The τεσσαρ. ετη is, in the Sept., united with the following verse; δια being omitted. And so some MSS. And this is required by chronology. Abresch is of opinion that the words were, in the Hebrew, left intentionally in medio, so as to be referred either to the preceding, or the following. At all events, Matth. thinks the Apostle did in sense connect the τεσσαρ. ετη with the following clause, as is plain from ver. 17.

10. διὰ προσώπισα —δοῦσ μου. The Commentators are not quite agreed on the sense of προσώπισα, which some, as Castallio and Rosenm., render περταίεσσα, weary of. By most it is interpreted indignatus. Its sense and metaphorical use (as Schleus. remarks) is the same as that of προσκόπτω and προσκρατώ, impingere, to stumble at, be offended and indignant at, to loathe, feel aversion at, &c. Schleus. thinks it an Hellenistical use for ἰχθῖος or ἰχθύς (Hom. II. a. 570.). It often occurs in the Sept.
See Trom. Lex. Rosenm. cites Sirach 1, 25. ἐν δυσὶν ἔθνεσι προσώπησον ἵνα ἡμᾶς μου.

10. ἄει πλανώμεναι τῇ καρδίᾳ. On the sense of these words Commentators differ; some thinking the καρδίᾳ to mean the understanding; others the affections; the former taking it of speculative and mental error. So Camer., Abresch, and Rosenm.; q. d. "they always entertain false opinions of me and of my power and veracity." Others, as Owen, Dind., and Schleus., take it of practical error, namely, vice; and by καρδίᾳ they understand the affections. Perhaps both may be included. The ὅσοι some explain methods of action. See Is. 55, 8. Others, as Est., Tirin., and Rosenm., take it to be synonymous with the ἔργα of the preceding verse. But the former interpretation seems preferable; for, as Owen says, His ways comprehend his works. Dind. interprets, rationes agendi, ipsa illa de quibus dictum erat ἔργα ut providentiae Divinæ documenta. See Deut. 82, 4 & 82, and the authors referred to by Dind.

10. οὐκ ἔγνωσαν, "have not cared to know." So Grot. and Owen. It was not a simple ignorance, but dislike of what they knew.

11. οἷς ἀμωσα—κατάπαυσιν μου. The οἷς is rendered by Grot., Dind., and Rosenm. itaque, like the Hebr. יָאָנָא. By others, so that. ὡμοιός. This, like all other human passions, is ascribed to God ἄνθρωπωταθς. Ei. This, the Commentators are agreed, is, like the Hebr. יָאָנָא, used in such kinds of oaths for οὐκ. But the ratio of the idiom is best understood by considering it as an elliptical phrase used per aposiopesis. The words to be supplied are obvious. See Whitby. The idiom is not unexampled in the popular use of our own language. I can scarcely, however, admit that it is properly called an oath.

By the κατάπαυσιν μου, is plainly meant the place of rest, Canaan, and the rest itself there to be enjoyed. The μου refers to God as the promiser and conferrer of that blessing.
The application of this to Christians is obvious. See the Commentators.

12. βλέπετε—ζώντως. The genitive ἀπίστιας is for the adjective, i. e. "an evil and unbelieving heart."—"For (observes Rosenm.) he evinces an evil heart who has no faith in the promises, or the threatenings of God." See Rom. 10, 10. Ἐν τῷ ἀποστατήνας ἀπὸ Θεοῦ ζώντως, "by departing from the living God." Rosenm. takes it for εἰς τὸ, &c. By God is meant His religion, the Christian faith, since he who apostatizes from Christ, apostatizes from God. Θεοῦ ζώντως. A not uncommon epithet of the Deity, denoting the true God, as opposed to dumb idols, and false Gods. But Grot. thinks it is here used efficaciter, with reference to God’s ever living to inflict punishment on unbelievers.

13. ἀλλὰ παρακαλεῖτε—ἀμαρτίας. Here εὐνοῦς is for ἀλλήλοις: an idiom frequent both in the Scriptural and Classical writers, of which Dind. adduces examples. Carpz. shows that under παρακ. is comprehended teaching, admonition, entreaty, consolation, reprehension, &c., each to be used as the case may suit. "Αὐξὶς οὗ τὸ σήμερον καλεῖται. The ἄξις οὗ is for ἐφ’ ὅσον; and καλεῖται is for λέγεται. The force of the whole phrase is explained by the antients, and almost all moderns, "as long as life continues; as long as it can be said, to-day do so and so." Dind. takes the λέγεται for κηρύσσεται; q. d. "as long as that to-day of the Psalm is read in your synagogues, and you are able to use its exhortation for your amendment, and final acceptance."

13. ἵνα μὴ σκληρωθῇ τις ἔξ ὑμῶν ἀπάθη τῆς ἀμαρτίας. Here there seems to be an ellipsis, which may be thus supplied. "(Use these and all such means) that none may, by neglect of them, be hardened and grow callous to all reasoning." Scelus venustas properly signifies to be so hard as not to yield to the pressure of the finger, and is here used (as most Commentators think) of the obstinacy of unbelief. So Theophyl.: ὀσπερ τὰ πεπαράμενα σῶματα καὶ vol. viii. Q E
HEBREWS, CHAP. III.

σκληρα δ’ οὐκ εἶκεν τοῖς τῶν λατρεῶν χερσίν οὖτε καὶ αἱ σκληρεῖς τανακιώτες ζωγαλ οὐκ εἶκος τῶν λόγω τοῦ Θεοῦ. The ἀμαρτίας is by Carpz. and Rosenm. taken for ἀμαρτολός. But this is too harsh. The most eminent moderns (rightly I think) take it of the error of unbelief, and temptation to apostasy (and so Theophyl. Τὸ μὴ ἐλπίζειν ἢτι ἐσται ἀνταπόδοσις), which ecclesiastical history informs us had prevailed over many. And Deind. says the term is often so used in this Epistle. The word may, however, be taken in its usual sense, and be not inapplicable; for sin blinds the understanding, and, by giving undue weight to carnal reasonings, plunges men into unbelief, and makes them sink into the torpor of unresisting vice. Thus some antients explain it ἀναλγησία.

14. μέτοχοι—κατάσχομεν. These words are parenthetical. The best Commentators regard the γεγ. μετ. ϊ. Χ., as a periphrasis for to be true Christians; ἡ, being put for the religion of Christ. The sense is: “we are partakers of the benefits of Christ’s religion (here and hereafter) only on condition that we hold,” &c. Ἄρχην τῆς ὑποστάσεως. A Hebrew hypallage for ὑποστῆντας. The sense is: “our original confidence.” See Apoc. 2, 5. Τρόπος ἀσεβείας. to bear up, persist, and also to be firmly persuaded) signifies here and in 2 Cor. 9, 4. a firm confidence. And so 11, 1. and often in the New Testament. (See Schleus. Lex.) Here, then, it denotes constancy in the profession of the Gospel, or (as Grot. explains) fidem cum sancta professione conjunctam.

15. ἐν τῷ λέγεσθαι—παραπληκρασμῷ. The Commentators are not agreed on the connection and force of ἐν τῷ λέγεσθαι. Most moderns take it to mean, “while (I say) it is said, or sounded in your ears, hear,” &c. And they regard it as a resumption of what was said at ver. 13. the intermediate verse being parenthetical. And this mode of interpretation is supported by the authority of Chrys. and adopted by Grot. and Camer. It, however,
seems more simple, with others, as Abresch, Ernesti, and Dindorf, to regard the ἐν τῷ λέγει. as put for κατὰ τὸ λεγόμενον, "forasmuch as it is said;" as 8, 15. ἐν τῷ λέγειν. And this is partly supported by Theophyl., whose words are these: Κατασκευάζει πῶς εἶπε τὸ, μέχρι τέλους καὶ φησιν, ὅτι τοῦτο δηλοῦται ἐν τῷ λέγομεν, σήμερον τὸ γὰρ σήμερον, ἂεὶ ἐστίν.

16. τίνες γὰρ—Μαυσέως. On the sense of these words various have been the opinions of critics. Chrys. and the antients (including the Syr.) and many moderns (as Rosenm.), would take them interrogatively, regarding the γὰρ not as causal, but interrogative. They trace the connection thus: "When it is said, to-day, &c. (I ask), who were those who, hearing the word of God, rebelled?" (See Pole.) "The Apostle (says Rosenm.) lays before the Hebrews the example of the Israelites of old, in order to show them that it is not enough to hear and bear in mind the Divine commands, that we are also to obey them, and repose faith in the Divine promises." Some exceptions (which my limits will not permit me to state) have indeed been taken to this mode of interpretation, but perhaps not of sufficient weight to overturn it. See the copious discussions of Dind. After all, however, there may be much doubt as to the true interpretation.

17. τίσι δὲ—ἔρημο. On προσωπ. see the note supra, ver. 10. Ἀμαρτησασθῇ must here be understood like the ἀμαρτίας at ver. 15., and denote unbelief and apostacy. "For (as Ernesti observes) unbelief is the fountain of all sins, as faith is that of all virtues." Thus in the present passage vice and sin may be included. Πίπτειν (Dindorf observes), like the Hebr. לְאָם, is often used of a violent death, and especially of Divine wrath. Thus at 1 Cor. 10, 10. it is interchanged with κατεστραφησαν. See Joel ver. 5. Καῦλα is by many antients and moderns thought to be put, by synecdoche, for the whole of the bodies. But to this principle it is unnecessary to resort; since (as Dind. observes) the καῦλα properly denoted
the limbs (arms and legs) as distinguished from the trunk. And this mode of interpretation (which is supported by the Syr.) yields quite as proper, and indeed a preferable sense; for there is (as Dindorf observes) an elegant ἤκολος of. It is singular the Commentators should not have compared Ps. 141, 8. "our bones lie scattered, as when one breaketh and Heweth wood upon the earth." And this is illustrated by the accounts travellers give us of the state of the Asiatic and African deserts, especially Denham and Clapperton in their recent travels into Zahara. Now the κόλα is a very suitable term; since (as we learn from the Medical writers) it denotes the larger bones, as the leg and arm bones, and the spinal bone (see Foes. Æc. Hipp.); now these (which are all that are left), in the dry climate of the East, continue for a long time uncorrupted.

18, 19. τίσι—άπειθαν. Compare supra, ver. 11. The ἃμοσε may denote solemn asseveration rather than swearing properly so called. See the note supra, ver. 11. The true force of ἀπειθαν. is clear from what has been said of ἄπειθαν. Καὶ, "and (so)." See Abr. and Heinr. Not therefore, as Mich. and others render. The ἰδονύσαν is ill interpreted by Abresch and others would not. And on βλέπομεν too many refinements have been sought. It is sufficient to take this and the ἰδον. populariter (so Grot., Carpz., and Ernesti), i. e. "we see by the story and the event;" q. d. "we are authorized to infer from the story and the event, that the reason why they could not enter, was their unbelief."

CHAP. IV.

Ver. 1. The Apostle now treats the history allegorically; applying what he has said to Christians; q. d. "For we have a Divine promise like that the the Israelites received, though far greater and more precious." (Dindorf and Rosenm.) So Theophyl.
HEBREWS, CHAP. IV.

'Ενταῦθα ἡ ἀπόσοις τοῦ, Ἕν τῷ λέγεσθαι, Σῆμερον ἐδώ τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ ἀκούσατε, καὶ τὰ ἔχεις. Φοβηθῶμεν, &c. Τὸ δὲ, οὖν, ἐπεθὺ διὰ τὸ διὰ μικρὸν ἀποδεδόθαι τὸν λόγον, ἐπαναλύεσθαι γενομένης.

The καταλειπομένης ἐπαγγελίας are regarded by Rosenm. as genitives of consequence. It is of more importance to consider the sense, which is explained by some (as Strigil, Flac., Hyperius, Est., Limb., and Carpz.) sprept promissione: by others (as Wolf, Pisc., Bengel, Mich., Abresch, &c.) relicta et adhuc residua; which is more agreeable to the context, and is confirmed by Wetstein's examples. Τοπερεῖν properly signifies to come too late, and consequently to miss of anything, and lose it. The δοκὶ has little meaning, but great elegance. On this kind of pleonasm see Dind. Theoph. says the Apostle uses it ἱπαρώτερον καὶ ἀνεπαχθέστερον τὸν λόγον ποιῶν.

1. Φοβηθῶμεν denotes not so much fear as the consequent on it, anxiety, solicitude, and great circumspection. So Theodoret explains it: σπουδάσωμεν. It is singular that the Commentators, who treat with needless minuteness on the sense, should not have cited a kindred passage at Phil. 2, 18. "work out your own salvation with fear and trembling."

The nature of this promise and the rest prepared is explained in the following verses.

2. καὶ γὰρ εὐηγγελισμένοι, καθάπερ κακεῖνοι, i.e. literally, "for we are evangelized (or, "have an εὐαγγελίον or offer made to us) as well as they; as to them was held out Palestine, the promised land; so to us is held out the spiritual Palestine, another country, even a heavenly. This use of the passive is Hellenistical.* And that of εὐαγγελίζειν, though

* On which Grot. annotates thus; "Constructio Graeca, qualis Mat. 11, 5. Luc. 7, 83. que Passivum personae facit etiam ex Activo Dativum regente; idque hic eo facilius procedit, quod Activum εὐαγγελίζω non tantum cum Dativo, ut Luc. 1, 19. and 2, 10. sed et cum accusativo, construitur, ut Luc. 3. 1, 18." See also Abresch, who cites some examples from the Fathers, especially of εὐαγγελίζειν, with an accusative.
not at variance with the sense of the term, which may signify a promise of good as well as an announcement of good, is peculiar to the Apostle.* On the nature of the promises made to the Israelites the earlier and the later modern Commentators are at issue. See Pole's Syn. and Dind.; for into so extensive a subject I cannot enter.

The λόγος ἀκοῦσις is a Hebraism for λόγος ἀκούσιμος: for (as Rosenm. observes) רָבָּ ה may mean promise, i.e. of the promised land; an εὐαγγέλιον to wanderers on the trackless sandy desert.

2. μὴ συγκεκριμένος τῇ πίστει τῶν ἀκούσασιν. There is some variation in the reading of this passage, and difference of opinion thereupon. (See Dindorf.) Both seem to have arisen from the difficulty found in tracing the metaphor. The best Critics seem agreed that the common reading is to be retained; and that it contains an allusion to the digestion of food, its concoction, and conversion to chyle and nourishment.

Τοῖς ἀκούσασιν is for ὑπὸ τῶν ἀκούσαντων.

3. εἰσερχόμεθα γὰρ εἰς τὴν κατάπαυσιν οἱ πιστεύοντες.

The present is said to be here put for the future, or pro omni tempore. The sense may be expressed thus: "we who believe are to enter into (the enjoyment of) that rest." The οἱ πιστευόντες is emphatical; q. d. we alone. Τὴν κατάπαυσιν, "the rest (promised by God)," i.e. the felicity; for rest is a very fit image of happiness; and especially considering its primary application to the possession of the promised land; since to fatigued way-farers "a blink of rest would be a sweet enjoyment," to use the words of the Scottish Theocritus.

But there are many difficulties, and consequently a variety of jarring opinions concerning the sense of the whole passage from ver. 3—10., which the limited nature of my work will not allow me to detail. I must refer the reader to Pole, Wolf, and Dindorf.

---

* Abresch, Carpzov, and Dind., however, think εὐαγγ. has here simply the sense of ἐκρίσεως, "we were preached to." But Ernesti, Morus, Rosenm., and Jaspis rightly insist on the notion of promise, which is maintained by all the earlier moderns, and is supported by the antients. So Theophyl.: "Ορα δὲ τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν μὲν εὐαγγελισμὸν τὸ πράγμα ἐκάλεσεν, ὦς ἀληθινὸν ἀγαθὸν ὑπὸ σχεσιν. See also Chrys. and Theodoret.
HEBREWS, CHAP. IV.

The structure and air of the passage is in the highest degree involved, and perfectly in the Jewish style. The difficulty turns very much on the interpretation of the κατατάσσων Θεοῦ, which the best modern Commentators interpret, "a happiness similar to that which God enjoys." See Grot., Whitby, and Dindorf. They adduce many similar expressions from Philo. After κατατάσσων μου Rosenm. and Dindorf supply δι' ἁπτισμῶν, which completes the sense, but may be dispensed with; nor does it form any regular ellipsis. The words κατότι — γεγενθέντων, they connect with the former part of the verse; and rendering κατότι et quidem, thus translate the clause: "Requiem intelligo ab omnibus operibus a mundo condito (inter homines) peractis," i.e. that complete felicity which men shall enjoy after the accomplishment of the business of this life. This (I confess) appears a somewhat harsh interpretation: but the whole is so perplexed that we have only a choice of difficulties; and perhaps the method in question involves the fewest. Dind. and Rosenm. cite a passage from Primasius on this Epistle, p. 507., which is as follows: "Intelligitur regnum coeleste s. felicitatem externam, ad quam quos pervenire contigerit planissimè requieturi sint laboribus et eruminis hujus sæculi, non tantum a molestiis longi itineris, ut olim Israelitae; unde illa felicitas, qua eredentibus promissa sit, non est similis eia, quæ Israelitæ frui essent, sed ei quà Deus ipse frustur, maximà et perfectissimá." Towards the illustration of the sense of the whole passage the following observation of Theophyl. seems to me very important: Βούλεται δειξει τρεῖς κατατάσσεις κεκλημένας ἐν τῇ θείᾳ γραφῇ καὶ πρότερον μὲν τὴν ἐξδόμην ἡμέραν, ἐν ὑπὸ τὴν εἰσίν πεπλήρωσεν ὁ Θεὸς δευτέραν δὲ τῇ ἐπαγγελίᾳ τὴν γῆν γρίπτην δὲ γε τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν κατασκευάζει δὲ τὴν ταύτην ακόδειξεν ἀπὸ τῆς προφητείας μαρτυρίας εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἄλλης, φησιν, ἐστὶν ετέρα κατάτασσαι, τῇ δὴ πρώτη τοῖς τὴν δευτέραν δεξιαμένοις καὶ παρεγγυθήσθαι μὴ σκληρυνᾶται τὰς καρδίας, καὶ ἀπελευθέρασθαι τῶν τῆς δευτέρας κατακαθέσεως κατακεφαλοντικῶν ποιεῖται τὴν μηνήν, καὶ τάξιν ἐν δε τάξιν τίθησαι, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς ἐξδόμης ἡμέρας. Nor can I omit the following of Theophyl.: Δοκεῖ δ' ἀνακόλουθον εἶναι ὁ λόγος, ὅντι ἐστι δε' ἀλλὰ τοῦτο φησίν, ὅτι οὐκ ἔχει τις εἰτείπτε, δι' Ἀβίδι περὶ τῆς κατακαθάσεως λέγει τῆς τοῦ σαββάτου πῶς γὰρ, ἦτο πάλαι γεγένητο, καὶ δε κατ' ἀρχὴν ὁ κόσμος τῆς σύντον ἐλαβεν; ἀλλ' ἐδήλον δι' ἀλλ' τινος λέγει ὁ Δαβίδ κατακαθάσεως, τῆς εἰς τοὺς οὐρανούς εἰσελεύσεσθαι ἦτο καὶ εἰς τὸν μέλλοντα εὐγένειον, ὡς ὑφελώνων δηλοντι τινων μετὰ ταύτα εἰσελθεῖν. Καὶ ὡσπερ τὸ σαββάτον κατάτασσαι λέγεται παρὰ τῇ γραφῇ, καὶ οὐδὲν ἐκεῖνου κατακαθάσεως μετὰ ταύτα λεξικόν καὶ τὴν εἰς τὴν γην τῆς ἐπαγγελίας εἰσδοθήναι οὕτως οὐδὲν τὸν καταλῦσαι τὴν κατακαθάσαν κειμένην τὴν μέλλουσαν, τῆς τῶν οὐρανῶν φημι βασιλείαν, εἰς τὸν ἁπτισμόντως οὐκ εἰσελεύσονται. The reader may also, with advantage, consult a useful sketch of the argumentation from vers. 3. to 10., as laid down by Mr. Slade, who (I think) very well represents the Apostle's meaning: but how to adjust the expressions to that and such other schemes, "hic labor, hoc opus est." In truth, the difficulties cannot be
satisfactorily solved, without entering into such a length as to require a pamphlet rather than a note.

4. ἐρηκε—αὐτῶ, i. e. "there is mention made in Scripture of a rest of God." That a rest is also promised to men, he will at ver. 5. deduce from the other above mentioned place. (Rosenm.) Πού, i. e. Gen. 2, 2. This vague mode of citation was common in that age, and sufficed for those who were so thoroughly conversant in Scripture. The best Commentators, as Carpz. and Rosenm., think that the Apostle means to represent this rest of God as an image of the height of future felicity; and they adduce several passages of Philo which strongly countenance this interpretation.

5. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ—κατάπαυσιν μοι, "From this understand that to men also is promised this rest, namely, the rest of God." For in that Psalm mention is made of men who shall enter that rest, or not enter it. The nervus probationis is in ἐλέωνται; for this belongs to men. (Rosenm.)

6. ἔτει οὖν—αὐτήν, "Since therefore it follows from thence, that certain are to enter this place of rest," i. e. that all have access to it; for those only are excluded who believe not. Ἀπολείπεται, "it is collected, it follows." The οἱ πρῶτοι εὐαγγελισθέντες are those who had gone out from Egypt, and to whom this rest was promised, but under condition of faith and obedience. See supra, ver. 2 and 3. (Rosenm.) The difficulty here is much increased by the omission, in several instances, of the conclusion, which follows from the premises, and which is not educed till ver. 9.

7. ταῦτα τινα ὁρίζει ἡμέραν, &c. "And again he defines and appoints a certain time, a to-day," i. e. he defines and mentions another time by the same name to-day, at which they were to enter into this rest; saying, "by David, after such a time as we have before mentioned, namely, forty years." Καθὼς ἔγεται, "as was before mentioned," namely, c. 5, 7 and
8. **New David lived long after the promise had been made to the Jews in the desert; and yet he makes mention of a certain rest yet to be expected. Therefore it cannot be objected, that after that rest promised to the Israelites no other is to be expected. It is rather to be collected, that besides that rest to which Joshua had brought the people, another is held out, of which all in the age of David might be partakers who should obey the Divine commandments. (Rosenm.)**

8. *ei γὰρ—ἡμέρας,* "For if Joshua had brought them to that rest (i. e. true and stable one), God would not have spoken, by David, of another time hereafter, from which we are to beware lest we be excluded." **Kατέσκασε.** For the pluperfect subjunctive, and to be taken in a hiphil sense, i. e. "caused to rest." Now the rest to which Joshua brought them was not the true, stable, and perfect one. See Hebr. 13, 14. (Rosenm.) The other time is the age of the Gospel and the Giver of it, Christ. See Matt. 11, 28 and 29.

On the three preceding verses Theophyl. annotates thus: Τὸ δόλον τοῦτο στενάει δείχαι, ὅτι Ἰησοῦς μὲν ὁ τοῦ Ναῡη, οὐκ ἡμεθή εἰσαγαγεῖν εἰς ταύτης τῆς κατάπαυσις, περὶ ἥς καὶ τῷ Δαβίδ ὁ λόγος, καὶ ἡμῖν νῦν. 'Επειδὴ δὲ κεκινὸς μὲν οὐκ εἰσήχαγαν, ὁ δὲ Δαβίδ λέγει τὰλων μὲν τοσαῦτα ἐτί, Μὴ σκληρωθῆτε τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν, καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν πατέρων καὶ τῆς ἀπαστίας τῶν ἵππων, καὶ δίδωσιν ἡμῖν νοεῖν ἐκ τοῦ ἐπανείλθον, ὅτι ἔνας πιστεύσας, εἰσελέγασά ὁ δὲ κατάπαυσις αὐτὴ μέλλουσα ἐστὶ, καὶ περιπέτευε ἡμῖν· περὶ γὰρ τῆς Παλαιστινῆς οὐκ ἔπεμψα ἔκεινός τις ὁ Δαβίδ, ταύτης ἡμῖν γὰρ κατέχει τότε, ἀλλ' αὕτη τῇ ἐνθάδε ἐστὶν ἡ εἰς αὐτῶν πίστις. Ἄρα οὖν τρίτη τῆς ἑτού, ἡ βασιλεία τῶν σωράνων, εἰς ἕν οὐλοθίνως εἰσάγει Ἰησοῦς, καὶ ἡ εἰς αὐτῶν πίστις.

9. **ἄρα ἀπολείπεται—Θεσυ̃,** "so then there remaineth a rest for the people of God." **By rest** is meant perfect, real **happiness.** By the **people of God** are meant all true Christians, or those who should become so. The word **σαββατισμός** properly signifies, a keeping of the Sabbath by holy rest, and worship of God. But it is here used to denote that rest and felicity in heaven, that **eternal sabbath**,
which God’s faithful servants will enjoy.* Examples from Philo are adduced by Carpz. and others of a use of σάββατον in the metaphorical sense of a serene and quiet life. Striking, indeed, in many respects, are the coincidences between the modes of thought and expression of that spiritual Jew, and of the Apostle.

10. It is here observed by Theophyl.: Ἐρμηνεύει τῶς σαββατισμῶν ἀνάμασε τὴν τοιαύτην κατάπαυσιν διότι, &c.

10. ὁ γὰρ εἰσελθὼν—ὁ Θεὸς, “For he who hath come unto the rest (of God), he also himself resteth from his works, as God from his,” i. e. he who attains to that felicity similar to the Divine, will enjoy the most pure and perfect pleasure. The whole passage is allegorical. For the history is applied to a thing, in many respects indeed different, though in some things aptly corresponding to that with which it is compared. The sense, allegorically expressed, will be as follows: “God resteth; to his people is promised rest; the Israelites have not attained to rest, by reason of their unbelief; but by believing they will enjoy this rest.” Expressed in the natural way, it will be this: “God enjoys supreme felicity; to men also will God impart this; the Israelites, by reason of their unbelief, have not been made partakers of this felicity; but by believing, they will it.” (Rosenm.)

11. στοιχάσωμεν—κατάπαυσιν. On the preceding allegorical application the Apostle engrafts an exhortation (which is also a conclusion from it) to strive after the attainment of that rest, namely, Heaven, and not, as Pisc. explains, the attaining unto obedience to Christ. It is observed by Theophyl., that στοιχά is used, in order to show that not faith of itself suffices to bring us thither, but it must be accompanied with a virtuous life. The Commentators have

* So Theophyl.: Οὐκ ἔστε, κατάπαυσιν, ἀλλὰ σαββατισμὸς, τὸ εἰσελθὼν ἰόνυμα θεῖος, καὶ ἕχασον καὶ ἐπέτρεψον. Οὕτω δὲ καλεῖ τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν.
not observed that the εἰσελθεῖν εἰς is used with allusion to the sense crouched under these words, namely, εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν εἰρανῶν.

11. ἦνα μὴ ἐν αὐτῷ—ἀπειθέα. The construction here is dubious. Some early moderns, and Abresch, take it for ἦνα μὴ τῇ αὐτῇ τις ἐμπέσει ὑποδειγμένη ἀπειθέα. Which is the most obvious construction, and in a Classical writer would be the true one; but the character of the Apostle’s style, being so very different, alters the case. The best Critics, from Grot. to Dindorf and Rosenm., have seen that πάση must be taken absolutely, with reference to 3, 17.; though here in a figurative sense. And the ἐν must be considered as put for διὰ, by, after. An Hypallage for τῇ ἀπειθεία τῇ ἐν ὑποδείγματι, “Ne quis vestræm incidit in inobedientiam talem qualis illi exemplar dedere. See Num. 14. And this is supported by the authority of the antient Commentators. Ὑποδείγμα is for παραδείγμα, of which Abr. and Dind. adduce examples;—as Eph. Syr. 3, 192., ὑπόδ. καὶ τῷ τοῦ, and 289., ὑπόδ. ἀμαρτίων, and 247., ὑπόδ. ἀπιστίας. I would compare Juv. Sat. 10, 167. Ut pueris places et declamatio fias! “To point a moral, and adorn a tale.”

12. σῶν γὰρ ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ἐνεργής.

By the λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ, the best Commentators are agreed is meant the language of God in Scripture, or in the Gospel, whether in its promises, or threatenings, which latter are had especially in mind. (Compare Ps. 95.) The σῶν is explained by the ἐνεργήν; and both signify active, efficacius, what exerts its power. Then the force of the Divine threats, when unheeded, are depicted by a most sublime and beautiful image derived from that which in things corporeal is thought the most cutting, namely, a μάχαιρα δίστομος (Acts 1, 16.), τῇ ἐνὶ βίῳ; a sword being always a symbol of vengeance. Τομῶτερος. This is explained by the Gloss. τμητωτέρως. And so Hesych. Examples are adduced by Wets. from Soph., Plato, &c., and among the rest Phocyl. 119., ὅπλον τοῦ λόγου ἀνδρὸς τομῶτερον ἐστὶ σιδήρου. The word τομαιός also occurs in Æschyl. and Eurip.

12. διικνούμενος—μυκελὼν. Wets. compares Æschyl. Theb. 515., ἑκεῖται λόγος διὰ στῆθεαν. And Dind., Justin Mart., λόγου δυσμένου εἰς ψυχὴν διικνομενῆς. On the exact force of the metaphor in ἀχρι—πνεύ-
μετοχικος, Commentators are not agreed. It seems not necessary to refine, but, with Abr., Dindorf, &c., regard the πνευμα and ψυχη (in this use) as a popular expression denoting the mind, thoughts, and feelings. And μερισμοί may be taken simply to signify the inmost part; since, in an equal division of any thing, the place of cutting, or dividing, will be at the inmost part. With respect to the ἀμμῶν τε καὶ μυελῶν, Grot. observes: "Per translationem ea quae sunt corporis, applicat animo." And Chrys., Theophyl., Theodoret, Isid. Pel. Ep. 1, 94., and Hamm., rightly recognise an allusion to the Priests (in sanctification) cutting the victim down the back-bone, so as to search every bone and part, that all might be found pure before the sacrifice. At the same time, it is not improbable (though the Commentators do not notice it) that there may be an allusion to that most horrible exercise of the μάγχαρα δίστομος, by which (as we find from the Classical writers) a man was sometimes absolutely cut in two down the backbone. The ἀμμῶν are very applicable to the commissurae by which the ribs are fastened to the backbone.

The next words, καὶ κριτικὸς ἐνθυμήσεως καὶ ἐννοιῶν καρδίας, are, in some measure, exegetical, and show whither the preceding comparison tended. The sense is, that the word of God (or God by his word) is a discerner and trier of the thoughts and feelings of the heart (the ἐνθυμίς καὶ ἐνν. being a popular expression). The application is obvious. See the Commentators. It is singular that they should not have seen that the Apostle had in mind Ps. 7, 9. (Theodot.) ἔταττησ καρδιῶν καὶ πεφρῶν θεοῦ. The whole is well paraphrased by Jaspis thus: "Minæ Dei non in irритum cadent; non est vanæ et sine viribus ejus ira; minæ Dei neglectæ acerbissimè pungunt et gravissimè vulnerant animum, animi corporisque discidium inducere valent. non solum illis hominum facta puniuntur, sed etiam: consilia in intimis pectoris humani latebris ac recessibus abdita."
HEBREWS, CHAP. IV.

13. καὶ οὐκ ἔστι κτίσις ἀφανῆς ἐναίσθεν αὐτοῦ.

By the αἰνοῦ is meant God, not the antecedent ἵ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ. The general sense of the words is sufficiently clear; but on the mode of eliciting that sense from them Commentators are not agreed. Some, as Camer. and Irhoven, recognise an agonistical metaphor. But this is very harsh. The most favourite opinion for the last century is that of Erasm., that as ῥαξηλίζεων signifies τε twist back the neck, so there may be an allusion to the ancient custom, explained by Periz. on Ἀλιαν. V. H. 13, 58., by which criminals proceeding to execution had their heads drawn forcibly backward, in order to bring their countenances the more under the gaze of the multitude. But this seems very far-fetched, and it is not probable such a circumstance would have been alluded to by the Apostle. Upon the whole, I see no opinion so little liable to objection as that of Chrys. and the other antients, and, of the moderns, Grot. Beza, Atling, Hamm., Gatak., Braun., Beausob., Dodd.; Harwood, &c., that the ἀφανῆ signifies καλύμματα, πεφανερωμένα, with an allusion to the ῥαξηλίσμος, or cutting down of the ῥαξηλήν, or back-bone, just before advent to in ἄχρι μερισμοῦ ἄμφων τε καὶ μυελών. And, although it is objected, that there is no authority for this signification, yet that is no more than may be said of many other idioms of the Apostle, no doubt, often Cilicisms, or provincial phrases, and therefore not found in the Classical writers; though likely enough to be known by Chrys., who was born and lived not many miles from Cilicia, and whose authority, in such matters, ought to carry the greatest weight.

13. πρὸς ὅν ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος. Some take the λόγος as sermo; others (like the Hebr. תוב) to denote negotium, res. And so Ern. and Rosenm. But this seems very frigid. So that (especially on account of the πρὸς) I prefer the interpretation of Chrys., Theophyl., Ecumen., Syr., Wolf, Loesn., Abr., Dind., and others, account, ὥ μέλλομεν δοῦναι τοὺς λόγους καὶ τὰς εὐθύνας τῶν πεπραγμένων. See Luke 16, 2., Rom. 14, 12., Hebr. 13, 17., 1 Pet., 4, 5., 1 Cor., 4, 5., 2 Cor. 9, 10.

14. ἔχοντες οὐ—Θεοῦ. The οὐ is resumptive; for after the digression on the Jews in the desert, the Apostle returns to the High Priest mentioned at 3, 1., and shows that Jesus Christ is far superior to the High Priests of the Old Testament (Rosenm.), q. d. "We, too, have a High Priest, and one greater, and who hath passed to the heavens (and not merely, as the High Priests of the Old Testament, to the Sanc-
tum Sanctorum), even Christ Jesus. Having, then, such an one, let us hold fast by our covenant," &c. These two sentences are blended into one.

14. διελησθέντα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, i. e. literally, "hath passed through the heavens (so as to attain the highest, the seat of Divine majesty)." There is (I think rightly) thought by Carpz. to be an allusion to the passing of the High Priest every year, εἰς μεσαιτατον τοῦ νεων (of which we read in Philo), and, as he also says, through four porticos, which Joseph. and the Rabbins say represented the heavens. Thus all is clear. By this "passing to the highest heavens" it is manifestly declared, that the work of expiation is completed, and an access obtained to approach God in prayer, with a hope of acceptance. Τὸν νῦν τοῦ Θεοῦ, "even the Son of God himself, not, like Aaron or Joshua, and the High Priests, a minister of God." Κηρατώμεν τῆς ὑμολογίας. I would not understand thus (with many Commentators), of the profession of faith in the Priesthood, but take ὑμολογίας in the same manner as at 3, 1., of the Christian covenant, or rather our covenanted faith in the Christian religion.

15. οὗ γὰρ ἔχομεν—ἀμαρτίας. This is meant to further show the superiority of the Christian High Priest to that of the Mosaic Dispensation. In this comparison I cannot, however, think (with Abr. and Jaspis) that there is an allusion to the unfeeling pride of the Jewish High Priests; that were too frigid. Grot., and the best Critics, take the δυναμ., as referred, ad effectum; as supra, 2, 18. The autb. they interpret adversities, especially calamities suffered for religion's sake; and the τετελ. they render, "exercised with these afflictions," &c. A mode of interpretation supported by the authority of the antient Greek Commentators. But thus the words χαιρεὶς ἀμαρτίας will have a very frigid sense, i. e. "without giving way under his afflictions." I must, therefore, prefer the most extensive sense the word will bear, and understand it of those various frailties and weaknesses of our nature which expose us to
HEBREWS, CHAP. IV. V.

numerous temptations, either to abandon religion, or not to fulfil its injunctions. Though, doubtless, the Apostle had in view especially the temptations to abandon the religion, from the afflictions which its profession then brought with it.

The true sense of this whole verse has been excellently laid down in an admirable Sermon of Dr. Blair, Vol. 2., p. 117.

16. προσερχαίμεθα οὖν—βοήθειαν, "having such a High Priest, and Mediator, let us with good courage approach (with our prayers) to the throne of grace" (i. e. of a gracious God). Some think there is here an allusion to the Jewish notion of God having two thrones, one of mercy, another of judgment. But this seems frigid and far-fetched. Παραψιλας, courage, confidence; as often in the New Testament. Ἐξάραμεν, obtain. Εἴλεον is explained by the Philologists auxilium. If that be the sense, ἐλεον καὶ χάριν may be an hendiadis. It is to be observed, that all the gracious dispensations of God towards men are, in the language of Scripture, called his mercies, to hint to us our own unworthiness, and encourage a spirit of humility.

16. εἰς εὐκαίριον βοήθειαν seems to be put for εἰς βοήθειαν ἡμῶν ἐν καιρῷ, i. e. in the hour of affliction, trial, and temptation.

CHAP. V.

The Apostle proceeds now to show the superiority of the New to the Old Testament; and he begins by first comparing the Priesthood, thus setting forth the great superiority of Christ. As, however, it might be objected, that many things were found in the High Priests that were not in Christ (for he was neither of the Priestly state, nor a Priest in any way, nor chosen of men, nor had any of the outward appearance or pomp of a Priest, but every thing in him was spiritual); the Apostle therefore states what
Christ really had in common with the other High Priests, and then what were the points of superiority. For when it can be shown that any one has certain things in common with others, and in other things exceeds them, then does his superiority appear. (Theophyl.)

_Ver. 1._ πᾶς γὰρ ἀρχιερεὺς—ἀμαρτίων. The Apostle proceeds to prove the superiority of Christ's Priesthood over that of Aaron, by showing that he hath all the qualities requisite in a High Priest, and that in the highest degree. Ἡμᾶς—ἀμαρτίων, "Every High Priest taken, selected, and called from men is appointed (such) for (the welfare of) men, in respect to observances towards God, that he may offer gifts and sacrifices for (their) sins. Δαιμός. is, like the Hebr. בָּט in Num. 25, 4., used in the sense segregare. At τὰ must be understood κατὰ and πρὸς—ματα. Προσφέρειν is a sacrificial term, signifying to bring to the altar; as Matt. 5, 23. Joh. 16, 2. Acts 7, 42. &c. where see the notes. The δῶρα and θυσίαι are general terms, comprehending sacrifices of every kind. The former occurs in Matt. 5, 23. and Mark 1, 44., and is used of Holocausts in Levit. 4, 3. [Some think δῶρα signifies spontaneous offerings; and θυσ. the sacrifices directed by the law. But it would (perhaps) be difficult to establish this distinction. Ed.] Since, therefore, every High Priest is appointed, not for his own sake, but for that of other men, this holds good also of Christ. (Rosenm.)

2. μετριοπάθειαν δυνάμενος τοῖς ἄνθρωποι καὶ πλανωμένος. On the sense of μετριοπάθειαν the Commentators are at issue. The best founded opinion seems to be, that it here signifies "to carry oneself with moderation, lenity, and mercy, to hold in the passions with such an even hand as not to give way to excess in anger, or any of the violent feelings, and consequently, bear with the failings of other men." Examples of this signification are adduced by the Philological Commentators from Josephus and other writers.
Δυνάμενος is taken by Jaspis for ἵνα δούμει, as expressing the cause why, &c. Compare 2, 18. Grot., Beza, and Owen think δυνάμενος refers ad effectum; as supra, 2, 18. and 4, 15.; q. d. "qui aptus, idoneus, et prosperus sit."

2. ἁγνοῦσι καὶ πλαισιμένοις. Some explain this, those who sin through inadvertence, forgetfulness, or sudden impulse, and not deliberately: in which cases the High Priest was allowed to show clemency. Others take the ἁγν. of vice or sin, with an adjunct notion of ignorance. And this use is not unfrequent in the Classical writers. But the former interpretation (which is espoused by the antiént Commentators) seems more agreeable to the context. Ἐκεῖ—ἀθηνεῖαν. The metaphor in περιέχειν is usually explained "obnoxious est infirmitati, undique premitur." But, like most metaphors taken from δρέα (see Eph. 6, 13. and Col. 3, 12.) it seems to import what is habitual. By the ἁθ. must be understood, not misery (as Pierce and others explain), but frailty, liability to sin. And Dindorf cites Eph. Syr. 3. ἐγὼ ἄσωματος εἰμι, καὶ οὐ περιέχει μιὰ ἀθηνεῖαν. Ecumen. explains it ἀμαρτίαν. But this cannot so well be admitted.

3. καὶ διὰ ταύτην—ὑπὲρ ἀμαρτιῶν, "And for this frailty, and the sin arising from it, he is bound to offer up, as for the sins of the people, so also for his own sins." On the particulars of both kinds of sacrifices, see Levit. 4, 9 and 16. Some carry the points of comparison in this parallel too far, and refine too much. Rosenm. observes, that it must not be extended ultra tertium comparationis. The similitude (he adds) is this: "A human Priest himself falls into sin; therefore he exercises lenity towards those who sin. Christ was afflicted; therefore he is ever ready to assist the afflicted." Whence the Apostle adds, c. 4, 15. χωρὶς ἀμαρτίας. To the latter part of this position I cannot assent. See the note supra, 4, 15. It is (I apprehend) meant, that as Christ experimentally knows all the infirmities and liabilities
to temptation of our nature, so he is enabled and fitted to act as our Judge.

4. καὶ ὁ χρὸς ἐντυφ — Ἀραχόν. A new argument, namely, that Christ may justly be accounted a High Priest, though not of the tribe of Levi. Τυφε denotes any public office, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and though applicable to the Priesthood in general, yet was especially so to the High Priesthood, which among the Jews (as a remnant of antient theocracy) carried with it dignity and splendour almost regal. Thus at the next verse the τυφε is called δοξα.

(Rosenm.)

5, 6. οὕτω καὶ — γεγεννημέα σε. At ὅ λεγομεν repeat δοξάς from the preceding clause. It is observed by Theophyl., that this is proved from the constant language of Scripture; as Joh. 8. ἀπεταλήν παρὰ τοῦ πατρός, καὶ ἀς ἐμαυτοῦ οὐκ ἐξηλάθα. Now Christ did not act as those who snatch at honours, like Korah and his conspirators. Christ’s Pontifical office, too, was far superior to that under the law, inasmuch as he was appointed to it by the immediate investment of heaven, in virtue of his relation to God as Son; and therefore was High Priest in a far more elevated, nay even august sense; as is proved and illustrated from Ps. 6., and then from Ps. 110, 4, where ἐρεύν is (as often) put for Ἀρχιερ.; in which case the term is used κατ’ ἐξοχήν.

The κατὰ τὴν τάξιν, as answering to the Hebrew נַחֲרֶב לֹ, signifies καθάτερ, κατὰ τὴν ὀμοιότητα; as Macc. 9, 18. Now Christ is a High Priest like Melchisedec; therefore there was no need that he should be born of the tribe of Levi. This is further urged infra, 6, 20. and c. 7. The Apostle now explains in what Jesus Christ, our High Priest, profits us. (Rosenm.) Having himself experienced the weaknesses, trials, and tribulations of human nature, he can have a fellow feeling with his brethren who are exposed to the same trials.

7. The Apostle (as Theodoret observes) proceeds to show that our Lord, except sin, bore all the παθή-
ματα of human nature. 'Εν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῆς σαφῆς αὐτοῦ, "at the time when he lived as a man among men." Ἡμ. is often simply for time. The mention of σαφῆς carries with it an adjunct notion of weakness and affliction. Ἰκτεπιας (on which see Ernesti) is a stronger term than δεσπεις, which is a general one to denote entreaty of every kind. It usually happens that the stronger term is introduced last; of which the Commentators adduce examples. The words μετὰ κραυγῆς ἱεραρς καὶ δακρύων are by some thought to refer to the Passion, at which it is said, ἐκτενέστερον προσηύχετο. By others, to his exclamation on the cross. See Hildebr. de lacrymis (Christi and Braun ad h. l. Rosenm. rightly (I think) refers it to both. The θανάτων is by Hyperius and Abresch understood of the fear of death.

On the sense of εἰσακουσθεῖς ἀν τῆς εὐλαβείας there has been no little difference of opinion. This has partly arisen from the extensive signification of εὐλαβ. which often denotes reverentia, pietas; and so it has been taken by the antients and many moderns, as Flaccius, Est. &c. So the Vulg. "pro sua reverentia." Compare Joh. 9, 31. And ἀν is often used in the sense of ob, pra, and per. This interpretation, however, is scarcely permitted by the context, and is liable to other objections: so that I prefer that of Ernesti, Abr., Wets., Dindorf, and Rosenm., which indeed had been before brought forward by Beza, Grot., and Hamm. and adopted by our English Translators, and after them by Doddr. and Mackn., and ably maintained by Whitby, namely, "creptus et liberatus est ab eo timore." This indeed is the proper, and not unfrequent, signification of εὐλαβεία. See Josh. 22, 24. and Acts 23, 10. And so Diphil, cited by Beza; σοφίος φευράς μη εὐλαβον τυχαναι. See also a cloud of examples in Wets. Thus the εἰσακουσθεῖς will be a vox pregnans, "signifying, "was heard, and delivered from:" many examples of which from the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin are adduced by Dind. and the authors referred to. Abr. compares Job 35, 36, ὁ μη σαφηνι τῶν δούλων, "and he doth not so hear him as to deliver him from the vehemence of his affliction." This interpretation, too, is required by the context, as Cameron and others have shown. Nor is the sense, if properly explained and understood, liable to any objection. On which see Abr. and Wets.*

* Which latter Commentator observes: "Vocavit euλαβείαν, quam, si de alio quam de filio Dei loqueretur, dixisset δεος, ῥαγάχαι, δεσποινάς. Hic metus, et preces, et precum exauditis descriptur Matth. 26. 36.—42. Luc. 23, 41—45. Metus igitur non erat τοῦ πνεύματος, sed τῆς ψυχῆς, ex naturâ humanâ et infirmo corpore consequens."

2 v. 2
8. καίτερ ὁυ—ὑπακοήν. Many eminent modern Commentators regard this verse as parenthetical, and serving to restrict the sentiment couched in the preceding. See Abr., Heimr., and Dindorf. Καίτερ ὁυ ὑπὸς, "although he were a Son." Ἡμαθεὶ—ὑπακοήν. These words are not to be understood as importing that he needed to learn that obedience; but the meaning is, as the best moderns are agreed, discere debuit, he had to learn; and the words are to be taken populariter. Thus, Dind. observes, when we familiarly say, "men learn obedience," we only mean, that they do not wish to obey, and yet at length learn to do so. See Pisc. in loc. Now the obedience of Christ consisted in his accomplishment of all that the Father had enjoined, even to the suffering of death, for the expiation of the sins of men.

On the καίτερ Dindorf remarks: "Vulgo pater filium tractat amanter, nec cogit eum patiendo obedi- dire; sed Deus filium tractat duriter, filium sibi carissimum." See Pierce and Storr. In the ἡμαθεὶ ἀφ’ ὑπὸς ἡμαθεῖ, Grot. and others observe, there is a paronomasia, and an allusion to the Greek proverb: παθήματα, μαθήματα. So Cræsus in Herod. 1, 107. τὰ δὲ μοι παθήματα τὰ ἔποντα ἀχάριστα, μαθήματα γενόνει.

9. καὶ τελειοθήκης—σωτηρίας αἰωνίου. The teleiothēkēs must be understood as the τελειώσας διὰ παθήμα- των at 2, 10. The term is used sometimes in this Epistle in the sense to be brought to, and to arrive at the height of felicity and glory. This is not (as some think) an agonistical allusion, but rather a sacerdotal one; though even that is not well established. Indeed it is unnecessary to suppose any at all.

Αἰτίος, which is a word of middle signification, here simply signifies the cause, or author of (as ἄρχηγος τῆς σωτηρίας); in which sense it is often employed in the best authors; though in the later ones it is more frequently used in malam partem. See the examples adduced by Wets., Kypke, and Carpz., among which is Philo 2, 440. (speaking of Noah), αἰτίος σωτηρίας. By obedience (ὑπακούοις αὐτῶ) is
meant embracing his religion, and living suitably to its precepts. The Commentators, however, think there is an allusion to the obedience of Christ mentioned at ver. 8.; q. d. "as Christ obeyed his Father, and was by him made Lord of all, so also we, if we obey Christ, shall receive eternal salvation."

10. προσαγορευθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ—Μελχισεδέκ. On the sense of προσαγ. interpreters are not agreed. Some render it vocatus, appellatus, nominatus. And this, Dind. thinks, is all that it signifies. Casaub., however, renders it salutatus; and others, cognominatus, proclamatus, constitutus, &c. And this will easily appear to be the true sense, if we consider that, according to antient, and indeed modern, usage, appointment to any dignity or office is often made by the sovereign not only in vesting the person with a robe or ring, or other insignia of office, but by addressing and saluting him by the name of the office and dignity; as, for instance, in conferring the honour of knighthood.

The Apostle here (Rosenm. observes) returns to the subject commenced at ver. 6., but soon again makes a digression from it, extending to c. 7, 1.

11. περὶ ὁδ—ἀκοαῖς. Ernesti well renders this: "De quo nobis longa foret et difficilis intellectu oratio, quoniam tardi estis." Περὶ ὁδ, i. e. the points of similarity between the Priesthood of Melchisedec and Jesus Christ. At περὶ ὁδ—ὁ λόγος must be understood ἐστὶ or ἐσταί, "there is (or would be) much more for me to say." Now πολὺς ἢ πο λόγος was a frequent phrase, of which several examples are adduced by Abr. and Wets. Δυσερμηνεύτος is synonymous with δυσεξιοντος and δυσμενότος. So Artemid. On (cited by Wets.): ἀνειροὶ—ποικίλοι καὶ πολλοὶ δυσερμηνευτοι. The λέγειν is for the passive supine; and it is by some thought to be pleonastic. Carpz., however, (from Chrys.) observes, that the λέγειν is not to be understood simply, as if the difficulty were in the doctrine itself, but only as it regards the Hebrews. And this indeed is evident from, and seems
hinted at in the words following ετέλεσεν χειμώνας ελκυστήρες ταῖς ἀκοοῖς. With respect to the term χειμώνας (whatever be its origin; for of that the Etymologists would do better to acknowledge ignorance than put forth the absurdities they do), it signifies sluggish and slow of motion; and, like many such words, was applied to the mind, and used to denote dull, stupid, &c. of which Wets. adduces copious examples. But the Apostle, per exegesis, adds ταῖς ἀκοοῖς, which is used often of the ears of the understanding; on which signification see Schleus. Lex.

Here, Dindorf and Rosenm. observe, commences a digression containing reproof and consolation, and which extends to the end of the next chapter. It is well remarked by Theophyl.: Μέλλων εἰς τὴν διαφορὰν τῆς λειτουργίας καθείματα τοῦ λόγου, πρότερον αὐτῶν ἐπιτιμᾶ, δεικνύον ὅτι διὰ τὸ νηπιάδες αὐτῶν τοσαῦτα ταπεινὰ ἐφθαζότω, καὶ τῷ κατὰ σάρκα λόγῳ ἐνδιέφορον. Εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἡσαν ἀσθενεῖς, πάλαι αὐτῶν ὑψηλότερον ἐμμηνόθη. Διὰ τὴν ὑμετέραν ὅνων νοθείαν, φησι, ὑποκειμένων ἐστίν ὁ λόγος ὁ περὶ τοῦ, πῶς ἐστιν ὁ Χριστὸς ἀρχιερεὺς κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Μελχισεδέκ. Καὶ διότι οὐ συνίετε ὑμεῖς, διὰ τοῦτο ἐγὼ καλῶς ἐρμηνεύῃσαι οἱ δύναμαι. So to the Corinthians, the Apostle says, he cannot “speak unto them as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, babes in Christ.”

12. καὶ γὰρ ὡφειλόντες—τοῦ Θεοῦ. The καὶ is by some rendered etenim, or præcipue. But this is precarious; and it is better to suppose a clause omitted, to which the γὰρ refers, and assign to καὶ its usual sense also, or even; q. d. “(And such ye are) for though ye ought, according to the time, to be teacher,” &c. This is, I conceive, the sense of ὡφειλόντες, a kind of nominativo pendens, which is best rendered by a verb and a conjunction. And so (I find) Owen. Εἰ δέ διδάσκαλοι is put populariter for to be able to teach. Διὰ τὸν χρόνον is well rendered pro ratione temporis, &c. “considering the time which ye have been learning the Christian religion.” Of this sense of διὰ τὸν χρόνον examples are adduced by Wets. and Munthe. And so the antients invariably took it.
HEBREWS, CHAP. V. 439

12. τὰλιν χρείαν ἔχετε τοῦ διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς, τίνα, &c.
The general sense is clear; but there is some dif-
culty in exactly determining it; and that hinges on
dιδάσκειν and τίνα, which latter word may, according
to the punctuation, be taken either with the preced-
ing, or with the following. Most prefer the latter
mode, and subaud τίνα in the former clause (or else
με), or take διδάσκειν for διδάσκεσθαι. The sense will
then be this: "teach you what are the first ele-
ments." Others take the τίνα with the former clause,
cancelling the comma. This is sanctioned both
by the antient and the most eminent recent Inter-
preters, as Arb., Pierce, J. Gronov., Mich., Heinr.,
Dindorf, and Rosenm., and (I think) rightly; for
thus much harsh subaudition is avoided. As to με,
which Grot. supplies, it cannot be approved. Τίνα
is more agreeable to the Apostle's modesty, and may
be rendered one, and either denote himself, or any
fit teacher.

12. τῆς ἀρχῆς is a genitive for the cognate adject-
ive, the first. Στοιχεῖα, elementa, principles, literally
some first principles to go upon (from στοιχεῖαν) in
order to develope the details of any art or science.
And the Christian religion itself, or rather the sys-
tem of truths of which it consists, and which are
denoted by the λόγια τοῦ Θεοῦ (as 1 Pet. 4, 11.) may
be said to form a kind of science; for which very
reason (and would that some who have a zeal, but
οὐ κατ' ἐπιγνώσειν, would bear it in mind !) civilisation
ought ever to precede evangelisation.

12. καὶ γεγόνατε χρείαν ἔχοντες, literally, "and ye
became needing," i. e. such as to have need of. In
the γάλακτος, καὶ οὐ στερεᾶς τροφῆς there is a metaphor
by which doctrine is compared to food, occurring
also in 1 Cor. 3. init. (where see the note) and 1 Pet.
2, 2. and often in the Classical writers, from whom
many examples are adduced by Carpz. and Wets.*

* Thus Theophr. de c. p. 3,16. διὸ καὶ αὐτὰ στερεᾶς τροφῆς (λάτ
ronov deivai ta τυπα. Lucian Lexiph. 23. κατά τοῦ τῶν ἀθλητῶν
νόμον ἡ στερήσα σοι τροφῆ συνῆθε έστω. Arrian Epic. 2, 17. οὐ
θέλεις ἢδη, δό τά παιδία, ἀπογαλακτισθήναι, καὶ ἀπεσθαί τροφῆς
στερεώτερας.
And many passages of very similar sentiment are adduced by both these Commentators from Philo.

Στερεά τροφή properly signifies stiffer, or solid, food, called by Galen ἵσχυρὸν βρῶμα, as that of flesh and grain in its most condensed form; the contrary to which was called βρῶμα ἀσθενετερόν, i.e. vegetables, including milk, &c. which is such, though formed in the stomach of an animal, and is well opposed to the στερ. τροφή.

13, 14. πᾶς γὰρ—κακῶς.

At γαλάκτος must be understood μόνον; a very frequent ellipsis. And μετέχειν signifies, in a general way, to live upon, eat, &c. There is here some obscurity, occasioned by a confusion of the physical and metaphorical (or allegorical) senses, which, if kept apart, would stand as follows: "Thus (as) every one who can live only on milk is, in some sort, a babe, (so) every one who can profit only by the first elements of the Gospel, is also a babe in knowledge, and is ἀπειρο λόγον δικαιοσύνης." Such appears to be the simplest mode of considering the passage, and the most effectual one of removing the difficulties, at which the Commentators strangely stumble. Here again the metaphor and sentiment are copiously illustrated by Carpsz. from Philo. One passage may suffice: p. 198 e. ἐπὶ δὲ ἐκκινοῦσιν μὲν ἔστι γάλα τροφή; τελείοις δὲ τὰ ἐκ πυρών πέμματα, καὶ ψυχῆς γαλακτώδεις μὲν ἄν εἰπεν τροφαί κατὰ τὴν παιδικὴν ἡλικίαν—

τελεία δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἐνπρέπει—αι ὑφηγήσει. Schoetrg. observes a similar metaphor of the Rabbins, who call learners συγγενεῖς, sucklings; which will bring to the minds of many of my readers the interesting picture of their venerable Alma Mater Cantab.

As to the passages which Carpszov. gravely adduces, to prove that milk was, among the antients, a usual food for babes (elegantly, I would observe, termed by Soph. νέας τροφίς), we may believe the fact on the authority of less weighty vouchers. It may be well to remark that milk has been, in all ages, recommended as a food fit for all very aged persons, and all whose powers of digestion are too weak to separate the nourishment from solid fare: and this the Apostle seems to allude to in the words following.

On the force of λόγον δικαιοσύνης there has been a variety of opinions. The most favourite one with the recent Interpreters is that of Grot. (ably supported by Abr., Rosenm., Zach., and Dind.), that it signifies veri nominis institutio (as justi nominis statura), i.e. instruction and learning, such as it should be. But this is very harsh. I am inclined to agree with the early moderns, as Beza and Owen, and, of the later Commentators, Pierce, L’Enfant, and Dodd., and of the recent ones, Heirn., that it signifies the doctrine of justification by faith, which, it is probable, they, as well as the Galatian Jewish Christians, had forgotten, or neglected. Storr thinks it signifies the doctrine of grace. But this is included in the other. Indeed, the antients, and, of the moderns, Jaspis, take it to denote omnia sublimiora et solidiora in Christologid.
HEBREWS, CHAP. V. VI.

The terms τελείων and στερεᾶ τροφῆ, and ἔξιν, are equally adapted both to the natural and allegorical sense. Τελείωσ properly signifies adult, of which sense examples may be seen in Schleus. Lex., to which I add an apposite passage from Artemid. 1, 16, 1. p. 30. ἀσθενεῖς γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ ἐν γάλακτι παιδεῖ καὶ μὲν (read μὴν) δὴ καὶ οἱ τελειοὶ, δόμαν κυστὰς τροφῆ μη δύνηται χρήσαι—χρῶναι. The genitive in τελείων denotes fitness for. άτιν τῆν ἔξιν, "by habit induced by long use and exercise." For ἔξιν signifies, properly, a habit of body, and, metaphorically, a habit of mind, which supposes use, custom, and exercise. Τὰ αἰσθητήρια ἐχόντων, sub. ὀργανα, i.e. τῆν αἰσθήτην, as Rosenm. explains.* I should prefer τὰς αἰσθητήρια; as in a fragment of Αelian p. 1051. (Var. Hist. Gron.) By καλοῦ and κακοῦ is meant, what is true and useful, and what is false and pernicious. The whole sentence is thus elegantly paraphrased by Jaspis: "Primis rel. Chr. rudimentis debetis imbui, non plenior et altior, subtilior, sublimior, ac perfectior institutio in vos cadit; ejusmodi institutionem et questiones illi modo concocquere possunt, qui multo usum ac diuturnum conseruatudine exerciti internum sensum judiciumque discretivum tam bene subactum habent, et idoneam consecuti sunt animi facultatem, acriorisque sensus, ut apsi sint, ad vera a falsis discernenda, utilia a noxiiis separanda, et honesta ab inhumanis sejungenda."

CHAP. VI.

VERSE 1. διὸ—φερῶμεθα. Αἰτὶ, wherefore. Jaspis supplies, "lest I should put you to too great shame, if I were to speak to you again of fundamental doctrines, and that ye may not always remain the same as I have described you, generally speaking, to be." Ἀφεντες, letting go, leaving. Εἰς τὴν τελειώτητα φε- ρῶμεθα. The φερ. is explained, by most Commentators, se convertere. But this is somewhat flat; and the nature of the metaphor (which is a nautical one, and used properly of a ship carried forward in full sail) requires a more forcible sense, literally, "let us drive at, hasten to:" which seems more worthy of the Apostle, and agreeable to the context. Much, however, depends upon the interpretation of τελειωτῆτα, on which the modern Commentators are not agreed. Grot. understands it of the interpretation of

* And he adds: "Quanquam et organa sensoria recte intelligere potes. Sic enim in homine externo lingua, palatum, nares indicant, quae res bone, quae male sint, sic et homo interior sua habet aisthētēria, per quae facile judicat, quid verum, quid falsum."
the figures of the Old Testament, which, by the dispensation of God, had all a bearing on the Gospel, and thither tended. Carpzov. and Dindorf understand it of the σοφίαν ἐν μυστηρίῳ, 1 Cor. 2, 6 & 7., or of Christ's priesthood, like that of Melchisedec. Others adopt other interpretations. After all, I cannot but think, with the antient and some early moderns, and also Schleus., that the τελ. denotes the same with the λόγος δίκαιος at 5, 13., where see the note.

1. μὴ πάλιν θεμέλιον καταβαλλόμενοι—Θεόν.

In the interpretation of these words the recent Commentators run into marvellous diversities of speculation. I shall detail the simplest (and perhaps truest) interpretation, namely, that of Chrys. and Theophyl.: τούτωσι, μὴ πάλιν εἰς ἄρχησι τοιοῦτα πουντεῖ, οὐκ ἐνοχείτε οὐκετιστείε θετισεθαι, ἵνα τὴν ἀκοὴν νεκρῶν ἐργανώμενων, τούτωσι, τὴν ἀποταγῆν τῶν ἐργῶν τοῦ Σατανᾶ. Ὁ γὰρ προσερχόμενος τῷ Χριστῷ, πρόσθεν δίτι μετανοεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ πρώτῳ καὶ δύναμιν καὶ ζήτῃ, οὐτως πρόσεχες εἰ μὴ γὰρ καταγγεί τοῦ προτεροῦ, πῶς τῶν δευτέρων ἀφεται; διὸ ἐπαγεῖς καὶ πιστεύεις ἔτι Θεόν.

Now the elementary observances of our religion are considered as a foundation, on which the more recondite and difficult doctrines are to be built: an architectural metaphor. In which view Carpzov. cites Philo 1187. ἄρχην βαλλόμενοι διστερθεμέλιον, and elsewhere. And Dind. compares Ephr. Syr. T. 9, 74. βαλείν καλὰς ἄρχας. Abr. and Dind., however, observe, that the enumeration of important doctrines subjoined is not to be considered as complete; since others, not here mentioned (as in similar enumerations at 1 Cor. 15, 3 & 4. 1 Thess. 1, 9 & 10. Tit. 2, 11—14.), are reckoned ἐν τοῖς πρωτοῖς: and, indeed, such a certain and definite enumeration of the initiatory and elementary doctrines of Christianity is no where to be found in Scripture. And further, that καταβ. μετανοεῖν cannot mean lay a foundation for repentance, but lay a foundation quod constant articuli de emendatione.” See the excellent note of Ernesti.

With respect to the νεκρά ἐργα, all are agreed that they mean evil deeds, as being νεκρά, i.e. bringing: misery, viz. spiritual death. So Philo p. 60. (cited by Carpzov.) ὤ δὲ ψυχῆς θάνατος, ἀρέτης μὲν φθόρα ἐστι, κακίας δὲ ἀνάληψις. See Rom. 7, 10. And Rosenm. observes that so Symmachus interprets the denunciation at Gen. 2, 17. θνητός ἐστι. Abr. compares Acts 14, 5. & 3, 26. And Gatakr. Adv. c. 31. had observed that μετανοεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν is a phrasis prægnans. On the subject itself see Braun.

By πιστεῖ ἐκ Θεον is meant faith in God as He is revealed to us in the Gospel of Christ, in whom the promises of a Messiah were fulfilled. See Abr., Carpz., and Rosenm.

2. βαπτισµῶν διδαχῆς, &c. The διδαχῆς is pleonastic. On βαπτισµῶν the Commentators are not
agreed. Ernesti thinks it is the plural for the singular; as ὑπάρχων and ὀκτιμμᾶν elsewhere. Which, Dindorf says, may be true: but asks whence the plural? Grot., Braun., and others, think the plural has reference to its two-fold nature, internal and external. See also Lord Barrington. Rosenm. explains it of the many spiritual washings prescribed by the law, both for purposes of cleanliness and religion, especially the baptism of proselytes, to which Christ's baptism bore some resemblance. Now to know the difference between these was the first foundation of Christ's religion. Others, as Limborch and Dindorf, think there is reference to the baptism of John (and perhaps of proselytes), as compared with that of Christ. I must confess that I see no ground on which to form any decided opinion.

The ἐπιβέσεως χειρῶν involves less difficulty, for, with the exception of some who refer it to the Jewish χειροθεσία at the day of expiation, the best Commentators, antient and modern, are agreed that it must have reference to the laying on of hands, which, in that age, accompanied baptism,* as a symbol of the spiritual gifts vouchsafed to many of the primitive Christians. And so, at ver. 4., there is mention made τῶν μετόχων γεννηθέντων πνεύματος ἁγίου.

The ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν is by some, as Gerhard, Sclater, Estius, and Rosenm., understood of the resurrection only of the just, and therefore to happiness. But this is a very groundless fancy. It is surprising that none of the more recent Commentators should have seen that it is refuted, and the common interpretation placed beyond doubt by the

* On which Jaspis remarks: "Ritus antiquissimus, Gen. 48, 14. Num. 27, 18 seqq. 2 Reg. 5, 11. primis rel. chr. doctoribus uiasitissimus, vel ad morbos sanandos, Marc. 16, 8. Act. 9, 12 & 17. vel ad homines novo muneri inaugurandos (ut idem esset ac χειροθεσία, Act. 13, 23.), Act. 6, 6, 8, 17 & 18. 1 Tim. 4, 14. 2 Tim. 1, 6. vel ad eximenda peccata, vel ad impertienda dona illa planè singularis seu πνεύμα ἁγίου conferenduni in Christianos. Act. 8, 17, 19, 6. Quare in veteri ecclesiâ manuum impositio cum baptismi ritu conjuncta fuit."
words of the Apostle himself in his speech before Felix, Acts 24, 15., where, in a confession of his faith, he says: ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν—ἀνάστασιν μὲν λέειν ἔσεσθαι νεκρῶν, δικαιῶν τε καὶ ἄδικων.

3. καὶ τὸ ποιημένον, ἐάντερ ἐπιτρέπῃ ὁ Θεός. The antients (see Theophyl.) and most eminent moderns, are agreed that these words have reference to the ἐπὶ τὴν τελειώτητα Φερόμενα of ver. 1., and signify: "And now, with God’s permission and help, we proceed to this explanation of the more sublime doctrines of the Gospel, especially as they regard the Old Testament, and its accommodation to Christ, or the comparison of the history and economy of the old covenant with those of the new.” Jasps paraphrases thus: “Vos in ipsa allegoriae adytum introducam, fusius delegam, quid ex totâ V. T. oeconomiâ ad Christum accommodari possit, ut hujus personæ summa dignitas inde eluceat, ac præstantia et salubritas ejus operis inde intelligatur.” As to the interpretation of Grot. and Hamm., as detailed by Whitby, it is utterly inadmissible. Theophyl. rightly observes on the ἐάντερ ἐπιτρέπῃ ὁ Θεὸς, that the Apostle says this, not as though God would not permit this, but as being accustomed to use such formulas of dependance on Divine Providence.

4, 5, 6. These verses are closely united; but their connection with the preceding is not easy of determination. Perhaps the mode of tracing it proposed by Heinrich may be the best: "Neque enim facile est negotium, iterum tradere et commendare alicui ea quæ jam respicit.” Rosenm. thinks the Apostle means to say that his business is not in apostates, such as there were then among the Jews (see 10, 26.), nor would he, for their sakes, repeat the first elements of religion, presuming that would be in vain; for it cannot be that such men should be reformed, being like bad ground, on which whatever is sown, is thrown away.” This view (nearly that taken by Ernesti) is approved by Dind.

By ἀδεφάριον, all the best Commentators are agreed, is meant, not physical, but moral impossibility, or rather, by a popular hyperbole, extreme difficulty. And so, Dind. remarks, it is rendered in the Old Vulg. difficile. And so Theophyl. explains it of such a degree of difficulty as to cause just despair. And this sense per quam difficile et prope modum impossibile, I have often met with in the Classical writers. Thus the disputes on this expression between the Calvinists, Lutherans, Arminians, &c. prove mere logomachies.
HEBREWS, CHAP. VI. 443

Φωνισθέντας, "fully instructed, imbued with Gospel truths." A metaphor occurring in 2 Cor. 4, 46., &c. This signification Dind. has learnedly, but needlessly, discussed; since no one can doubt or hesitate about it. It is a more interesting question whether the word is to be understood of baptism. So the antients seem invariably to have taken it. Hence the primitive Fathers frequently use φωνιζω and its derivatives. This interpretation has, however, been objected to by most modern Commentators. The chief arguments they use are; that here, and in the parallel passage of 10, 26. φωνιζεσθαι signifies λαβειν την επιγνωσιν της αληθειας; that it much lowers the dignity of the sentiment; and that there was no reason why any express mention should be made of baptism; since those who are here adverted to may be supposed to have been already baptized; nor could the benefits spoken of accrue to others. But these seem not very forcible arguments. And I should be inclined, with Whitby, to prefer the antient interpretation. But, in order to reconcile the antient and modern opinions, we should bear in mind the peculiar dispensation of the Gospel under which Christians of that age lived, and which would authorize that to be then said of baptism which could not be said of it in any other age. It is strange the Commentators should not have thought of this, which will best account for the μερόγεος πνευματος ιων. Other modes of reconciling the discrepancy may be seen in Est., Hyper., Limb., and Doddr. But they seem precarious.

Γενουμενους της δωρεας της επουρανιου, enjoyed. A metaphor not uncommon in the Classical writers, especially in the figurative writings of Philo. See Carpz. The πνευματος may be (as it is by many) understood of the ordinary influences of the Holy Spirit; but it here seems far more natural to understand it of the extraordinary ones (see Grot.) which were supposed to follow, and often did follow, baptism. See Abr. The καλαν ρημα θεου is commonly explained the Gospel covenant, and the promises of resurrection, and eternal happiness. Theodoret explains ευτοχαειν των αγαθων. And so Abr. Other interpretations are proposed by Pierce, Ern., Mich., and Carpz. ingenious, but precarious; and indeed so flexible is the term, that to fully determine its meaning is very difficult. But I prefer the first mentioned interpretation, i.e. the Gospel, Christ's religion, which is supported by the authority of all the antients and, of the moderns, by Wets., Rosenm., Heinr., and Dind., who compare the Hebr. בור ובי in Jer. 29, 10. 33, 14. This construction, with the accusative instead of the genitive, is sometimes found in the Classical writers.

Δυναμει τε μελλοντος αιωνος. Here again the sense is dubious; and hence various are the interpretations that have been proposed (which see in Dind.). Some antients and early moderns, and, of the recent ones, Storr, interpret this of the miraculous ενεργηματα of the primitive Christians; and they take μελλα. αιωνος of the times of the Messiah. Others suppose the words to mean, what the Gospel can effect in making us happy. Rosenm. renders, "had a foretaste of the benefit of eternal life." All these, and some other
interpretations, yield a good sense, but are liable to various objections. One thing seems certain, that μελλ. αἰτῶν must be understood of the future world, or eternal life. I would therefore conjecture that this may mean “the powerful supports of eternal life,” i.e. of the Gospel which reveals it.

Καὶ παρασεβώμεναι—παραδευματίζομαι. The term παρασεβώμεναι signifies properly to fall aside, and, like the Hebr. יַשְׁבֶּא and יַשָּׂב, is sometimes used (as here) of falling away from religious faith and profession. Abrashch compares 2 Chron. 29, 19, where יָשָׂב is rendered ἐν τῷ ἀνοστασίᾳ. And in Suidas Adam is called διὰ παρασεβώμενον. And in Polyb. we have παρασεβώμενον τῆς ἀθηνείας. In τολίν άνακαυιζέων there is what appears a pleonasm; though such are not unusual in antient and modern languages (and examples are adduced by Abrashch); indeed they sometimes, as here, tend to strengthen the sense. With respect to the άνακαυιζέων, this term is found in the later writers; as Joseph., Philo, and Appian; and sometimes signifies to thoroughly repair, as used of houses, or garments, and has occasionally a metaphorical sense. The critics, however, are not agreed whether we are to here substand ἐναυοῖς (as does Carpz.), or take it for άνακαυιζέων; as does Abr., understanding the Apostle himself, or some other teacher. And Abr. thinks this may be done, even though the active sense be retained. It should seem, however, to be a matter of indifference whether the active, or the passive sense be adopted, so that no improper stress be laid upon the pronoun; for it seems to be a reflected verb. As to the εἰς περατολαί, there is no occasion to take εἰς in the unusual sense of διὰ, but regard the verb άνακαυιζέων, as a vox praegnans, importing reform and come to repentance.

The next words assign another reason why it is most difficult for them to come to reformation, seeing that they have crucified, &c. (άνακοραπούνται being for a verb and conjunction.) The best modern critics are agreed that the άνα has no force; and they adduce many examples of such a use. And certainly, from the very nature of the signification of this verb, that may very well be admitted. They have shown by examples, that neither in this verb nor in άνασελκρίζεσθαι has the άνα any force. The common opinion seems to have arisen from a well meant, but mistaken, piety, as if to place such apostacy in the very worst light. The ἐναυοῖς signifies quantum in se; for (as Grot. observes) they are said to do what they approve. Morus renders, “to their detriment.” Παραδευματίζεσθαι signifies to make an example of any one, by bringing him to punishment, and thereby to shame; and sometimes means no more than ἔβδομεν. It was, however, often associated with verbs denoting public punishment, as here; and this is all that need be attended to. The sense is unnecessarily refined on by the critics. See, however, Dind. It is rightly observed by Rosenm., that apostates, and not evil living Christians, are here meant. And it may be added, that apostates, by their desertion of the faith, represented the crucifixion as just, and therefore did thus especially put the Son of God to open shame.
HEBREWS, CHAP. VI.

7, 8. γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ. The Apostle now depicts, by a beautiful image, the condition of those who, enjoying the exuberance of Christian doctrine, apply this blessing to a good use; as contrasted with those who put it to a bad one. By this the extreme difficulty of conversion in apostacy is placed in a yet stronger light. (Dind.) The apodosis is here omitted; since the application is obvious.

Of this figurative sense of πίνειν and πίπτειν the philologists adduce numerous examples; and I have myself collected several: but it is unnecessary to introduce any, since such a figure is common even in modern languages. Βοτάνη, like the Hebr. נַעַל (See Schleus. Lex.) denotes all the fruits of the earth, both grass and corn. Εὐθέτων, properly fitted, or fit; also beneficial and useful. Γεωργεῖται is well rendered, by whom it is dressed; having reference both to grazing and agriculture. Thus our term husbandman has reference to both. Μεταλαμβάνει εὐλογίας a. π. Θ., "enjoys God's blessing in a plentiful produce." So 2 Cor. 9, 6. "the smell of a field which the Lord hath blessed." This is the usual language both of the Old and New Testament, by which is inculcated the dependance of human labour on Divine aid and blessing. Μεταλαμβάνει εὐλογίας is an elegant term for εὐλογεῖται. The application is obvious, on which see Chrys., Theophyl., and others. But it must not be traced too minutely.

Ἐκφέρωσα. This is simply a variation of expression for τίκτωσα. Ἀδόκιμος, rejectanea. The sense of the whole clause may be thus expressed: "is held despicable, and almost abandoned with a curse (for with that such abandonment is usually accompanied), and whose end (if it be converted to use) is to be burnt." Ἀδόκιμος is used of whatever is rejectaneous, whether money that will not pass, or, in a general way, what men (as we say) would not have as a gift. The ἐγγος is usually rendered pro-pedieum, and taken of time. But I prefer the version of others, "execrationi affinis," or Anglicè, "is almost
ready to be abandoned with a curse;" or, as others explain, "is called accursed;" a name given sometimes to barren fields by the antients. At ἵς τὸ τέλος εἰς καῦσιν, the simplest ellipsis is ἐστὶ. And the Commentators in the εἰς καῦσιν notice a Hebraism, like ἔρρησεν. So Is. 44, 15. ἵνα ῥ ἀνθρώπων εἰς καῦσιν. The εἰς καῦσιν, stands for the infinitive passive. The burning, of course, applies, as Rosenm. says, not to the land, but what grows upon it. Yet it is absurd to extend it, as he does, to the farm-house and trees; for however weary a husbandman might be of the expense, it would do no good to burn his house and the timber. But indeed the house is out of the question; and as to trees, such land seldom produces any. The burning here spoken of has reference to what grows on the land, as bushes, thorns, thistles and weeds, which, when burnt up by the roots, leave the soil clear, and manure it for a better produce. The application is obvious; but must be traced with caution and judgment.

9. πεπεισμεθα—σωτηριας. The Apostle now (as often) tempers severity with mildness, and uses language expressive of hope in them: for considering what precedes, πεπεισμα can import no more than a good hope; and such is the popular use of this and similar words in all languages. Τοιων, too, does not necessarily imply all without exception. So Theophyl: φησιν οὖν, ὅτι ὅχι ὡς κατεγνωκος ὑμῶν, ταῦτα λέγω, οὕτως ὡς νομίζων ὑμᾶς ἀκαθήνων πλήρεις, ἀλλὰ δεδοκιμάζω ἵνα μὴ τούτο γένηται.

On the ἐξωμένα σωτηρίας the Commentators run into strange diversities; some regarding the ἐξωμένα as pleonastic; others taking the σωτ. of temporal deliverance. But the former is unsupported by the usage of Scripture, and of the Apostle; and the latter is at variance with the context. Others again, as Schleus., take the τὰ ἐξωμένα to denote constancy, perseverance. But this is so harsh as to deserve no attention. The σωτ. must denote salvation; and it is strange the Commentators should not have seen.
that the ἔχομενα is an expression suited to the delicacy of the Apostle, and the uncertainty which he felt respecting their future conduct. His meaning is, that he (hopes and) trusts he shall see in them at least actions which are connected with salvation, as leading to those higher advances in religion and virtue which immediately tend to it.

Εἰ γὰρ οὖν λαλῶμεν is a formula mitigandi of frequent occurrence.

10. οὕτω δὲ δίκος—ἀγάπης. The Apostle now adverts to the cause for that hope and trust, namely, as seated in the support of God, the author of constancy and every other good work.

The κόσμου is omitted in a few MSS. and Versions; and thrown out of the text by the recent Editors; but (I think) on insufficient grounds. The MSS. in question are such as have passed through the hands of the corrector, and the emendation here arose from over nicety. But though the κόσμου has somewhat of inelegance, yet it strengthens the sense; and though the Critics think it has been introduced from 1 Thess. 1, 3., yet it were strange that it should have crept into nearly all the MSS. Indeed the κόσμου must be retained; and its genuineness is defended by Dind.

The δίκος is used with reference to the condescension and benignity of God towards men. See Ernesti. On the hendiadis in τοῦ ἔργου ὑμῶν, καὶ τοῦ κόσμου τῆς ἀγάπης, I would compare Soph. Aj. 536., ἐπήρεσε εἰς ἔργον καὶ πρόνοιαν, ἢν ἔδωκε Εὐριπ. Phcen. 189., φόβος, εἰ πείσω—μάχθω δὲ χάριν τίμω ἐπίδοσιν. It is remarked by Rosenm.; “Justitiae est impleere promissa, quare Deus injustus aliquo modo dicit posset, si non staret promissis. Obliviscitur autem, qui non remuneratur.” Eiς τῆς ὅνωμα αὐτῷ, “towards him, in his cause and for his sake.” Διακονεῖα is here (as often) used of all those offices of humanity, hospitality, and kindness active and passive, by which the wants of Christian brethren are supplied, and their comfort promoted.

VOL. VIII. 26
11. ἐπιθυμοῦμεν—τέλειος. We have here only to remark, that ἡ πλεονεχία τῆς ἐλευθερίας is used (like the same phrase at 10, 2., and πλεονεχία τῆς σωτηρίας at Col. 2, 2.) to denote spes certissima, "in order to your having a firm and sure hope unto the end."

12. ὅπως μὴ—ἐπαγγελίας, "That ye be not (as hitherto) dull and remiss (in that firmness of hope), but be imitators of those who, through faith and constancy, have attained the promises." Μακροθυμία, "constancy and patient endurance;" as Col. 1, 11., where see the note. Καὶ προμομοιώσατε. Participle Imperfect. The word here (as often) signifies to obtain. Ἐπαγγελίας, "the benefits promised."

13. τῷ γὰρ Ἀβραὰμ—καθ’ ἐαυτῷ. By the ἐπαγγελίαν he means what is mentioned at ver. 14.; and he takes occasion, from the promise to Abraham, to speak of the firmness of the Divine will and purpose, which he illustrates from an oath. Philo, too (referring to Gen. 22, 16 & 17.), says, only "awake by himself." (Rosenm.)

14. λέγει—πληθυνὼ ἑ. The ἡ μή is a common formula jurandi, both in the Scriptural and the Classical writers. The passage here adverted to is from Gen. 22, 17., Sept., except that for πληθυνὼ ἑ, there is πληθυνόν τὸ σφέρα σου. The ἑ, however, may very well include the σφέρα, or posterity. The use of the verb and Participle has usually (as here) an emphatic and intensive force.

15. καὶ οὕτω—ἐπαγγελίας, "And thus (by this constancy of faith) he obtained the promised benefits, both temporal, (in a numerous offspring) and eternal, (in the admission to that salvation he looked forward to)." See Hebr. 11, 10. This, Dind. ob-observes, must show us, that we may very well confide in God's promises, though we may not comprehend the mode in which he will perform them.

16. ἀνθρωποι μὲν γὰρ κατὰ τοῦ μείζονος ὑμισθοῦν. The connection is here obscure, and hence various have been the modes of tracing it, for which I must refer the reader to Dind. and Rosenm. By the τοῦ
meîgos is supposed to be meant God. The construction is thus laid down by Rosenm.: καὶ ὁ ὄρκος εἰς βεβαιῶσιν (sc. προσθέτο ὁ προστίθεμεν) ἐστίν αὐτοῖς πέρας πάσης ἀντιλογίας. He takes the καὶ in the sense ut; and explains ἀντιλογία cogitatio in contrarium, or dubitatio; as 7, 7. Yet I prefer the common interpretation, contradiction, or strife. Theoph. well explains thus: ἐκ τοῦ ὄρκου λέσαι πάσης ἀντιλογίας ἀμφισβήτησις καὶ γὰρ λέγονται μὲν πολλά, καὶ ἄνιλογονται εἰς ἐκατέρω μέρος, δὲ ὁ ὄρκος τελευταῖος ἐπεισιάω καὶ βεβαιῶν, τὰ ἀμφίβολα λύει πάντα. I would compare Liban. Or. 97 n., τὸ τὴν ἀμφισβήτησιν ἐπιγέρω, and 190, λ.

17. ἐν δὲ περισσότερον—ὄρκῳ. The εν δὲ is plainly for διὰ τοῦτο wherefore. So Theophyl. explains it διὰ. And he adds: ἐπείδὴ καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὁ ὄρκος πάσαν πάσιν ἐπιφέρει, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὸ Θεός ἔμμυσιν. The general sense is what Hardy (from the early moderns) lays down; q. d. "Though a simple promise of blessing would have sufficed, yet God, ex abundanti, interposed an oath." So Theophyl. observes, that the Almighty aware by himself, in order to abundantly assure us that he will unalterably keep, and certainly perform, all that He promises. God's swearing was, therefore, from condescension to human infirmity. Ἐπειδῆ ἐποίησεν ὄρκῳ, literally, "he interposed with an oath," i. e. as the Vulg. well renders interposuit juxtaeandum. I would here compare Soph.Electr. 47.

18. τό αὐτῶν—ἐξίσιος. By the two immutable things the best Commentators, antient and modern, understand the promise of God, of itself immutable (See Rom. 11, 29.), and the oath of God, added in condescension to human infirmity. Ἀποστολῶς, fidem fallere. Rosenm. observes, "improprie dicitur. Ἀποστολῶς, duos verbis aliquis fallitur, ideo quod ea intelligit." The promise and oath were both so plain as to admit of no mistake. Τό αὐτῶν here the eventual sense. The ἐπάνω is by some antients and moderns explained adhortationem. But the
common rendering, consolation, is far more suitable to the words following. At the καταφυγότες Commentators stumble. But it is only necessary to consider this as two clauses blended into one, i.e. “to take refuge in any hoped for place of security that lies before us,” and “to cling to it.” Rosenm. supplies προς, or εἰς τὰ. The metaphor in κρατήσαν is (as the Commentators remark) a nautical one, like that in the next verse, and signifies, to lay hold of and cling to any thing, as a drowning mariner does to a rope. It is here well remarked by Rosenm., that the oath of God to Christians, here meant, is to be sought in the example of Abraham, proposed for our instruction. Whence we may learn, that God, if He wishes, or intends any thing or promise, does it animo serio. “Now God has promised many things to us Christians. Therefore, our hope is as certain as if God had confirmed the promise by an oath.” Perhaps, too, there is a reference to what is said at 7, 21. For, while God promised to Christ the Priesthood by an oath, He promised to us the eternal salvation to be attained by this our High Priest.

19, 20. ἣν αἰς ἔχομεν—καταπετάσματος. The ἣν and εἰςεκακομέναιν, are by some referred to παράκλησις: by others, to ἀσίδα; which mode of interpretation is adopted by the antients, and the most eminent moderns. The ἔχομεν is well explained, by Abr. and Dind., κατέχομεν, keep hold of; citing from an anonymous writer, ap. Chrys.: κατέχειν τὴν ἐγκορον τοῦ πνεύματος. With respect to the metaphor, nothing is more frequent among the Classical writers; from whom examples are adduced by Palairet, Kypke, and Wets., to which I add Aristoph. Eg. i244., Ἀeschyl., Ag. 488., Eurip. H. F. 105., Artemid. On. 2, 28., Heliod. 2, 199 & 172. From this, however, it must not be inferred that St. Paul had read the Greek Classics, for the expression seems to have been proverbial (See Erasm. Adag.); as εἰν τειγ καπλάν τηρεῖν (See Blomf. on Ἀeschyl. Pers. 68.); and even on coins hope was sometimes represented
under the symbol of an anchor. So Appian, 1, 620., εἰσείν αὐτοκελαρ τὴν ἀγκυραν εἶναι σύμβολον. By hope, is meant, "the mind fraught with hope."

Kai εἰσερχόμενη is best rendered by a verb and relative, "and which entereth," &c. The καταπέτασμα was the thick veil, or curtain, which separated the Sanctum from the Sanctum Sanctorum; though there is reason (from the Old Testament, Josephus, and Philo) to suppose that there were two veils placed nearly together, of which, the one turned towards the Sanctum Sanctorum was called the καταπέτασμα; the other, towards the Sanctum, the κάλυμμα. See Philo, 667, c. and the other authors cited by Dind. Thus, "to enter into this inner curtain," signifies, to enter the place it separates from the rest of the temple, i. e. the Sanctum Sanctorum, by which is here plainly meant heaven; as 8, 2., and 9, 11.; a typical sense also found in Philo and Josephus, the former of whom, 291, has εἰς τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν καταπέτασμα. And so Carpz. and Braun. The force of the whole expression is well illustrated by Theophyl. Thus: Δέγει δὲ καὶ ἡ χρομένη αὐτὰ τῇ ἐλατίδι. Αὐτὴ γὰρ εἰσέλθουσα ἐνδον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ἐποίησεν ἡμᾶς ἑνώ εἶναι ἐν τοῖς ἐπαγγελμένοις, κἂν ἐν κάτω ὁμεν, καὶ μὴ ἐλάβομεν. Τοσούτων ἔχει τὴν ἴσχυν ἡ ἐλπίς, ὥστε τοὺς ἐπιγείους οὐρανίους ποιεῖν.

20. ὅπως πρόδρομος—αἰώνα, "whither our precursor, forerunner," &c.

On πρόδρομος Dindorf has a learned note, which he concludes by observing that εἰσῆλθεν πρόδρομον is a mere periphrasis for εἰσῆλθεν πρὸ ἡμῶν; as πρόδρομος ἥλθε is for προῆλθε in Eschyl. Theb. 217. But to this I must demur. The usage of a Poet will prove nothing; and προῆλθε must there mean praebuit; as it is rendered by Bp. Blomfield. Though that is nothing to our present purpose. And so to Charit. 8, 6. (cited by Dind.) where ship which have arrived first of a fleet, are called πρόδρομοι (to which may be added Eurip. Andr. 854., πρωτοκλονος πλάγα), such passages are inapposite, since the context here requires something more. The word πρόδρομος, as Carps. remarks, is often used of running forward, to deliver a message, make preparation, &c. And, he might have added, that in this very sense the word occurs in Eurip. Iph. Aut. 434. ἕνω δὲ πρόδρομος, σή παρασκευής χάριν, ἥκι. Now this use of πρόδρομος (as the antients and best moderns have seen) is here very
applicable. Ἀπὸδεικνύει, (Theophyl. observes,) supposes some to follow him, and in no long time. It supposes, too, the possibility of entering being ascertained, and preparation made for those that follow. The best Commentary on this passage is Joh 14, 2., "I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also." And so Carpz., who has here best seen the sense. As to the explanation of Mich. and Rosenm., principatus, that is a too great lowering of the sense; and though they compare 2, 10., ἀρχηγὸς ἐστι σωτηρίας, yet that passage is not to the purpose; for it has been proved that the sense there is not captain of our salvation, but author of our salvation. Hence it is clear that ἐν εἰρήνῃ was used καὶ ἐξέσηγον, and must mean, "on our behalf, for our sakes and benefit, by the preparation made, through his intercession for us with the Father, &c." See Chrys. and Theophyl.

CHAP. VII.

After a long digression, the Apostle returns to his subject, and explains the passage of Ps. 110, 4., which he had brought forward, supra, 5, 6 & 10.; and after removing the doubt which might seem to hinder him from treating of the sublime doctrines of the allegories and types of Christ, he especially labours to convince them of the authority, prerogatives, and exalted Priesthood of Melchisedec. (Dind., Rosenm., and Jaspis). In this Chapter is contained a type of Melchisedec, accommodated to Christ. It consists of two parts. 1st., From 1—10., the type is described and explained; first, his Priesthood, simply 1—3., and then its excellence, 4—10. 2dly., From 11 fin. the type is transferred to Christ, and the superiority of his priesthood over Aaron's is demonstrated.

VERSE 1. οὗτος γὰρ ὁ Μελχισε덱, &c. The γὰρ, as Pierce and others have seen, is resumptive, and has reference to 5, 10. It is plain that the verb to οὗτος ὁ Μελχισε덱 is not (as some fancy) ἔστι understood, but μὲν at ver. 9. On the story of Melchisedec and Abraham, as here referred to, see Gen. 14, 18. Some, indeed, have doubted whether such a
person did really exist, and, consequently, whether this be a proper name. But that notion has been discountenanced by almost every judicious Commentator. It is justly remarked by Ernesti, that "Historical narrations (such as this) are not to be taken allegorically, but in their plain grammatical sense; otherwise the Scripture would become mere wax, to be moulded any way." This, therefore, is a proper name, and of the same form with Adonizedec and others. Now Melchisedec was (according to the most antient custom) at once King and Priest. A full account of him may be seen in Carpz. Apparat. Antig. Sacr. Cod. 1, 4., p. 52., and Dind.*

On the region meant by Salem Commentators are little agreed. That it is the same with Jerusalem, was the opinion of Josephus and almost all the antients. And so most moderns, especially Reland, and recently Michaelis. Others, however, as Carpz., Heinr., and Dindorf, think it was not Jerusalem. Carpzov. and Rosenm. say it was occupied by the Jebusees, or was the capital of that region, not far from the plain which was first called the valley of Siddem, and afterwards the Dead Sea, where Sodom and Gomorrah, Adar and Zeboim, were situated, which city (Salem) being, in after times, perhaps destroyed, ceased to exist, or took another name. See Whitby and Mackn.

1. ὁ σωστήσας Ἀβραὰμ ὑποστρέφωντι ἀπὸ τῆς κοτῆς

* The latter distributes the opinions into two classes, 1st. That of those who supposed him to be a Divine being, 2dly, a created one. The former was maintained by some antient fanatics, as the Hieracrites, Melchisedeciani, and Ambrose; nay, even some moderns, as Molinus, Gaillard, Hottinger, Starck, &c. 2nd., That of some (as Origen and Didymus) who supposed him to be an Angel. Most Commentators, however, suppose him to have been a man. Some say Enoch; others, Shem; others, Job. All which opinions are evidently open to objection. The best founded seems to be that of Carpz., and most judicious moderns (and also Josephus) that he was a principal person among the Canaanites and the posterity of Noah, and eminent for his holiness and justice; and, therefore, discharged the Priestly as well as regal functions among the people.
τῶν βασιλέων, καὶ εὐλογήσας αὐτῶν. The κοπῆς may mean cutting in pieces, slaughter: but as κόπτειν often signifies no more than to beat, i.e. to defeat, so κοπῆ perhaps here merely mean defeat. I would refer to an important passage in Joseph. 1292, 28. The εὐλογήσας αὐτῶν most recent Commentators take to mean no more than congratulated him. And Schleus. adduces as examples of this signification Luke 2, 34. and Tob. 9, 6. But neither of these passages will prove it. The latter is not to the purpose; and in the former the word may well admit of that extent of signification which the antients and earlier moderns are agreed in ascribing to it in the present passage, and which, indeed, the words of Genesis require. Ernesti has here an excellent note, the substance of which is as follows: “Εὐλογεῖν, in the best Classical writers, signifies, 1st, to praise. 2dly. In the New Testament, like ἐυλογέω, it signifies ἀγιάζειν, to ascribe holiness to any thing by prayer, and, as spoken of a person, alicui bene ominari, precari, alicui promittere et predicare auctoritate Divina; and such is the sense here. Now this kind of εὐλογία could only. be pronounced either by God, as Gen. 1, 28., or by men divinely inspired (at least for the time); as was Jacob when he blessed his sons.” In the same way (I would add) the passage of Luke above mentioned is to be understood: for Simeon was then (as we learn from the Evangelist) εἰ τῷ πνεύματι, i.e. divinely inspired; and at ver. 25. it is said: καὶ τῷ πνεύμα ἁγιὸν ἐπ’ αὐτὸν. I trust, therefore, I have shown that this was (though Rosenm. denies it) a sacerdotal benediction.

2. ὥς καὶ δεκάτην ἀπὸ πάντων ἐμείρισεν Ἁβραὰμ. By the πάντων are, of course, meant πάντες ἄνθρωποι, which is expressed in Joseph. Ant. 1, 2., and indeed infra, ver. 4. In vain do Heinr. and Dindorf endeavour to represent this as merely an interchange of presents by courtesy between two princes. And Heinr. thinks the proportion, namely, a tenth, was
merely accidental; the improbability of which it were needless to point out.* That this was far different from an interchange of courtesy is plain from the Apostle; and that the tenth was not accidental is evident from the extreme antiquity of this custom of all nations of making these grateful offerings, and that in this very proportion.† To the passages cited by the Commentators and Ecclesiastical Antiquaries, I could add several from Herodot., Thucyd., &c.; but it is not necessary. I would moreover observe that the nature of the term ἐμετρῶν evidently requires this interpretation; and the words of Genesis are such as to permit no other.

2. Προτεστον μὲν ἐμετρῶν — ἐβίβησε. The best mode of taking these words is to consider them as elliptical, and (with Carpzov) to be thus supplied: Προτεστον μὲν ἐμετρῶν ἐστιν ὁ Μελχισεδέκ κατὰ τὸ δόμα αὐτοῦ βασιλέως Δικαιοσύνης ἐπείτα δὲ ἐστι καὶ βασιλέως Σαλίμ ἃ ἐστι ἐμετρῶν Βασιλέως Εἰρήνης. And so Heinr.

3. ἀπάτωρ, ἀμήκτωρ. It is rightly observed, by Dind. and Rosenm. (and this, indeed, others before them had seen), that Melchisedec is so called, because his name was not preserved in the genealogies, as is apparent from the following ἀγενεαλόγητος, which is exegetical of the preceding. And Dindorf ascribes the merit of this interpretation to A. Morus. But it is due to Chrys. and Theophyl.; and such, we may suppose, was the interpretation of the early Christians; since we find, in the very antient Syriac

* A similar misconception is guarded against by Theophyl. thus: (p. 936.) Καὶ οὐκ ἦσαν εἰσίν, ὅτε ὁ ἀνθρωπομιμὴς καὶ συμπρο-

νήσαντι ἁπεμέρισε τινα ἄμοιβάν τοῦ καμάτου, ἀλλ’ ὀνειρο καθημένω.

† Parkhurst, Heb. Lex. in v. παύς, thinks that from the well-

known practice of the Heathens in various and distant countries (for which he refers to Spelman on Tythes, c. 26. Seld., c. 3. and Lesley’s Divine Right of Tythes, §. 7.) of dedicating tythes (i.e. tenths) to their Gods, there is no room to doubt but that this religious custom was as antient as the dispersion of Babel, and even made a part of the Patriarchal religion before the Deluge.
Version, "cu jus nec pater nec mater scripti sunt ingenialogiae." Now in this respect Melchisedec was inferior to the Levitical Priests. And thus also his anti-type, Christ, was ἀγενεαλογητος.

The words μήτε ἀρχὴν ἡμερῶν μήτε ἡμὼν are (it should seem) also exegetical, and are to be understood of the Mosaic annals, and perhaps of some other early chronologies preserved in the temple, sometimes alluded to by Josephus. This seems to be the simplest mode of interpretation; though many others have been proposed, which may be seen in Pole, Wolf, and Dindorf.

3. ἀφομισωμένος δὲ τῷ θεῷ τοῦ Θεοῦ, μένει limed εἰς τὰ δεινήκες. On the sense of these words there have been numerous opinions. Dindorf offers the following interpretation: "his de causis dicitur ἀφομισωμένος τῷ θεῷ τοῦ Θεοῦ, assimilatus in eâ re filio Dei: quod et filius Dei fuit sacerdos, sed non e tribu Levi ticas; quod filius Dei dicitur neque in itinitium vitae habere neque finem, et sacerdos perpetuus manere, in eo quodammodo similitudinem habet cum Melchisedeco, sed alio sensu omnia de Christo dicuntur." On the last words no determination can well be made. See Dindorf. Perhaps the opinion of some antients, as Theophyl., may be as near the truth as any: Melchisedek ἀπελευθηκόν λέγεται ἐκείν τιν υἱον λεοντισμόν, υἱόν τίνι Θεοι: ἐτεθηκές γὰρ ἂμα καθο ὅικ εἰς φέρεται τῇ γραφῇ τὰ τέλος αὐτών, ἵνα ἐντεῦθεν ἐχώρην γιναθήκειν, τάτα ἡ λεφασμόν αὐτώ ἐκασθαν. Upon the whole, great judgment must be used in the adjustment of the type and anti-type.

4. θεωπεῖτε—πατριάρχης. After having adapted the figure to the reality, i.e. the things of Melchisedec to Christ, he shows that the figure, or type (Melchisedec) is of greater dignity than those really Priests among the Jews, nay, even their Patriarch himself. But if the type be greater than these, how much more will the reality, even the High Priest Christ? (Theophyl.)

Θεωπεῖτε, "consider well, attentively reflect."
πάτριεφχες, “the founder of the nation.” So Philo: ἀρχηγὸς τοῦ ἔθνους, & πολλῶν ἔθνων πατὴρ. On the ἄκροδίνια the moderns are not agreed whether we are to understand the whole of the spoils taken from the enemy, or only those which had fallen to the share of Abraham, as chief. The former is the opinion of Hamm., Raphel, Kypke, Ernesti, Carpzov, and Michaelis. And this Philo and Josephus seem to countenance, by only using the general term καια. But for this sense there is no direct authority; and as to the thing itself, probability is adverse to it. I am therefore inclined to adopt the interpretation of Chrys. and Theophyl., and also of most moderns, who take ἄκροδ. in its most usual sense, as denoting the τοῦ ἔξωπτην, or that which fell to his share as chief; of which the tenth was offered by Abraham. Thus δεκατην ἐκ τῶν ἄκροδίνων will mean δεκ. ἐκ (πάντων) τῶν ἄκροδίνων, i.e. all that he possessed. The word (as we learn from the Etym. Mag.) was originally used to denote the top of a heap of corn, from which a certain portion was taken as an ἄκροχη.

5. καὶ ὁ μὲν—αὐτῶν. The Apostle now proves the superiority of Melchisedec to Abraham, by his paying tythe to him. For the Levitical Priesthood taking tythes of the people is an argument of their superiority to the people; as is therefore Melchisedec’s taking tythe of Abraham of his superiority to the Patriarch, and consequently of Christ, the true High Priest, to all. (Theophyl.)

Ἐντολὴν ἔχουσιν. The Commentators supply the article, “the commandment.” They might have compared Joh. 19, 7. νῦν ἔχειν, &c. Απεδεκατοῦν τῶν λαῶν, to tythe, i.e. take or receive tythes. This sense of the word is rare (for elsewhere in the New Testament it signifies to pay tythes); but Heins. adduces an example from 1 Sam. 8, 15. Heb. וַיְנוֹם, and Nehem. 10, 37. Κατὰ νῦν. So Joh. 19, 7., just cited. At the words τοῦτο ἄδειλαφως αὐτῶν—Ἀβραὰμ, some modern Commentators stumble, as does also Rosenm. But there is no difficulty, if the
mode of interpretation of Theophyl., above cited, be adopted. And in the same way they are explained by the best recent Commentators.

6. ὁ δὲ — ἐυλογηκέ. The Apostle here argues the superior dignity of Melchisedec to Abraham, from his having, though not of the priestly or Abrahamic race, taken tythes of him, and asked a blessing upon him, though he had the promises, namely, that in him should all the families of the earth be blessed. It is strange that none of the Commentators should have compared Gal. 3, 16. “ to Abraham and his seed were the promises made.”

7. χωρὶς δὲ πάσης — εὐλογεῖται. The δὲ is argumentative, and may be rendered now. Χωρὶς πάσης ἀντιλογίας, “ beyond all dispute.” Theophyl. explains ἀναντιρρήτως. In the τὸ ἔλαττον the Commentators remark the use of the neuter for the masculine; an idiom frequent in the Scriptural and Classical writers. But they do not notice that this may often be traced to some cause apart from elegance of diction. Here, considering how jealous the Jews were of the dignity of Abraham, we may well ascribe it to delicacy.

At εὐλογ. the Commentators stumble; as they do also at the position. But the difficulty is of their own making, and results from their unwarrantable lowering of the sense of εὐλογ. just before. Besides, the position is popular, and not to be pressed. It is to be understood of what is usually the case. So Theodoret explains: οἱ μείζονες εὐλογεῖν τοὺς ἔλαττους εἰσίν. Theophyl. well adds: κρείτταν ἄρα καὶ ὁ Μελ. ὁ τῶν Χριστοῦ προτυπῶν τοῦ πατριαρχοῦ.

8. καὶ ἀδὲ μὲν — δὴ. It is well observed by Carpz. and Dind., that the ἀδὲ and ἐκεῖ are not (as some say) particles of place; but the former signifies hic quidem, and is opposed to ἐκεῖ δὲ, illic autem: a brevity by which a repetition of the whole sentence from ver. 5 and 6 is avoided. "Ωδε, i. e. in the Levitical Law. So Theophyl.: ἐν τῷ νόμῳ. Ἀποδημήκοιτες, i. e. persons who die, and are therefore only life pos-
HEBREWS, CHAP. VII.

sensors. Ἐκεῖ δὲ, i. e. in the passage of Genesis, in the history of Melchisedec. (So Dind. and Rosenm.), or (as Theophyl. explains) ἐν τῷ πράγματι κατὰ τῶν Μελ. The sense of ἔτι depends upon the interpretation, supra ver. 3.

9. καὶ, αὐς ἐπος—διδεκάτωσσε. To preclude the objection that might possibly be started by the Priests of the Law, “And what is that to us, if Abraham paid tythes?” the Apostle says that, through the medium of Abraham, even Levi paid tythes, Levi the origin of the Priesthood, and who received tythes. Is not then Melchisedec greater than Levi, as, in a manner, receiving tythes of him, through the medium of Abraham? (Theophyl.) A somewhat bold argument, but very well suited to those whom the Apostle is addressing. For (to use the words of Jaspis) as the property of the parent is called the property of the children, so the Jews, whatever belonged to Abraham, considered as belonging to themselves, since for Abraham’s sake God had promised he would bless his seed.

It is strange that so many moderns should render the αὐς ἐπος εἰκών summatim, or, “to say the truth,” quite contrary to the perpetual use of this common phrase; and that, from a fear lest the usual sense should compromise the Apostle’s character. It is, however, not only most agreeable to the context, but is supported by the united authority of the most eminent antients and moderns. See Theophyl. and the sensible note of Mr. Slade.

10. ἦτι γὰρ—Μελ. The phrase ἐν τῷ ὀσφοί τοῦ πατρὸς ἦν signifies that Levi, and consequently the whole Sacerdotal tribe of Levi, were, though not ἐνεργεία, yet ἄναμεν, in the loins of Abraham and their Fathers. (Rosenm.)

11. εὐ μὲν οὖν—λέγεσθαι;

The Apostle now proceeds to urge a new argument. (See the plan of the chapter.) Here the connection and course of reasoning is obscure; but of the accounts both of the antients and moderns, the following I conceive to be the best. First of Theophyl. (from Chrys.): Ἐδείξει, ὃτι ὁ Μελ. σεθεὶκ πολὺ βελτίων ἦν καὶ τοῦ
HEBREWS, CHAP. VII.

Διαφορά καὶ τοῦ Λευ. ἵνα τῆς ιερατείας αὐτοῦ γεαμένης. Ἡνοθεὶ ἐτερον ἐπεισέλθη εἰκάνει, δεικτικὴ δι' ἡ κατὰ Χριστὸν ἱερατείαν πολλὰ ἐπεχείρει τῆς τῶν Δευτερίων καὶ δι' ἡ μὲν τοῦ Χριστοῦ τελεία, ἡ δὲ ἐκείνην ἀπελεύχει καὶ γύρ' εἰ ἦν τελεία ἡ νομικὴ ἱερατεία, κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Λαρδινθοὶ Ἰππίνα ἅναπαύει τις ἵππα. ὧν ἦν τής Δευτερίως ἦν φυλή; Ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐ κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Λαρδιντοῦ ἂλλα κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Μελχισεδέκ, λέγεται ἀνίστασθαι ιερεύς. Λοιπὸν οὖν, ὡς ἀτελεὸς οὐσίας ἰκανίας, ἀλλὰ ἀνεπάγωται. Dind. explains as follows: "The Apostle had evinced by a comparison between Melchisedec and the Levitical Priest, that these were far inferior to him, and so their priesthood was removed at a great distance from his. Since, however, it would not follow, (what he now proceeds to show,) that another priesthood was to be put in the place of the Levitical; (for perhaps both might stand together, one in heaven, where Christ is, the other on earth, by a constant Levitical succession;) he shows that by the Levitical Priesthood that was not effected which ought to have been effected, and therefore it was no longer of any use; and thus also the institutes and laws of the Mosaic religion, which were connected with that Priesthood, must likewise fail to the ground."

Εἰ μὲν—ἐν, literally, "if there had been any perfecting of what was proper by the Levitical priesthood," i.e. as Rosenm. explains, "if the Levitical Priesthood had done what it ought, namely, brought expiation, peace, holiness, and felicity, &c. And so Dind. in an able note. Other Commentators, however, take τελ. in another sense, to denote expiation by sacrifices, or moral perfection, or complete happiness: all liable to objection, and little agreeable to the context."

Of (the words τις ἐκ τῆς ιερατείας λέγεσθαι the simple sense (as Ern., Dind., and Rosenm. are agreed) is this: "what need was there that it should be abolished and another put in its place." For (as Rosenm. observes) the Apostle urges the words of the Psalm: καρά τὴν τάξιν Μελχ., in order to evince that a Levitical Priest is not promised." With respect to ἀνίστασθαι ιερεύς, it signifies to be raised to the Priesthood; as Exod. 1, 18. Acts 7, 18. For (as Grot. and Dind. observe) ἀνίστασθαι and ὁ προστασίας are used of those who are placed in offices of importance and dignity. Λέγεσθαι, be called, namely, in the Psalm. But we must not overlook the parenthetical clause ὅ λοις γὰρ ἐκ τῶν νεομονεθνῶν, where some difficulty and uncertainty exists, owing to the extreme brevity with which it is expressed. The words are thus explained by Theoph.: ὁριοθεὶ ἐστι νεομονεθνῶν, καὶ δι' αὐτῆς ἀκάντες τράπεται. In nearly the same manner Carpz. explains, whom see. The best of the later Commentators think that the εἰς expresses condition, i.e., "on condition of being subject to." Perhaps the two significations may be united. The use of νομοθ. in the passive is rare; yet Wets. adduces an example from Demosth. c. Timarch. τὰ ἐν τῷ πλήθῳ νεομονεθνῶν μένα δεν. It is rendered by Dind. iuberi ex leg. impelli ad aliqūd εἰς λειτουργία, to be legislated. The Commentators adduce examples from Philo. In the εἰς there is an elegance; and it is found in a passage of Sext. Emp. cited by Wets."
HEBREWS, CHAP. VII.

12. μετατίθεμεν — γίνεται. The sense here is nearly the same as at ver. 11. "If the Levitical Priesthood be changed, there is a change of the religion itself. For the ceremonial is contained in the Levitical form of worship; so that without them the Mosaic Law could not even be understood. Therefore the priesthood falling, the Law must fall with it. (Dind.) Μετατίθεμεν signifies simply to be changed; nor is there (as Krebs fancies) an allusion to playing at dice, or drafts. By μεταθ., Rosenm. observes, is meant a passing of the priesthood to one not a descendant of Aaron; which the Psalm predicts would be. Νόμου, sc. λεπτομοι.

13. The Apostle now confirms the abrogation of the Priesthood by two arguments; 1. that Christ was descended not from the tribe of Levi, but of Judah, of which no one has hitherto held a sacred office. (Dind.) 'Εφ᾽ δι' — τῷ δυσιαστηρίῳ, "Jam vero is, de quo illa (in Psalmo) dicuntur, alia de stirpe natus est, &c. Illud γὰρ eo pertinet, ut, præstructis, quæ oportebat jam ostendat, sensum Psalmi illius omnibus partibus in Jesum Nazarenum competere. (Rosenm., from Grot.) 'Εφ᾽ δι', "super quem," "de quo." So Theophyl.: τερί δι'. Μετέχειν signifies "to have any thing in common with another," be a partaker with any, and a member of any body of men. Munthe compares Diodor. Sic. 127. μετ. τῆς παραλιῶν, "to be of the maritime district." Προσέχεικε τῷ Θεῷ, sub τὸν νύμνι, "has attended to, devoted himself to the care of." The Greeks frequently say προσέχειν πελάγῳ, &c.; and Thucyd. 1, 15. προσεχήγορος καυτοῖς. Others render, appropinquare, operam dare alicui. The various readings here have arisen from gloss, or misapprehension.

14. προδήλως—δάλλης. It is rightly thought by Dind., that there is no difference between προδήλως here and καλάδήλως at ver. 15. Yet the prepositions with which δάλλης is compounded have all, properly, an intensive force; and προδήλως seems literally to sig-
nify the being plain at first sight. ἀνατέταλκεν. This is supposed by Theophyl. to be an allusion to the prophecies concerning the star to arise from Jacob, even the Sun of righteousness. But the best moderns are agreed that the allusion is rather to the springing up of plants, (like the Hebrew רצץ in Jer. 23, 5.) So in the Old Testament the Messiah is often called a רצץ, or plant. And Carpz. compares a similar use of ἐρος and θάλος by the Classical writers, of heroes and illustrious persons. Εἰς ὅν. Like ἐφ’ ὅν at ver 13. "Moses (explains Rosenm.) had said nothing about a Priest being chosen from the tribe of Judah. It follows, therefore, from the Psalm, that another law is to be substituted for the law of Moses."

15, 16. καὶ περισσότερον—ἀκαταλήτου. The Apostle now urges also the words of the Psalm, in which it is said that the promised Priest would be a Priest for ever. (Rosenm.) The sense is: "And what I said (namely, that the Priesthood of Christ is far superior to that of Aaron, and that the law is to be changed,) is yet more plain, since such another Priest is promised like unto Melchisedec, who is not made such by the force of a human law, but that which reaches unto immortality." The περισσότερον ἐτι κατὰ. Commentators compare with a Rabbinical form of transition to another argument, רְוֹרֶר בְּרָז. Ei, siquidem, or rather quod, like the שֶׁ; as Acts 26, 8., and sometimes in the Classical writers. See Schleus. Lex. Dindorf. renders it quandoquidem and quoniam. Ανισταταί, "there is to arise." Ὡσ ὡς κατὰ νόμον ἐντολῆς σαρκικῆς. The κατὰ signifies per, through, by the force of. The σαρκικ. is taken by the best later Commentarors to mean caducum, debile, quod hominis mortalis convenit, failing and perishable, enduring only for a time. And they take νόμον ἐντολῆς for ἐντολ. itself, lex quae constat præscripto. Perhaps, it may be rendered, by a law of fleshly command," i.e. a law suitable only to mortals. Κατὰ δὲ-
HEBREWS, CHAP. VII. 465

ναμίν ἡμῶν ἀκαταλύτων, "by the force of immortal life," 1. e. that the Priest to be created is to be immortal. And such a power hath Christ.

Various, however, are the opinions in this verse, which may be seen in Pole, Carpz., Dindorf, and Braun.

17. Μαρτυρεῖ—Melchisedèk. At μαρτυρεῖ some supply David; others (more properly) η γραφή, i. e. the Holy Spirit, or God speaking by him. As to the var. lect. μαρτυρεῖται, it seems to be a mere paradox-thosis. Heintr. and Rosenm. observe, that the nervus probationis is in eis τὸν αἰῶνα; for it was to be proved that Jesus is a priest κατὰ δύναμιν ἡμῶν ἀκαταλύτων, i. e. αἰῶνος.

18, 19. ἀθέτησις—τῷ Θεῷ.

Thus far he has shewn that a change of the law is to be made; now he subjoins a reason for this change of law. (Dind.) The sense is: "There is implied in these words an abolition and abrogation of the preceding law, because of its weakness and uselessness (for the purpose of real expiation.)" 'Ἀθέτησις signifies a setting aside, or abolition of a law by the same authority that instituted it. And ἀθέτησις φανερά is for ἀθεοτατία. Theophyl. explains: ἐναλλαγὴ καὶ ἐκβολή. Ὡς ἀσθ. καὶ τὸ ἀνωφέλεις, are adjectives neuter for substantives. The ἀθεννές, Dind. observes, answers to σαρκικόν. It signifies (as the Commentators explain) weak, as being insufficient to produce holiness and confer expiation. And Theophyl. well remarks, that it was so, as consisting wholly of precepts and prohibitions, without ministering any power for the performance of what was commanded, such as we have by the Holy Spirit." The ἀνωφέλεις (all Commentators are agreed) is to be taken comparativ. So Theophyl.: ἄφελεσε μὲν ἄλλα πρὸς τὸ ποιῆσαι τελείους οὐκ ἄφελεσε. The Apostle explains himself in the words following, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐτελείωσεν ἡ νόμος, where the Commentators, abstinent and modern, consider the neuter as put for the masculine; which yields a good sense; but perhaps there is also an allusion to the works themselves. See the note, supra ver. 7. The reason, Carpz. observes, is, that in the law there is no justification. See Rom. 7. and 8. For neither can the moral law make us holy, nor the ceremonial expiate our sins."

The clause following ἐπεισαγωγὴ—Θεῷ, is obscure, by being worded in a refined rather than a popular manner. The sense partly depends on the construction. A verb is left to be supplied. Most Commentators repeat ἐτελείωσεν ἡμᾶς; as if this clause were antithetical to the one which immediately preceded. But as the preceding is a parenthetical explanation of the ἀσθ. and ἀνωφ., it is not probable that the Apostle would extend the sentence to Θεῷ. And thus, too, something is left wanting to correspond to the
HEBREWS, CHAP. VII.

ἀδέγγεσθαι—ἐντολῆς. I therefore agree with many eminent moderns, that this clause is the antithesis to that; and γίνεσαι is to be repeated ἀπὸ κοινοῦ. This too, is supported by some antients. So Schol. Matth.: ἡπείραται δέ ἦ τῶν κρεπτόνων ἐκπίσ. And Theophyl.: ἵδε ἡ νομική ἡ πρώτη ἡ ἐκπίστη ὡς ἔκπισ. &c. Ἕπειρατας signifies introduction. It is said to be a rare word. The Commentators have, however, adduced one example from Joseph. Ant. 11, 6, 3., to which I add Thucyd. 8, 99. I would also compare a similar expression in Eurip. Hel. 1037. εἰσφέρεις γὰρ ἐκπισ. By the ἐκπίσ. is meant, not the author of hope (as Rosenm. explains), but the hope of salvation held forth in the Gospel, and introduced by Jesus, by which (the Apostle adds) we (alone) have approach to God, namely, with a hope of acceptance, through our great mediator Jesus. For such appears to be the force of ἐγγίζ., which the Socinians most unwarrantably pare down, and others as Braun, &c., extend too far. Theophyl. aptly addsuces the preceding, εἰσφορομένης εἰς τὰ ἐκπίστευον τοῦ καθαρεύσας.

20—22. Here we have a third argument, directly proving the superiority of Christ’s priesthood, from the oath, or solemn asseveration, that it would be perpetual. (Dindorf.) Now Christ being made priest by the interposition of an oath, is greater than the Aaronitish priests, who are made such without an oath. The very use of an oath implies something of high importance, and therefore shows the august dignity of Christ’s priesthood. (Ern.) The words may be literally rendered: “And (there is this argument too, that) inasmuch as he was made a priest not without an oath, (for those have been made priests without an oath, but he with an oath, even that of him who said unto him, “The Lord hath sworn and will not repent,” &c.), in just so much, (so far, or thus,) is he made the mediator of a better covenant.” In the ὃς ἔργησι δρκομοῦσι, there is an elegant litotes: and γέγονεν ἕργος is to be supplied from ἐρεῖς γεγόνομε, within the parenthesis; an irregularity indeed, but often found in Thucyd. and all writers who, from a superabundance of matter and an anxiety to bring out the sense in the fewest words, make long and involved sentences; of which, I would observe, Lord Clarendon is the most remarkable modern example.

Ὁμαμοσία signifies literally oath-swear. It is a rare word, though found in Ez. 17, 18 & 19. 3 Esdr.
8, 95. Schleus. compares the similar forms ἀτομοσία, ἐπατομοσία, καταμοσία, συναμοσία. The Classical writers use ἕρκομάζων, but in the tense covenant, or treaty sanctioned by oath, and sometimes the sacrifice which accompanied it. Γεγονότες is taken by the Commentators for γεγονατί. But it may be a nominativus pendens.

22. ἔγγυος. This (Dind. observes) is used for the more Classical ἔγγυησις and ἔξεγγυος; and signifies a sponsor, vas, præs, fide jussor, one who promises, engages, and answers for another, or is surety for him. Some recent Commentators render it auctor. But this is letting the significance of the term evaporate. It is by many rendered mediator, (and so Theophyl. μεσίτης); as, supra, 6, 17., Christ is said ἔκαψε μεσιτείου. And such is the name assigned to him instr. 8, 6, 9, 15. Now the various senses of ἔγγυος have all a reference to the different parts of Christ's work, in being our mediator, and procuring our salvation, especially that of shedding his blood by dying, in order thus inauguraret fœdus, as Rosenm. expresses it. See more on this important subject in Carpz.

The force of διαθήκη has been before explained; and the superiority of the new to the old covenant is too obvious to need treating on. See the Commentators.

23, 24. καὶ οἱ μὲν—παραμένειν. Another point of superiority in Christ over the high priest of the law is now touched on, namely, that the Levitical high priesthood (for λειπεῖς is put for ἀρχιερ.) was held only by a succession of different persons (above seventy, as we are told, up to the destruction of Jerusalem); since those were mortal; but in the new covenant there is only one Christ; because he is immortal. Ἀπαράβατον ἔχει τὴν λειπεσίαν, "he holds his priesthood in eternal continuity, without having to transmit it to a successor." For that is the force of ἀπαράβατον (and so the Syr., Grot., and Braun.), since the office (as Dind. explains) has not to pass ex decessore ad successorem. Dind., moreover, remarks
that ἄπαραβι is used by the Classical writers to denote immutable; which comes to the same thing. It is explained by Hesych. ἀσειστόν; by Theophyl. ἀδιάκοπον, ἀδιάδοχον; by Κέcumen. ἀτελευτόν (I conjecture ἀτελεύτητον); and by the Vulg. sempiternum. "Thus (observes Theophyl.) Christ is as superior as immortality is superior to mortality." It is well remarked by Rosenm.: "Sacerdotium ejus primum est in suo genere, et item ultimum. Hactenus aeternus aeternus sacerdos dicitur Christus, quatenus nunc, postquam in cælum abit, nobis salutifer est. Hoc statim v. 25. aliis verbis repetitur."

25. ὅθεν—Θεός. This is, in some measure, exegetical of the preceding verse. On σώζειν εἰς τὸ πάντεσε Commentators differ in opinion. Some include temporal salvation; which may be admitted, but it was probably not here in the mind of the Apostle. Πάντεσε is explained by some antients and many eminent moderns as synonymous with εἰς τὸ διπρεκές, especially on account of the πάντως following. And so Chrys. and Theophyl. explain: "both in this world, and in the next." Others, as Braun and Elsner, contend that it must mean omnino, prorsus, i.e. perfectim, to the uttermost. And this yields a sense far more extensive and worthy of the Apostile; especially since (as Braun has suggested) there is an opposition between the Levitical priesthood and Christ. Perhaps, however, the above interpretations may be united.

The προσεχεμένομ is to be understood like the ἐγείρομεν at ver. 19. And the ἐντυγχάνειν expresses the whole of the mediatorial office expressed in the ἔγγυος at ver. 22. On the expression ἐντυγχάνειν τινι it is observed by Morus ap. Rosenm.: "dicitur de eo qui præsens, absens, ullæ de caussa cum altero agit et tractat aliquid; et quot de caussis, quot item modis cum altero agit, tot significationibus variatur vis hujus verbi, adeoque de deprecante, commendante, se alterius caussæ interponente, accusante, defendente, pacisce nente dicitur."

26 τοιαύτως γὰρ—γενόμενος, "Such an one as high
priest it was suitable and fitting should be given to us." On the ἐπητευ see Ernesti. "Osios, pious, holy, ἅκακος, blameless of all evil. And from the general use of the word, there may be an allusion (as Theophyl. thinks) to his being devoid of guilt and malice (as 1 Pet. 2, 22.), ἀμαντὸς, unstained with vice. And so of Christ it is said, "He did no sin." Of this term Classical examples are adduced by Wets. Κεχωρισμένος ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν, i.e. not only far removed from any resemblance to sinners, but from any society with them. So Braun, Carpz., and Camer. Ψηλότερος τῶν υἱῶν γενόμενος. In the interpretation of this phrase some moderns, especially the recent Commentators, run into most wild speculations, which I shall not detail. On the other hand, Braun, by seeking in every one of these epithets a correspondence to the case of the Jewish high priests, entangles himself in interminable discussions. It seems better to imitate the prudence of the antients, who recognise no more in the words than a phrase denoting exalted dignity and majesty at the right hand of God. (Compare Col. 8, 2. and Eph. 4, 10.) And so the most judicious of the modern Commentators. With respect to the comparison which Braun has drawn between those qualities of the great high priest and those which were required in the Jewish high priests, though I cannot but think the Apostle had a general allusion thereto, yet not (I conceive) to the extent which that learned and ingenious, but too fanciful, writer supposes. It is manifest that all this is spoken of the human nature of our Lord.

27. ἄν κεῖ—λαοῦ. On the force of καθ' ἡμέραν the Commentators are much at issue. Lachmacher takes it of the day of expiation καθ' ἐξοχήν, with a subaudition of τεσσαμένων. But this is too arbitrary an ellipsis to deserve notice. Others (as Rosenm.) interpret it sæpemunero, quandocunque res postulat.

* This, Ernesti observes, denotes both the holiness of his nature and his actual holiness as a man, in that he did no sin.
But this is unauthorized, and merely a device to avoid the difficulty. The phrase can only mean every day (for ἐκάτων must be supplied); as it is taken by the antients and the most eminent moderns. (See Limb., Braun, Wolf, Carpzov, and Mich.) It is supposed to have reference to the daily offering enjoined at Levit. 6, 20. (See Braun.) And Dind. observes that from Levit. 4, 3., Theodoret, and Maimonides, we learn that the High Priest every day offered up a sacrifice or ἱερωματικὰ for his own sins and those of the people. And Philo, 505., among the daily victims, reckons that ὦ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀνάγωναρ ὅλως τῶν ἱερεῖς, καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔθους. It is here observed by Rosenm. : "Facit ad nostram tranquillitatem, quod Pontifex noster non debuit pro se sacrificium offerrre; nam ex eo discimus, eum omnia nostri causâ et commodo nostro fecisse atque tulisse."

27. τοῦτο γὰρ ἐποίησεν ἐφάπαξ, ἑαυτὸν ἀνενεγκασὶν, "For this (latter) he did once for all, when he offered himself up to death (as a sacrifice for the expiation of human sin), and therefore he had no occasion to repeat it (and as to the former, he needed it not, being free from all sin)." Such a clause must be supplied to complete the sense. That the τοῦτο γὰρ, &c. must be referred to what immediately precedes, is so plain that none but those who wish to deceive themselves can come to any other conclusion. The versions of the Socinians here, and throughout the Epistle, are ably confuted by Braun. With respect to the ἐφάπαξ, once for all (as Rom. 6, 10.), it is opposed to the καθ' ἡμέραν. Ἀναφέρειν and προσφέρειν are sacrificial terms.

28. ὁ νόμος γὰρ—τετελεσμένων. Here is subjoined the reason for the difference said to exist between the Levitical Priests and Christ, our High Priest. The sense is: "For the law maketh men High Priests, who (themselves) have weakness (i.e. frailty) and consequently sin (and therefore can, per se, offer no expiation); but the promise of oath (i.e. the sworn promise) which was subsequent to the law (appoints)
the Son, who is supremely perfected, and exalted for evermore.” The λόγος τῆς ὁρκομοσίας is illustrated by Ps. 110. The μετὰ τοῦ νόμου, “after the promulgation of the law,” is supposed to refer to the time of David. See also Dindorf. On the sense of τετελ. Commentators are not agreed. Carpz. and Rosenm. think there is a reference to the ἱερεῖον τελειωσεως, the victim of perfection and consecration mentioned by Philo, 676 Λ. Schleus. takes it to mean “raised to exaltation at the right hand of God.” I prefer the sense assigned by Braun and Dind., consummate, perfect, and who can therefore, by his own merits, perfectly expiate. However, the interpretation of Carpzov. may be conjoined. Ernesti explains it, “immortal and exalted to the right hand of God.” It is, however, not improbable that the term comprehends nearly all these and other senses assigned, as including a constellation of all the excellences that can be conceived, for the purpose above mentioned.

Theophyl. well points out the force of the antitheses thus: Ἐκεῖ νόμος, ἐνταῦθα λόγος ὁρκομοσίας, τοιτέστι, βεβαιότατος, ἀληθεότατος· ἐκεῖ ἀνθρώπωι δύοις πάντως· ἐνταῦθα υἱὸς, δεσπότης δηλαδή· ἐκεῖ ἀσθενεὶς, τοιτέστι, προσπαθείσες, ἀμαρτίαν ἔχοντες, θανάτῳ ὑπὸ κείμενοι· ἐνταῦθα εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τετελειωμένος, τοιτέστιν, αἴδιος, δυνατός, οὐ νῦν μόνον ἀναμάρτητος, ἀλλ' ἀεί.

CHAP. VIII.

This Chapter commences with two propositions: 1st, Christ is also High Priest in heaven. For in heaven is the true sanctuary; whereas the sanctuary on earth contains merely an adumbration of the celestial sanctuary; in heaven is the true tabernacle of God; whereas, in the temple and tabernacle on earth was only a shadow of the celestial tabernacle. 2dly, Since Christ is High Priest also in heaven, he must have some victim to offer up to God, and this victim is better than the Levitical ones. (Ernesti.)
It is now shown that Christ may be called High Priest, because he has really performed all the offices of a High Priest, and has discharged much more exalted sacerdotal offices, inasmuch as his own priesthood is far more excellent, and of infinitely greater dignity than Aaron's. For Christ is a Priest in heaven, not on earth. (Dind.)

1. κεφάλαιον δε, &c. On the sense of κεφάλαιον Commentators are not agreed. Most of the early ones render: "summa, vel elenchus est." Most of the later ones, "caput rei est." Either signification is supported by authority (see Wetstein's examples); but the latter seems the more agreeable to what follows: for (as Dind. observes) there is no recapitulation there to be found. It is, moreover, supported by the antients. So Theophyl. (from Chrys.): κεφάλαιον δε το μεγιστον εστι. And then he states the sense thus: Κεφάλαιον δε επι τοις λεγομενοις, τουτεστιν, ίνα εξεω το μεγιστον και συνεκικατερον, Θεων εχωμεν αρχιερεα. In some measure, however, the two significations merge into each other, and the former may relate to what precedes; the latter to what follows.

On τω θρόνῳ της μεγαλωσώνις I have before treated.

2. των ἁγίων—ἀνθρωπος, "A minister of the sanctuary which God made (i.e. in heaven), and not man." On λειτουργος, which is rendered, by Ernesti, antistes sacrorum publicus, see the note on Rom. 13, 6. 15, 16. Phil. 2, 25. By the ἁγία is meant the sanctum sanctorum; and, considering that the noun closely united with it (namely σκηνης) has affixed to it the epithet ἀληθινης (like ἁρτος ἀληθινος in Joh. 6, 32.), true and worthy of the name, it seems that that epithet may also be mentally extended to ἁγια, and both ἁγια and σκηνης be so called, as being heavenly, and therefore truly such, in opposition to the earthly ones, which were only shadows of the heavenly. ἔπηξεν, pitched, i.e. made. The term is accommodated to the opposite, namely, the earthly tabernacle. On the nature of Christ's Priesthood see c. 7. On the subject of the accommodation of the sentiment
to Jewish opinions, the recent Commentators run into very wild speculations, and seem to have yet to learn εν τῇ σοφίᾳ σωφρονεῖν.

3. τὰς γὰρ—προσενέγκε. Dind. thinks this is an answer to the objection, that Christ had never in his life discharged the sacerdotal office. It is observed by Rosenm., that he here shows why he said λειτουργός; namely, because such is every High Priest. It is therefore necessary that Christ, whom the Psalm calls a Priest, and one, indeed, far more excellent than the Mosaic ones, should have somewhat to offer. What that this he tells us at 9, 2.; namely himself, by whom we attain remission of sins, and eternal salvation.

4, 5. εἰ μὲν γὰρ—ἐπορευάσθων. The Apostle here evolves the notion of High Priest and λειτουργός ἐπορεύασθος, brought forward at v. 3. At ver. 4. one of these, namely the ἐπορεύ., is explained ab indirecto. After the words εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἤν must be supplied ἰπείνος, which is to be taken for ἀρχιερ. (Carpzov.) The force of the argument, which is deduced ex absurdo, is this: "If I were to say that Christ is a Priest on earth, I should not call him a Priest at all; since such there are on earth to offer sacrifices; but these are nothing compared to the celestial Pontiff; since their offices are but a faint adumbration of his true priesthood in Heaven. (Dind.) "Οὕτως τῶν ἱερέων, "since there are already priests there." Ὁτίως ὑποδέχματι καὶ σκία λατρείους, "who (however) perform the ministry," &c. In ὑποδέχματι and σκία the latter is exegetical of the former, and properly signifies a faint sketch, or outline, traced for a painter, or a model for an architect, who fills up the body or ὑπόστασις of the figure, and complete the work. The propriety and force of the term is obvious. But it is strange the Commentators should not have seen that these Datives are put for the Accusative with εἰς. Τῶν ἐπορευάσθων, scil. μεσαίων, i.e. heaven itself, as Eph. 1, 20. Καθὼς κεχορμάτισται—δρέα. The sense is: "As Moses, when about to set up the tabernacle,
was directed by God. See that thou make it after the model shown to thee in the mount.” On χρηματι-ζεσθαι, to be Divinely directed, I have before treated. The phraseology here is well illustrated from the Rabbins, and Philo, by Braun and Carpzov. The general sense is thus laid down by Rosenm.: “Omnia, quae in templo tanquam in umbra representerantur, ea in ccelo sunt revera. In illo tabernaculo sanctum sanctorum representat thronum Dei; sed ccelum revera sedes Dei est,” &c.

6. οὐδὲ—νευρομοδετηται. The οὐδὲ, Grot. observes, is not indicative of time, but opposition, i.e. “according as things now are.” So Theophyl.: οὐδὲ μὴ ἂν ἔτη γῆς, ἀλλὰ τῶν οὐρανῶν ἔχων, &c. Διαφορο-τέρας τέτευγε λειτουργίας, “he hath obtained, and possesses, a more excellent ministry.” At διαφ. must be understood τοσοῦτον, to correspond to the ὅτι just after. The κρεῖττονος διαθήκης μεσίτης is the same with the ἔγγυος κρ. διαθ. at 7, 22., where see the note. The Attic term was μεσιέγγυος, which Hesych. explains μεσίτης. On these terms, and the nature of the superiority of the New Covenant see Braun and Carpzov. “Htis νευρομοδετηται, literally, legislated, as having been established and founded on better promises. Rosenm. observes that νευρομ. was used rather than τίθηται, to show that this was at once a covenant and a law. Compare 7, 11. In ἔτε κρεῖττος επαγ-γελιας the ἔτε denotes condition; and, indeed, this preposition is often used in speaking of contracts. The sense therefore will be: sub promissis praestan-tioribus, “so as to contain better promises.”

7. εἰ γὰρ—τότος. The argument at 7, 22. is here pursued, and, from the introduction of a New Covenant, it is inferred that the former was insufficient: a thing which God himself had foreseen, and therefore spoke of that new covenant to the first Israelites. (Dind.) “Αμετωτος, irreproachable, perfect, i.e. able to accomplish all the purposes of such a διαθ., and to make men ἄμετωτοι, to reform, save, and bless them. See Braun, Limb., and Carpzov. With respect to the words ὅπι τὸν δευτέρας ἐγιτεύτω τότος, it is
Strange the Commentators should not have seen that two sentences are blended into one, i.e. "a second could not have been sought for," and, "there would have been no place for a second." It is well observed, by Heinr., that \( \zeta \eta \tau e i w \tau o w \) is the Latin circumspicere.

On the imperfection of the Law see Whitby.

8—12. \( \mu e m f o m e n o s - d i a b h \kappa h n k a m v h n \).

That the old Covenant was not perfect, nor \( \zeta \mu e m p t o v \), is now proved from a passage of Jeremiah. (Dind.) The \( \mu e m f o m e n o s \) is, by most recent Commentators, referred to \( d i a b h \kappa h n \). But, as Heinr. and Dind. rightly observe, that would have required \( a v t \gamma \) to have been expressed. The antients and early moderns, and, of the recent Commentators, Heinr. and Dindorf, maintain that it must be referred to \( a v t o i s \) (of which syntax Raphel and Wets. adduce many examples); and this is required by the words following.

The passage is from Jer. 31, 31—34.; and agrees with the Sept., excepting a few minute discrepancies, supposed to have arisen from citing by memory; but perhaps also attributable to some variation between the Sept. Version then and at the present time. See Surenh. \( \beta i \beta . \) kar. 625., and Mr. Horne's Introd. in loc. "\( \zeta m p h o i e \rho \chi \rho o t a t a \) Present for Future, say the Commentators. But it may be rendered, "are coming." \( K a l, w h e n \) (like the Heb. \( l \)), or more simply, \( a n d \) (then). \( S w n t e l e a w, \) peragam, \( I \) will accomplish, form. So Jer. 34, 15. \( s w n t e l e s a n d \) \( d i a b h \kappa h n \). See Schleus. Lex. "\( E n i, \) super, erga, Heb. \( r k \), with. \( O l e o v, \) people. \( I o v o n \) and \( I r e s h a l \) Dindorf and Heinr. take to denote all the Israelites of the twelve tribes; for Israel did not then exist as a separate kingdom; though it was probably spoken of separately. And so Pierce, and most of the later moderns. Yet see Braun and Mackn. Upon the general sense of the passage see Pierce, Mich., and Rosenm.

Karà, like unto, to. "\( E n \) \( h h e oq, \) "at the time." \( E n - a v t o i s, \) literally, "in the day of my taking them by the hand (in order) to lead them from." The expression \( e t l \). \( c e f o s \) is a figure derived from the simplicity of antient phraseology. At \( \iota \gamma \gamma a g e i n \) must be understood \( e i s \) \( t o \) or \( \epsilon n e k a \). "\( O t i \) \( o v \) \( e n m e i v a n \) \( e n, \) &c. The \( o t i \) Mackn. renders \( w h e n \). But the real sense is that of the common version, because: for (as Dindorf observes) there now follows the reason why a new covenant was to be formed, namely, because the old one was not observed. \( E m m e n e i n \) \( e n \) denotes "to continue in, and constantly and habitually observe and do any thing." It is often used of covenants. The full sense is: "they did not continue in the performance of the precepts enjoined in the covenant, and covenanted to be performed." Hence, as Rosenm. observes, \( d i a b h \kappa h n \) sometimes denotes the whole religion. It is then added \( \zeta m p h o i e a v t \gamma \), "I neglected them," as Mackn. renders. Preferable, however, is the common version, "I regarded them not," or Doddridge's, "I disregarded them." And the Commentators might
HEBREWS, CHAP. VIII.

have compared 1 Sam. 2, 30., "them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed," where the Sept. has ἄρμασθέντας. There is here an apparent discrepancy between the ἄρμασθεναι of St. Paul and the Sept., and the ἄρμα of the Heb., rendered in our English version (conformably to good authorities), "I was a husband to them." But that sense would be very harsh; and the more profound researches of the great Orientalists of the last two centuries (who, by uniting a study of the Syriac and Arabic, and the other sister dialects, with that of the Hebrew, have thrown so much light on very many obscure passages) here come to our aid, and inform us that ἄρμα, from the use of the Arabic, may mean fastidire, aversari. And they add, that such is the interpretation adopted by the greatest Jewish Expositors, who, besides a knowledge of Hebrew, were perfectly versed in the Arabic. See the notes of Micha. and Dind. Thus all is plain, and the above passage of 1 Sam. much confirms the interpretation.

10. οὖν αὐτῷ ἐν διαθήκῃ. The οὖν, "but," is by Heinr. rendered sed; by Carpzov and Rosenm., scilicet; which is preferable: but no great stress is to be laid on the particle. Διδόως (as Ernesti observes) is, after the Hebrew, put for the Indicative διδάσκω. But the Sept. have here expressed a Hebraism which is not found in our present text, namely ἀπὸ for ἔρχεται. The εἰπιγέφασαι is very significant: q. d. "I will cause that they shall understand and keep in mind my precepts." A metaphor of which Carpzov cites an example from Philo 17 δ. ἄνθρωποι γραφάμενοι τὰς έσυντάς ψυχαῖς. And Dind. one from Joseph. c. Ap. 2, 18., where he says that the Jews have Moses's νόμος ἐγκεκαιραμένοις ταῖς ψυχαῖς. I add Aeschyl. Choeph. 447. ταύτα ἀκοῦων ἐν φρεσκγράφου. See Rosenm. The words ἐσομαι αὐτῶι—λαῖν are rightly considered by Carpzov as a formula solennis, which might be added in forming any Divine covenant, and which comprehends all the effects of Divine grace. The words denote protection and benefits on the one hand, and obedience and worship on the other.

11. καὶ οὐ μὴ διδάξωσιν—αὐτοῦ. The οὐ μὴ διδαξεῖ is taken by the best Commentators in the sense, "they will have no need to teach." Some MSS. read (from the Heb.) διδάξουσιν, "they will not teach." The sense is (as Doddr. observes): "they will not teach, because there will be no need for it." For τὸν παλὶ—


HEBREWS, CHAP. VIII.

σιών Griesb. edits, from several MSS., τοῦ τελειόχος.
And so the Sept. And certainly this is more agreeable
to the Scriptural style. Γνώσε τοῦ Κόσμου is explained
by Dind., "embrace the worship of the true God,
as contained in the religion of Moses." But it seems
rather to refer to what is enjoined on the Israelites,
Deut. 6, 7., to converse on the truths of their reli-
gion in the course of their "walking by the way;"
doubtless for the purpose of instructing the ignorant.
Now for this, it is predicted, there will be, compara-
tively, no need under the new and better covenant.
By the πάντες ἀπὸ μικρῶν are denoted all, of every age.
A proverbial phrase, signifying all, without exception.

12. ἡμεῖς ἐξόμαι—ἐκίνησα. In these words, (Dind.
oberves) the other promise, "I will be their God;"
is explained; q. d. "I will be merciful to their of-
sences, and I will no longer remember the sins of
this people." ἡμεῖς, mild, clement, easy to be en-
treated, ready to forgive. Ταῖς ἁδικίαις, i.e. to the
persons guilty of, &c. The terms ἀμαρτ. and ἄνομ.
are nearly synonymous. It is observed by Ernesti,
that the latter signifies transgression against the law,
and the former, any transgression. See Ps. 32, 1.
Not to remember sins is a refined way of expressing
forgiveness of them.

13. ἐν τῷ λέγειν—ἀφανισμοῦ. From this prophecy
the Apostle proceeds to prove the abolition of the
old Covenant, and that by a popular argument and
illustration. (Dind.) The words may be rendered
thus: "By making mention of a new Covenant, he
represents the former as antiquated. Now what is
antiquated and grown old, weak, and useless, is near
to its end, and ready to be done away." Such is the
general sense. With respect to the phraseology,
πρῶτην is for προτέραν; so also τελειομοῦθαι (as Ern.
remarks) is properly applicable to things; and γν.
ράσειν, to persons: but the terms are often inter-
changed in figurative diction. On the exact nature
of the metaphor in ἀφανισμοῦ the Commentators
differ (see Kypke, Braun, and Carpz.), and come to
no certain determination. One thing is clear, that the expression obscurely alludes to that destruction of the Temple and the Jewish worship which took place about ten years after. On the nature of the various changes of the old Covenant see the learned annotations of Braun.

CHAP. IX.

After the foregoing comparison between the sacerdotal office of Aaron and Christ, it will now, according to the primary purpose of the Epistle (which see in the Argument) be shown that all that splendour and magnificence of the Jewish λειτουργία, which so dazzled, nay blinded the eyes of the Jews, and which therefore they were so unwilling to lay aside, is, in the new religion, far more august. From different parts of Exod. 25—27. Paul shows that the whole Jewish worship was indeed splendid, but only respected what is external, and was to be repeated again and again. By the Divine counsel, then, it was only to last for a time, till the perfect one was to be introduced; which was done by Jesus Christ. (Jaspis.)

Ver. 1. εἰς—κοσμικῶν. It is observed by Doddrt., that our Translators strangely supply the word covenant instead of tabernacle, whereas most copies read σκύνη, tabernacle, and that undoubtedly suits the connection best. But, with his good leave, our Translators are right, and he is wrong. They did well in supplying covenant, which the context requires: and they justly considered σκύνη as having no place; for it is not found in many antient MSS., nearly all the Versions, and many Fathers and Greek Commentators: and such has been the opinion of almost every Critic for the last two centuries. I suspect that Doddrt. was misled by Whitby and Wolf, who here warmly defend the σκύνη, but whose judgment, in Critical matters, was but moderate. The
best Interpreters, from Chrys. to Dindorf, unite in supplying διαθήκη from the preceding. See Chrys. and Phot. ap. Cæcumen.

1. δικαίωματα λατρείας, the ritual precepts and constitutions pertaining to the public worship of God; whatever God ἐδικαίωσεν, was pleased to appoint. So Theophyl.: θεσμοὶ καὶ νομοθεσίαι. Some, as Grot., Drus., Camer., Hamm., and Carpz., take λατρείας for an accusative plural. But this is not so agreeable to the context. The antient and the best recent Commentators are agreed that λατρ. is the genitive singular, i. e. "the several ordinances of worship." Αγιον κοσμικὰ, worldly sanctuary, as opposed to the celestial one, or heaven, which is the seat of God. Other explanations of κοσμ. are to be found in the Classical writers; but this seems the most natural. The Apostle (Carpz. observes.) here adverts to that first tabernacle of Moses which Philo 665. calls the ἱερὸν φορητὸν (Sept. σκήνη τοῦ μαρτυρίου), afterwards preserved in the treasury of the temple.

2. σκηνὴ γὰς—ἄγια. These words have more perplexed the Commentators than they will confess; and have been most strangely rendered by some Translators. (See the E. V.) The antient and best moderns, however, are agreed that πραῶτη has reference to place, not time. See Dindorf, and also Rosenm., who remarks that the σκήνη was the name often given to the whole tabernacle or tent, of which there were two parts, but which were also themselves rightly termed σκηναῖε, as having each of them their veil or curtain. Therefore (he adds) the σκήνη πρωτη is the πρωτέρα or interior part, to which in the Temple that place corresponds, which Philo calls the πρόανος, ἁύλον. The second, on account of its greater holiness, was termed the Sanctum Sanctorum, to which, in the Temple, that part corresponded which was called the Ῥηβαὶ, literally oracle-place. See Philo 665 c. and 668 c.

2. ἐν ἡ ἡ τε λυχνία, the candlestick. See Ex. 25, 31—69. 33, 17—24. and the note of Carpz. Τράπεζα—
\textit{diptov}. This is rendered by the best Interpreters, the table, and the twelve loaves exposed upon it; \textit{διπλεσις των διπτων} being (they say) for \textit{οι δωδεκαετερες διπτερες}. See Exod. 25, 30. Or, as Braun thinks, there is an hyppallage for \textit{διπτως της διπλεσιμα}; as Matt. 12, 11. They are so called (Rosem. observes), as being always in sight of the Priests. Yet it is more natural to suppose them so called, as being placed before the Lord. And so (I find) Braun, whom see.

3. \textit{μετα—ἀγια ἄγιων}, “After or beyond the second veil was the Holy of Holies.” The Commentators observe that the name \textit{καταπέτασμα} signified properly the veil spread opposite the Sanctum Sanctorum; and \textit{κάλυμα}, that turned towards the temple. See more in Carpz., Dind., and especially Braun. Such matters of antiquarian research I must decline; and indeed they seem more fitted to treatises on Jewish Antiquities. The reader is referred throughout this passage to Mr. Horne’s Introduc tion, and also to the authorities adduced by him.

4. \textit{Χρυσων ἐχουσα θυμιατήριον}. The \textit{θυμιατ}. some render, “the altar of incense.” It is, however, objected by others, that that cannot here be meant; since, as we find from Ex. 30, 1., Philo, Joseph, and the Rabbins, it stood in the outer tabernacle. They therefore understand, the golden censer (i. e. \textit{incenser}), which, they say, was used by the High Priest every year, on the day of expiation. And they refer to Levit. 16, 12. So also Deyling Obss. P. 2. p. 578., Alting, Ern. in loc., and Fisher. But this interpretation is by Rosenm. thought harsh: and he, in common with some others, as Mich., Heinr., and Dind., conjectures that the true reading is \textit{θυμιατήριον}. The reader will do well to consult the copious annotation of Dind., who, however, acknowledges that this is a turbidus locus, quem non facile quis ad liquidi mum perducat. And indeed the obscurity of the passage, together with our imperfect information on the subject, may prevent it from ever being tho-
HEBREWS, CHAP. IX. 481

roughly understood; but ignorance is surely to be preferred to the fancied light of conjecture.

4. περικεκαλυμμένην πάντοθεν χρυσίω. This corre-

sponds to what we find in Philo 668 c. ἐνδοθεν καὶ

ἐξωθεν κεκρυσαμένη πολυτελῶς, “richly gilded, inside

and outside.” See also 1050. And so Joseph. Ant.

3, 6, 5. χρυσός δὲ τὰ τε ἔντος καὶ τὰ ἐξωθεν περιελήπτο

πᾶσα, ὡς ἀποκέκρυφα τὴν εὐλωσίν. See Braun and

Carpz. It is evident that it was covered with thin
gold plates: a very antient custom, and of which
vestiges are found in the temples of Mexico, Peru,

and elsewhere in America.

Ἐν ἰ, i.e. not σκῆρ, as most Commentators sup-

ply, but κιβωτῷ. And so some antients and most

recent Commentators. And this seems most suit-

table to the context. Difficulties, however, are by

some raised, and by others solved; on which, see

Dind. On στάμνος see Schleus. Lex. and Exod. 16,

32. Καὶ ὁ βάθος Ἀαρών—διαθήκης. This is not at

variance with 1 Kings 8, 9. and 2 Chron. 5, 16.

where the tables of the above are said to have been

there. In the time of Moses (it seems) all three

were there; but at the time of Solomon, only the

tables. Buxtorf, indeed, Hist. Arc. 7, 72. adduces

Jewish authorities which may induce us to suppose

that there were capsules or representations about the

ark, for the convenience of keeping some of the sacred

ornaments; and it is thought by some that the pot and

the rod were placed in these ledges of the ark; and

that when the ark was transported from place to

place, they were removed. This is not improba-

ble; though all is mere conjecture.

On the rest of the verse see Num. 17, 13. and

Exod. 25, 16. 40, 20. and Braun, Dind., and Mackn.

5. ῥεράμω—ἐλαστήριον, “the cherubims glorious

and resplendent with burnished gold.” (See Exod.

25, 22. and Levit. 16, 2.) So Rosenm. explains.

But considering what we are told in Ps. 80, 1. of the

glory of the Lord dwelling between the cherubims,
it cannot but be supposed there is a reference thereto; especially as the cherubims were symbols of the Divine presence. See Whitby, and compare his references. On the persuasion among all nations of some particular place being selected by the Deity for the manifestation of his presence by a visible glory, see Mackn. and Parkh. Hebr. Lex. v. ἄρη, and a plate in loco, illustrative of the cherubims. Compare also Ez. 1, 5—10. 10, 14. 41, 18 and 19. Now these signified the supreme governance of God over all created things, and his tutelary presence. See Ex. 25, 22. &c.

5. ἱλαστήριον, cover, or lid, from ἄρη, whence our verb to cover. Now this consisted of a sheet of pure gold, which covered the ark of the covenant, and was so called, because, on the solemn annual day of expiation, it served to receive the blood of the bullock sprinkled by the Hight Priest. See Rom. 3, 25. and the note.

5. πεζ lόν. Dind. supplies δικαιωμάτων λατρείας, mentioned at ver. 1. But perhaps we may understand both the sacred things above enumerated, and the services connected with them, or otherwise enjoined by the Levitical Law. On the ark, tables of the covenant, and cherubims, see Braun in loc. and in his Select Sacr. p. 2. Κατὰ μέρος, “in every part, and according to all their allusions and symbols. It is observed by Theophyl. Ἐμφαίνει ἐνταῦθα, ὅτι εἰ ταῦτα ἡ μόνα τὰ ὅραμαν, ἀλλ' αἰνίγματά τινα ἢ, ἀ τὸ θεοφράτην καὶ ἔξηγεῖσθαι μακροτέρῳ δεῖται χρόνου.

6. τούτων ὑε ὁντο κατασκευασμένων, “Quum ita se habeat tentorio. exterioris et interioris structura.” Αἰὸν τεῦν, scil. χρόνου, perpetually, at all the regular times of sacrifice, or daily, morning and evening. The πράτην εἰκόνισι is to be taken as supra, ver. 2. Ἐπιστελεύτετες is, as some say, for ποιούστες. But it is a stronger term, and adapted to the λατρείας, which signifies, as at ver. 1., divine worship.

7. εἰς δὲ—χωρίς αἰματος. By the δεῦτερα, or εἰσ-
τέρας, is meant the *adytum. *Ἀπαξ τοῦ ἐναυτοῦ, "once in the year,* הָלָשֶׁב, the 10th of Tisri. See Ex. 30, 10. Levi. 16, 34. Προσφ. is a sacrificial term, which has been before treated on. Now these offerings were made first for himself and his own ἀγνοήματα (as we are told) with the calf's blood; and then, for those of the people, with the goat's. By the ἀγνοήματα are meant properly the sins of ignorance, or those proceeding from human inadvertence and infirmity, and not from deliberation. And so some Commentators here explain, who include both offences against the moral, and against the ceremonial law. But the best modern Interpreters are agreed that the word is here used by euphemism (with reference perhaps to the term which would be used by the High Priest in his prayer on the occasion), for sins in general, i.e. all but those of presumption, or of a deep dye, and such as the law punished, or with respect to which it, at least, allowed no expiation, or sacrifice, to avail; the sins, negligences, and ignorances, of our Liturgy includes both. See Grot., Wolf, Munthe, Loesn., and others, who testify that this sense of the term, and of its cognate ones ἀγνολα and others, is found not only

* By this, some say, we are not to understand, only once in the year, but, in one day only. For on that day, the Rabbins tell us, he entered and departed four times, to bring in singly the batillers, the incense, the blood of the calf, and of the goat. To this, however, Ernesti opposes the authority of Levi. 16, 2 and 12., by which it appears *that he went twice. And a passage of Philo, 1035. is adduced, where it seems he asserted that he only went in once on that day. But that has been proved not to have come from Philo. After all, the whole is involved in uncertainty; and possibly the custom varied at different times. Yet we can hardly suppose that the High Priest could carry with him at once all that was necessary for the solemnity of the day.

As to his going alone, on that point all are agreed. See Cunæus. It may be observed, that the Heathens carried this custom still further; sometimes not allowing even the Priest to enter the adytum except with his head shrouded. So Pausan. ἐν δὲ τῷ ἔκτῳ ὁ Σωσίπαλος ἦσε τιμᾶς, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ ἔσωσεν ὅτι ἔστιν πλὴν τῆς θεοῦ, ὡσπερ τὸν θεόν, ἐπὶ τῆν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἐφειλκυσθείς ὅφει λευκον.
in the Sept. Version, but the Classical writers.* See also the excellent notes of Whitby, Hamm., Le Clerc, and Slade.

8. τούτο δηλοῦντος—στάσιν. Recitatis cultus Leviticici ceremoniis Apostolus docet, quid eo significatum fuerit, et quo modo. Constat enim omnia hæc symbolice aliud quid innuisse. (Dind.) The sense is: "The Holy Spirit (by) thus signifying to us that the way to the Holy of Holies was, while the tabernacle had a standing, not yet laid open." Δηλοῦντος, signifying, declaring. And so Philo frequently, as cited by the Philologists. Τοῦ πνεύματος ἁγίου, namely, by Moses. Μήτω πεφανερωσθαί, "not distinctly revealed. Τὴν τῶν ἁγίων ὄνων. By the way being revealed is meant the true and efficacious approach to God, and the mode of attaining the real ἁγία ἁγίων, namely, heaven itself. The τῶν ἁγίων, Theophyl., Grot., and other Commentators observe, is for εἰς τὰ ἁγία. But of this they adduce no example. The following therefore may be acceptable. Matt. 10, 5. εἰς οὖν ἐθνῶν μὲ ἀπελθῆτε. By the ἣ πράτη σκήνη is meant the first tabernacle in which the Levitical worship was performed. Ἐκδοσις στάσιν. An elegant expression, signifying sometimes no more than standing, of which the Philologists adduce several examples; but here (as Dind. rightly observes,) it has the sense of vigere, valere, permanere. And so Theophyl. explains: ἓσω οὐ κρατεῖ ὁ νόμος, καὶ αἱ κατ' αὐτὸ λατρείαι τελοῦνται.

9. ήτις (i. e. σκήνη πρώτη) παραβολὴ (ἐστιν) εἰς τὸν καυρόν τὸν ἐνεστικότα. The parabolē is well explained by Chrys. and Theophyl. τύπος και σκιαγραφία. By Ἡσυχ. πραγμάτων ὁμολογία. It is opposed to the τελειώσις of the New Testament. See Cæcumen, Philo calls it ἀλληγορία. See Carpz. and Dind. The καυρόν ἐνεστικότα Rosenm. and Dind. explain as a

* Of this I have noted numerous examples in my reading, of which I will here adduce a single passage from Thucyd. 6, 89. ἀλλὰ περὶ ὁμολογουμένης ἁγνοίας οὐδὲν ἂν καυρὸν λέγοιτο.
participle preterite for the present, denoting the time when the Epistle was writing. For the temple worship continued till the destruction of the temple by Titus, when the signs ceasing, the thing signified must succeed to their place.

9. καθ’ ὑπὶ δῶρα—λατρείας, “up to which time,” &c.; (καὶ ῥῶν being understood). Μή δυνάμεναι τελειώσα τὸν λατρείας, “but which cannot procure the expiation or remission of sins to the worshipper.” So 7, 19. οὐδὲν ἐτελείωσεν ὁ νόμος, and 10, 1. where is read in some MSS., by a gloss, καθάρισαι, and ver. 14. where OEcumen. explains ἀπῆλαξε τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν. By τὸν λατρείας is meant, not the Priest, but the person in whose name the sin offering was made. The κατὰ συνείδησιν is explained by Theophyl. κατὰ τὸν ἑαυτὸν ἀνθρώπων. By Rosenm., the mind and conscience, i.e. (he adds) so that no suspicion should rest on the mind that any sin would be unexpiated. “Now the Hebrews (continues he) well understood that the labes animi could not be expiated by the Levitical ceremonies; and that God does not delight in gifts and offerings, but in a pure mind. See Philo. 159 κ.” This, however, is too fanciful; and is ascribing to the many the sentiments of the enlightened few. There is far more solidity in the exposition of Braun and Carpz., which see.

10. μόνον—ἐπικείμενα. Now follows the reason why he had denied the efficacy of oblations and sacrifices to procure reformation or expiation; namely, because they consist only in externals. (Dind.) The sense is: “and which are so constituted as to endure, and consist, only until the time of reformation, as being placed only in meats,” &c. The ἐπικείμενα is referred to δῶρα: and as δῶρα καὶ θυσίαι preceded, Heirn. thinks it an anacoluthon. But in such a case the neuter is purposely adopted; πράγματα being understood; so that the ἐπικείμενα is a nominativus pendens.” Ἐπικείσθαι, Dind. observes, is used of laws; and signifies valere.” Or rather, to be laid upon, enjoined, and made binding.
And so it is used sometimes by Thucyd. The ἐξ is rendered by Schlit. and Rosenm. præter. But Braun and Dind. rightly explain it in, ἐν. So the Syr. 2. See Hardy, supra. With the βραϊματι and πῦματι the Commentators are somewhat perplexed. They are commonly explained by the meats and drinks forbidden to the Nazarœi. But to this it is objected by Mich., that the passage does not treat of meats by which any one is polluted, but by which he is sanctified. Thus he, in conjunction with Rosenm., refers the words to the eating of meats which were holy, and a partaking of which was supposed to have a sanctifying influence. See Hos. 8, 15. and Hebr. 13, 9—11. Thus the βρωμ. will denote the shew-bread and other oblation food, permitted to the priest, but forbidden to the people; and the πῦματα, the libations of wine, &c. to be poured out on the altar; which formed a part of the sacerdotal office. See Braun in loc.

Δικαιωμασιος σαρκος. These are explained by Dind., from Carpz. and others, the laws and precepts which pertained to the body and external things (as of the distinction of meats and drinks, of ablutions, of certain days), and which therefore could not constitute innocence, and integrity of mind and conscience; though (as Rosenm. adds) they liberated the person from punishment, and admitted him to the society of other men.

The καιρὸς διαφθάσεως is explained by the best Commentators, “the period which should introduce a reformation of religion by the change of external and corporeal into internal and mental worship.” I cannot but suspect that the expression was used with allusion to a common mode of speaking among the Jews respecting the period of the advent of the Messiah, at which they expected these blessings, of moral and religious reformation, as well as political deliverance, and temporal felicity. On which see Whitby.

11, 12. Χριστὸς δὲ—ἀγαθῶν. Jam his tanquam in protasi præmissis sequitur in hac apodosi palmarium.
argumentum, quâ Christum meliorem cultum, splendidiora et efficaciora sacra induxisse evicit. (Dind.) It is now shown that by Christ, the author of a more perfect religion, are produced all those effects which by the high priests of the New Testament, and by the Levitical worship, could not be brought about; that by him was laid open the way to true and spiritual reformation, peace, and eternal felicity.

Μελλόντων ἁγαθῶν, i.e. (as the best Commentators are agreed) spiritual, celestial, and eternal blessings, such as we expect to enjoy perfectly in a future state only, though commenced in this. Besides, as Braun observes, they were future as long as Christ was future, and as long as the Tabernacle and its worship stood. The nature of them is well stated by Carpz. and Braun, whom see. With ver. 12—15. the Commentators might have compared 2 Cor. 4, 18., where see the note.

11. διὰ τῆς μεγίστης καὶ τελειότερας σκηνῆς. On the sense of σκηνῆς the Commentators are not agreed. Many early moderns, as Cajet. and Menoch., and of the recent ones Braun, take it to mean the church of the New Testament, i. e. the whole earth. (See Braun.) The antients, and many moderns, as Pisc., Beza, Junius, Zeg., Capell., Grot, Hamm., and Pierce explain it, the body, or human nature of Christ; which they support from the verse following, "by his own blood." And indeed that was a name often given to the body; as Joh. 2, 21., where Christ's body is called a temple. Grot. observes, that the Apostle, intending to say that Christ had entered into the highest heaven, by sufferings and death, in order that he might pursue the commenced comparison with the priest of the law, chose to say, that he entered through his body and through his blood: for the body may, by metonymy, be put for the pains of the body; and blood for death is frequent." Yet this interpretation is somewhat harsh; and many objections are made to it by Carpz. The more recent Commentators, from Wets. downwards,
are of opinion that the Apostle continues the similitude commenced; and they take the σκήνην to mean cœulum ærium et aetherum. Thus the cœulum aspectabile, they say, was sometimes called by the Jews the tent of God: and they refer to 8, 2. & 4, 14. They then assign the following sense: "As the high priest of the Old Testament passed through the first tabernacle, and went to the adytum, so did Christ, after death and resurrection, pass through the air to the highest heaven, and sit at the right hand of God." I confess I am at a loss to say which of these two interpretations I prefer. It may be prudent, with Grot., to unite both, "Notandum (says he), sepe eandem rem V. Testamenti ad plures significatūs referri; ut Pentorium externūs ad significandum cœulum astriferam ejusque effectūs; ad significandum totum cultum legalem; ad significandum corpus Christi, propter diversa Tentorii illius accidentia, qua commodè et huc et illuc referri poterant."

The expression χειροτοίητος, denotes (as Carpz. explains) works made by human hands, in opposition as well to those which seem to exist sud sponte, as to those which are celestial and divine: both of which senses are illustrated by Elsner., to whose examples I add an especially apposite one from Thucyd. 2, 27. ἐγένετο φλοίς τοσίωτερ, ὅσην οὐδεξὶ παῦ ἔς γε ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον χειροτοίητον εἶδεν ἡ γὰρ ἐν δρεσὶν θλη τριβέσιον ὑπ' ἀνέμων πρὸς αὐτὴν, ἀπὸ ταυτοματον πῦρ καὶ φλόγα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἀνήκε, where I shall have occasion to adduce other examples.

11. οὐ ταύτης τῆς κτίσεως. Beza well renders this: "non hujus structuræ," not built by human hands, as was the Levitical tabernacle.

12. οὐδὲ δὲ άλιματος—εὑράμενος, "Neither by the blood of (victims such as) bulls and goats, but with his own blood he entered once for all into the holy of holies, having obtained eternal redemption for us by his blood." It is observed by Rosenm. that διὰ denotes the necessary condition by which Jesus, our
high priest, passed through the sanctuary to the adytum. For that is said to be done by any thing, which is not done without it. So the Jewish high priests did not enter the adytum without the blood of bulls and goats." Διὰ τοῦ αἵματος, by (the pouring out of) his own blood, by which the expiation of men was consummated; as by the entering of the high priest into the adytum, and the sprinkling the blood on the ἱερόν the solemn act of expiation was accomplished." Ἐφάταξε, once for all. This is meant to signify that that one entering sufficed to render us partakers of the benefits of his death, without any repetition of the action, annually or otherwise; the λύτρωσις being (as the Apostle adds) αἰώνια. So Theophyl.: οὐ πρὸν ικαρον καθαρμὸν, αὐτή ἕκεινοι, ἀλλὰ αἰώνια ἑλευθερίαν ψυχικῶν ἁμαρτιῶν.

13, 14. εἰ γὰρ—καθαρότητα. It is observed by Dind., that this, together with the preceding, contains a conclusion a minori ad majus." Ταῦτα is for μόσχαν; as being young bullocks: and indeed the words are used promiscuously in the Sept. and Philo, who at p. 675. says, that the ταῦτα and μόσχας are offered πρὸς ἀφεσιν ἁμαρτημάτων. He then says, that the goat is σύμβολον τελείων, ὃ καθαίρει καὶ κενοὶ ψυχήν ἁμαρτημάτων.

13. καὶ σπόδος ἰμαλέως ταντίζουσα τοὺς κεκοιμημένους, "the ashes of a heifer sprinkling (i.e. sprinkled over) the defiled." (See Num. 19.); from which, mixed with water, was compounded a sort of holy liquid, whose sprinkling purified and admitted to society and divine worship those who had been defiled by touching a dead body or a sepulchre. Κεκοιμημένοι, defiled. So Philo: ἀκαθάρτοι καὶ μεμιασμένοι. (Rosem.) This use of κεκοιμᾶσθαι is very rare in the Classical writers; and no example is adduced of it by the philologists. Yet I find one noted in my adversaria (though I have inadvertently omitted to mention the name of the author, probably Josephus or Philo) κακῶς ἔξων οἱ ἀνθρωποί, καὶ ἀλλήλους ἐκοιμᾶν, where it is plain we must read ἐκοιμῶν.
13. ἀγιώσει τῆς τῆς σάρκας καθαρότητα, "so cleanses and restores to legal holiness, or the external purity above mentioned." Ποσῳ μαλλον—ζωτι, "how much more will the blood of Christ, who through the external spirit offered himself to God a perfect victim, cleanse your minds and consciences from dead and sinful works, that ye may serve the living God." The only real difficulty these words contain is in the διὰ πνεύματος αἰωνίου, of which it is no easy matter to settle the meaning. Various have been the interpretations (which may be seen detailed in Pole, Wolf, and Dind.). Most of the antients and the earlier moderns understand it of the divine nature of Christ. And this interpretation is ably supported by Grot., Limb., Braun, Wolf., Schoettg. Vitringa, Ernesti, Cramer, Storr, and Carpz., which last Commentator fortifies it from Banab., Epirt. C. 6., and Theophyl. Others, as Abp. Tillots. and Drs. Owen and Doddru., interpret it of the holy spirit; urging Christ's being conceived, proclaimed, anointed, working miracles, and at last laying down his life by this spirit. Thus (Doddru. observes) it seems a plain testimony to the eternity, and consequently the deity of the spirit. Most of the recent foreign Commentators, however, are of opinion that πνεῦμα here signifies life, i.e. διὰ πνεύματος ἀγίου, may mean "per vitam eternam." (See more in Heinr., Doddru., and Rosenm.) This, however, appears to be an interpretation founded in error, and does not bear the stamp of truth. The same may be said of most of the modes of tampering with the important word πνεῦμα, found in the foreign theologians. I confess that; after all, I see no interpretation so safe as the common one, first mentioned; though I cannot enter into any particulars of comparison between that and the second; but must refer to the writers above adverted to.

Σωυείδ. is well explained by Theophyl. "the inner manner;" by Ecumen, the mind. And the conscience must be included. Νεκὰ ἐργα, sinful deeds.
HEBREWS, CHAP. IX.

See the note, supra 6, 1. By the Θεός γεννηστ., is meant the only true, the eternal, and omnipotent God. See Braun.

15. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο διαθήκης καὶ τῆς μεσίτης ἐστίν.

And because this new covenant is not of victims, but has to be established and ratified by the blood of the mediator himself, therefore he is the mediator of the new Covenant. It has, however, long been a matter of dispute, whether διαθήκη should here be rendered covenant, or testament.* The latter opinion is supported by many eminent moderns, and among the more recent ones, by Carpz. And this the context seems to require. Most of the later Commentators, from the time of Le Clerc, think that both significations, covenant, and testament, may have place; there being here a play upon the double sense of διαθήκη. For which criticism, however, Le Clerc incurred the severe castigation of Wolf, Oder, Twells, and Carpz. Dind., however, thinks that dispute merely turns on words; namely, because the mystical sense was called (popularly) a luxus. True; but Le Clerc's whole language was indecorous, not to say profane; and therefore highly censurable; though I see nothing so very objectionable in the criticism itself; since examples of this kind of luxus, on the different significations of a word, as also the paronomasia, are frequent among the antients, and not uncommon in our Apostle. Alberti and Dind. adduce two examples from Philo, certainly one of the gravest of writers, where there is a similar play on these two senses of διαθήκη. See p. 1052. If this be not admitted, and the mediator be thought (as Doddr. maintains) "a very improper expression," we may, with Whitby, Pierce, Doddr., and Mackn., render it covenant (See Macknight's note). I, however, agree with Mr. Slade (who has here a copious and able annotation), that it is least exceptionable to suppose, that the Apostle, in ver. 16 & 17., is taking advantage of the two-fold sense of διαθήκη, intimating that it is applicable to the Christian dispensation, not only as denoting a covenant (which is the usual signification of the word in Scripture), but also in its general acceptation, of a testament.

* The state of the question is thus treated on by Slade. "To the common translation there are several objections. 1st. The very notion of a first testament is incorrect, for the Mosaic dispensation cannot be considered in that light. 2nd. We cannot speak of the mediator of a testament. 3rd. The argument fails, respecting the necessity of the testator's death, because the validity of the old dispensation did not depend upon such an event. 4th. A testament was never ratified by sacrifice, and, therefore, such a construction here would exclude the doctrine of expiation. It appears that the word διαθήκη must, in this verse, signify a covenant, as it always does in the Sept. To this the great objection lies in ver. 16 & 17., where mention is made of the death του διαθεμένου; for a covenant by no means requires the death of a contracting party in order to its ratification."
the death of a testator being not less requisite to the operation of a will, than the death of a victim to the validity of a covenant. And so (he adds) Dr. Wells. Whitby’s arguments have been well answered by Mr. Slade, who also further pre-occupies an objection to the proposed interpretation, namely, that it appears to introduce a sophism. “The passage (be truly remarks) might have been intended not as a proof, but a detached illustration, showing that the Gospel (ἡ καινὴ διαθήκη), whether regarded as a testament, or a covenant, must be ratified by death.”

At εἰς ἀπολύτρωσιν—παραβασέων must be understood ἀπό. And Rosenm. compares the Ciceronian phrase liberatur culpa, for a culp. The εἰς Rosenm. takes in the sense in. But it seems better to suppose it used in that of sub; as when speaking of the reign of a monarch, or the duration of a magistracy. Οἱ κεκλημένοι, i. e. cum effectu, as Grot. explains, faithful Christians. The ἐπαγγελία τῆς αἰωνίου κληρονομίας signifies the promise of an eternal inheritance in the promised future felicity, so often represented as such; in order to show its certainty.

16. διαβεβεβηκα.—diabebemévou. As the Apostle had, in the preceding verse, made mention of inheritance, so he now glides into the idea of a testament. It is sufficient to observe, that the use of the word διαθ., necessarily involves the death of the testator. Ἀνάγκη is for ἀναγκαῖον ἐστι; and φέρεσθαι is for ἔσεσθαι, or γένεσθαι. (Rosenm.) But this seems too arbitrary and artificial. Others, as Grot. and Schleus., interpret the φέρεσθαι, producere in foro, i. e. “the death of the testator must be proved judicially.” This, however, seems not a little harsh. I am surprised none of the Commentators should have seen that the sense is this: “A testament necessarily carries with it an idea of the death of the testator.” The construction is as follows: ἀνάγκη ἐστι (διαθήκην ταύτην) φέρεσθαι θάνατον τοῦ διαβεβεβηκοῦ. The words following are illustrative.

17. διαθήκη γὰρ εἰς νεκροὶς βεβαιά. This, Rosenm. observes, is what the Roman Jurisconsults mean, when they say, Testamentum morte confirmatur. And he, in conjunction with others, takes the εἰς in the sense after. But it may signify in the case of; and μόνον is understood. βεβαιά, carried into effect. Thus it answers to the μὴ ποτε ἴσχυε, “produces no effect.”
18. ἐδεῖ—ἐγκαινισταὶ, "whence not even the first covenant was made valid without blood." The ἐδεῖ Rosenm. refers to ver.15., and paraphrases,"that there should be some similitude between the old and this new form of religion." Ἐγκαινισταὶ, was made valid, ratum, factum est. So Chrys. explains: βεβαιὰ γέγονεν ἐκμάθη. A remarkable signification, which may (I think) be best accounted for thus, Ἐγκαϊνίσεως, like γὰρ, signifies, properly, to renew, and also to use for the first time, Anglicē to handsel; and, as using any thing is a confirmation of its being ours, or, in our power, so γὰρ and Ἐγκαϊνίσεως came to be applied to denote the solemn handselling of any thing by various rites, whereby its possession was confirmed and ratified; indeed we retain the remains of this custom in what is familiarly called a house-warming. Hence the term was applied to the establishing, confirmation, and consummation of any covenant which is the signification here required; and although the above mode of evoking it differs from any yet proposed, I think it will be found correct. The Apostle has reference to Ex. 24, 1—8.

19, 20. οἰκοδεσίας—τῷ οἶκῳ, "for when Moses had recited the whole Law (the formula of the covenant) to the people; as had been prescribed (by God)." Πᾶσα ἐνολὴ, all the precepts in Ex. 21, 22 and 23. Οἰκεῖος may very well denote recitation. The κατὰ νόμον, Theophyl., Beza, and the best recent Commentators, rightly render, "by command of God;" for there is no article, and the context requires this sense. Μετὰ ὁμοσ. "At Ex. 24, 6. (observes Rosenm.), it is only said, that the people were sprinkled with the blood of the victims; but that it was usual for water to be mixed with the blood, we learn from Levit. 14, 49—51., where also mention is made of the scarlet wool and hyssop." Τὰ αἷμα may be rendered blood; for the Hebrew (confirmed by the Sept. and Philo) has ἤπτη, "the half of the blood." With respect to the water and the branch of hyssop, they are not mentioned by Moses;
though they may very well be accounted for, as being (to use the words of Gom., Germ., Est., and Rib.) "aspersioinis instrumenta commoda, ne sanguis aspergendorus concresceret:" for the wool imbibes and retains the moisture, and the hyssop serves for the sprinkling. That the περιφαντήριον was formed of hyssop and scarlet wool, we learn from Levit. 14.; and that hyssop was used in sprinkling, from Ps. 51, 7., Ex. 12, 22.

With respect to the αὐτὸ τε τὸ βιβλίον, some would join it with the preceding, in order to remove the seeming discrepancy between this and the Mosaic account, where it is only said, that the people were sprinkled. But that is doing violence to the construction; and as the account in question contains other additions to (though not variations from) the Mosaic account, it may be tolerated. And, as the altar was sprinkled, it is probable that the book was so likewise, just as it lay on the altar. These particulars are supposed to have been derived from tradition. They are, however, adverted to by the Apostle in the manner of things well known to his readers.

By the πάντα τὸν λαὸν, some (considering the great number of the people, 600,000,) suppose only their representatives. Others think that the words being slowly and loudly pronounced by Moses, were communicated by heralds to all the assembled multitude. Both conjectures are devoid of authority, or even probability. The first cannot be thought of; and as to the latter, it is too formal and hypothetical. The words, or the substance of them, would be transmitted to, and become known to, all the people, without the intervention of heralds; for it was not necessary that they should all have this knowledge at the same instant.

20. λέγων Τούτω—Θεός. Exod. 24, 8. The διαθήκην εὐτελεσθαι is for the preceding διαθήκην εὐτελείν, ποιῶν, ἐγκαίνιαν. In the Hebrew we have היה, cut, which has reference to the cattle slaughtered at
entering into a treaty. Πρὸς ὑμᾶς is for ὑμῖν, "for your benefit." (Rosenm.)

21. καὶ τὴν σχησίν—ἐρρήμησε. In the Mosaic account of this dedication we do not read that the tabernacle with all its vases was sprinkled with blood. Though this circumstance is also mentioned by Joseph. Ant. 3, 8, 6., and Philo 675 & 676. (Dind.)

22. καὶ σχεδὸν—καθαρίσεται. Grot. and Rosenm. observe, that σχεδὸν is said prudenter; since some were cleansed with water, others purified with fire. Καὶ χαρᾶς αἰματεκχωρίας οὐ γίνεται ἀφεσίς. Now, under the Law, no expiation was performed without blood shedding. To which purpose, the Commentators cite Maimon. de Pasch. 1, 6., fundamentum sacrificii in aspersione consistit, and the Talmud: Non est expiatio, nisi per sanguinem: In sacrifices where all things were purified with blood, that the ἀφεσίς άμαστήματων was supposed to be attained, is clear from the words of Philo, p. 840. (cited by Carpz. and Dind.), τὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ βοῶμ, δὲ οὐ πάντων άμαστήματων καὶ παρασυμμάτων ἀπολύσεις γίνονται, καὶ παντελεὶς ἀφεσίς. Why no expiation was held good without the shedding of blood, see Morus; cited by Rosenm.

23. ἀνάγκη—ταύτας. Now follows the conclusion. "It was, therefore, necessary that the shadow of heavenly things (the tabernacle) should be purified with these, but heaven itself, with better sacrifices than these;" i. e. "it was necessary that an approach to Heaven should be afforded by a more efficacious sacrifice." On ἰπόθεσιν see 8, 5. Now, all things done by the tabernacle worship, and the priesthood of the Old Law, were but a shadow of heavenly things. Therefore, it was enough for them to be consecrated to sacred uses by these, namely, by the blood of bulls and goats. But those (namely, the heavenly) were to be dedicated κρείττων θυσίας, i. e. with the sacrifice of Christ alone. The Plural is here used for the Singular; as Matt. 21, 7. An enallage common in the Classical writers. In καθαρίσεται, there is a metonymy such as we often find,
when things partly similar, partly dissimilar, are compared. For, as by the legal purification an entrance was afforded to the sanctuary, so, by taking the effect for the cause, heaven is said καθαρίζονται, instead of saying, that an entrance by them is given to that heaven. (Rosenm.) Heinr. takes καθαρίζονται actively, supplying ἥμας; and he regards ὑπὲρ καθαρ.

κωσίαις as an exquisitius dictum. Schleus. Lex. understands expiation. Παρὰ ταύτας. The ratio of this idiom is not well seen by the recent Commentators. The words simply mean compared with, or than, these. So our than is derived from a verb signifying to compare.

24. οὐ γὰρ—οὐφανὺν. The force of χειροτονητ. has been explained, supra, ver. 11. Ἀστίτωτ. is nearly synonymous with ὑποδειγμα, παραβολή, σώματος (which terms are promiscuously used by Philo); and on this term I have before treated. See also Carpz. and Schleus. Lex. The sentiment is as follows: “Christ did not enter into the human holy of holies, which was only an image representing the true one, namely, heaven, but into heaven itself. Νῦν ἐμφανισθήσαται τῷ προσώπῳ τοῦ Θεοῦ υπὲρ ἡμῶν, sub. eis τὸ or οὐκετε, in order to. On the signification of ἐμφανισθήσαται the Commentators somewhat differ. The best founded opinion seems to be, that it denotes to present himself, appear before. It is, we are told, a forensic term; as Acts 24, 1, 25, 2 & 15. But it means not only present oneself at a royal court, to obtain justice, but plead the cause of another. See Ernesti, Carpz., and Dind., in loc. Here, by the context (especially the υπὲρ ἡμῶν following), it must signify appear, to plead our cause, to deprecate the wrath of God, and obtain our pardon. It is observed by Rosenm., that the High Priest is said to appear before God, when he stands at the ark. By which it was declared that the solemn expiation was then made. So Christ entered into Heaven, and stood at the right hand of the Father. Now, therefore, it is declared that the whole expiation is effected, and
that pardon is obtained for men by the death of Christ. See c. 7, 25.

25, 26. οὐδείς ἵνα—ἄλλοτρίω. The οὐδεί belongs, not to ver. 24., but ver. 28.; and the οὐ γὰρ and οὐδεί correspond to each other. Thus ἀνάγκη must be repeated. The sense is: “Neither was it necessary that he should offer himself often, as the High Priests enter the temple every year with another’s blood. The offering of Christ was his passion and death, infinitely superior to the offering of the High Priests, and especially as requiring only once to be made, and not having need that Christ should descend from heaven, and repeat it annually, or ever again.” Εν αἰτίᾳ is for συν αἰτίᾳ. The ἄλλοτρ is used, as better suited to the ἱερο; but it has simply the sense of ἀλλός.

26. ἐστιν ἐδεικτοὶ—κόσμον. This is a parenthetical clause, in which, Dindorf thinks, there is a reductio ad absurdum. Though Grot. interprets the ἐδεικτοὶ oportuisset (ἂν being understood), as used not of necessity, but of what is better and more expedient; q. d. “if there had been any greater efficacy in a repeated offering, it would have been expedient that he should,” &c. Νῦν δὲ. A νῦν coming after a δὲ often (as here) denotes, not time, but opposition. And so Grot. The sense may be thus expressed: “as things now are; as there was no utility in a repeated offering.” “Ἀποκάλυψις, once for all. Ἐν τῷ σωτερείᾳ τῶν αἰώνων, “at the conclusion of the ages,” i. e. the last of the Dispensations, the fulness of time. See 1 Cor., 10, 11., and the notes. Ernesti renders, “in ultimâ mundi parte.” Eis ἀβέβηκαν ἁμαρτίας, “for the putting away and abolition of sin.” See Dan. 9, 24. Αὐτῷ τῆς θυσίας αὐτοῦ πεφανέρωται, “he hath been manifested by his own sacrifice;” as ἐμφανισθήσαν at ver. 24. So the High Priest had to appear annually before God. It is observed by Carpz., that this is a verbum sacrificantis in terrâ, equivalent to ἐγγίζειν τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ ἐκείνῳ θυσίαν προσφέρειν. And so in Philo 1097, sacrificers are said.
éγγίζειν, and φανερώσαι τῷ Θεῷ. There is an evident allusion to his thus presenting his sacrifice.

27, 28. καὶ καθ’ ὅσον—κρίσις. The Apostle shows by a new argument, derived a simili, that Christ ought once only to offer himself; namely, because his sacrifice and death were one and the same. Nor does he properly intend to affirm that all men must die, but that it is appointed for them once to die, and after death, nothing shall remain but judgment. (Dind.) So Theophyl.: Νῦν καὶ τῷ αἰτίαν λέγει διὰ τι ἂταξ ἀπέβαλεν ὁ Χριστὸς. διότι, οὐσίων, ἕνες θανάτου ἀντίληπτον ἐγένετο. Ἀπέκειτο γὰρ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἂταξ ἀποβαλεῖν τούτο οὐν τὸ ἂταξ ἀπέβαλεν ύπὲρ πάντων.

The καθ’ ὅσον is for καθὼς. 'Ἀπέκειται, "it is divinely decreed and appointed." Dindorf here observes, that ἂταξ is used not only of rewards, but of every thing appointed and destined to be. And Wets. and Kypke adduce numerous Classical examples, not, however, very apposite. On the sentiment it is well observed by Rosenm.: "Opponuntur sibi hominum mors et κρίσις: Jesu mors et κρίσις: κρίσις Jesu, ut judicis, hominis ut judicandi."

28. οὖτως—σωτηρίαν.

Here ἂταξ signifies once for all. See the note on Rom. 3, 21. Προσενεχθεῖς, scil. eis θυσίαν, "being offered up by himself." So Theophyl.: ὅπ' αὐτοῦ. Εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἀρχιερεῖς ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ θύμα, καὶ ιερεῖον. Τὸ πολλῶν is for πάντων, "all who should lay hold on his salvation by faith and obedience." "It is not to be understood (says Dr. Wells) that Christ was once offered to bear the sins only of some certain persons, but that he was offered for the sins of the whole world; though wicked men, by their impenitence, lay not hold of this benefit; and so it comes to pass, that Christ actually bears only the sins of many; viz. of such as believe and obey the Gospel, and so actually enjoy the benefit of Christ's obligation, according to Heb. 5, 9." So Theophyl. (from Chrys.): Τίνος δὲ ἦσαν εἰσε, πολλῶν, καὶ οὐ πάντων; ἐπειδή μὴ πάντες ἐπιστεύεσαν. 'Ο μὲν γὰρ θάνατος αὐτοῦ ἀντίληπτος ἦν τῆς πάντων ἀπωλείας, καὶ θυσίας τῷ ἑαυτῷ, ὑπὲρ πάντων ἀπέβαλεν, οὐ πάντων δὲ τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἀνήνεγκε, ὡς τὸ μὴ θελεῖσαι αὐτοῖς. 'Λοιπὸν εἰρήνην εἰσερέθη τῷ θάνατον τοῦ νοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐποίησεν. So also Theodoret: Τῶν οὖν πεπιστευκότων μόνως τὰς ἀμαρτίας διέλυσε. See also Ecumen. Theophyl. notices that πολλῶν may be taken for πάντων; as at Matt. 20, 28. And so most recent Interpreters, who might have quoted the Virgilian Unum pro multis dabitur caput. It comes to the
same thing; and in either way, the passage is rescued from Calvinistic perversion. It may be observed, too, that this and the preceding passage are remarkable for containing a direct assertion of the vicarious sacrifice of Christ; on which see Braun in loc., and the excellent work of Abp. Magee on the Atonement.

Ex δεινέρων. See the note of Limb., or the substance of it detailed by Doddr. Xωρίς ἄμαρτίας. The sense of this term is obscure and uncertain; consequently Commentators differ in opinion. Whitby, Mich., Storr, Morus, Schleus, Mackn., and others, take ἄμαρτ. to mean a sin-offering. But see the well founded objections of Dind. and Slade. The usual signification of the word may very well be retained; and, with Carpzov, Rosenm., Dind., and Slade, we may render: "sine peccati nostri onere, quod sibi ferendum imposuit, quod in crucem sustulisse dicitur;" or, with Hamm., Pierce, and Dodd., "without any of those sufferings which he underwent as an atonement for sin;" which comes to the same thing. The sense, then, is: "without having occasion again to bear our sins, by the sufferings he formerly underwent as an atonement for them." The eis σωτηρίαν may be construed either with ἐφθάσει, or with ἀπεκδεχομένοις. The former method is supported by the antients, the Syr., and the most eminent moderns; the latter, "who look to him for salvation," by Castell., Wolf, and Slade, who compare Phil. 3, 20. But that passage is not of the same nature; and it may be questioned whether it can bear any such sense. The former construction is undoubtedly the true one.

The whole passage is admirably explained by Theophyl. (from Chrys.) thus: 'Ὅφθασα εἰς τὸ δεντέριον αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτίας ἐπιφέρον, οὕτω θανάτου δεντέρον δι' αὐτῷ δεόμενος, ἀλλ' ὡς κρίνῃ εἰς σωτηρίαν τοῖς αὐτῶν ἀπεκδεχομένοις, τούτους, τοὺς πιστεύοντας εἰς αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπιλέξοι τὴν αὐτοῦ παρουσίαν πρόδηλον δὲ δι' αὐτῷ καὶ ἄξιων αὐτῆς δόμων. Καταγγείλει οὖν μόνον εἰς σωτηρίαν ἥξει, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τιμηρίαν τῶν ἀπίστων καὶ τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν: ἀλλ' ἄξιως τὸ φαινόμενον εἰπε.'

CHAP. X.

The Apostle proceeds to treat of the imperfection of the Mosaic Law, and the perfection of the Christian religion, also the sacrifice of Jesus Christ for our sins, ver. 1—18. (Ern.) This Chapter is not connected with the words immediately preceding, nor contains the reason of them; but relates to what was said on the entering in of the Priest to the sanctum sanctorum every year ἐν ἁμαρτία ἄλλος τρίφω; whereas Christ offered himself. The cause he deduces from the variety of sacrifices, and the nature of the law. (Dind.)
Verse 1. ἰχαν—πραγμάτων, "For the Law holding out only a shadow of the future and heavenly blessings, not the very figure and substance of them." ἰχαν, "since it held out." ἰχαν, i.e. a faint sketch or outline, opposed to which is the ἐκατ, or the figure filled up, and become a complete and substantial form. So ἐκατ, 2 Cor. 5, 7. See Chrys., Theophyl., and OEcumen., and also Dind. The μέλλωντα ἁγαθὰ denotes, not the heavenly sanctuary, as Pierce fancies, but, as the best antient and modern Commentators are agreed, the benefits obtained by Christ, true forgiveness of sins, and admission to eternal happiness. See 9, 11.

1. κατ' ἐναυτὸν—τελειώσαι. There is here a tractio and synchysis; and the construction is thus laid down by Rosenm. οὐδὲποτε δύναται τελειώσαι τῶν προσερχομένων κατ' ἐναυτὸν ταῖς αὐτῶς θυσίαις, ὡς προσφέρωσιν (sc. ἱερεῖς) εἰς διηνεκές. By the προσερχομένων are meant those who approached to the altar (as Heb. 11, 6.), such as the Apostle afterwards calls the λατρεύοντας, or worshippers. Τελειώσαι, make perfect, fully expiate, and free from sin, i.e. quoad mentem et conscientiam.

2. ἐπεὶ οὖκ—κεκαθαρμένως. Many MSS. and other authorities read ἐπεὶ οὖκ ἄν, which is approved by most Critics, and has been received by Griesbach. Thus the words will be taken interrogatively, with this sense: "Would not those sacrifices have ceased to be offered up every year?" And they remark that ἐπεὶ may commence an interrogative sentence; as in Rom. 3, 6. and Aristoph. Nub. 689. Carpzov, however, thinks the common reading (which is, moreover, found in Chrys.), is more agreeable to the simple assertion which follows. And he observes that Philo often uses ἐπείδα and ἐπείδαν in the sense siquidem, ceteroquin. The sense is the same on either reading: but I see no sufficient reason to abandon the common one. Particles are often introduced ex emendatione, and that arising from misapprehension; which seems to be the case here. The reading καὶ,
was another emendation: for I remember no instance of ἐκεῖ and οὐκ coming together. What are the "critical reasons" for the new reading I am at a loss imagine.

The sense is: "otherwise (if men could not by these sacrifices have been perfectly expiated) they would have ceased being offered." For here, as in many other instances, the Greek and English idioms coincide. See Viger. and Matth. Gr. Gr.

2. dìa τὸ μηδεμίαν ἔχειν—κεκάθαρμένων, "by reason of the worshippers, once purified, having no longer any consciousness of sin, to deserve punishment and need expiation;" or, "they would have been freed from the consciousness of sin, and the solicitude and anxiety thence resulting." Schoettg. Hor. Hebr. in loc. well explains the use of συνείδ. by the Apostle thus: "Sacrificia expiatoria V. T. non poterant sine fide in Messiam sic expiare peccata, ut conscientiae hominum propter eam tranquillae fuerint, nulloque peccatorum morsus ultra senserint. Sed sacrificium Christi fide a credentibus apprehensum conscientias sic tranquillas reddid, ut a metu peccatorum plane sint immunes."

3. ἀλλὰ ἐν αὐταῖς—ἐν ευαντίαν. At αὐταῖς must be understood θυσίαις, and (as Ernesti thinks) μόνῃ after ἀνάμνησις. The sense is: "But in these sacrifices there is only an annual commemoration (by the High Priest, on the day of expiation) of the sins (committed) during the year." So Theophyl. explains: ὡσδὲν ἄμα κατόρθωσιν αἱ θυσίαι, εἰ μὴ μόνον ἀνάμνησιν ἀμαρτίων, τουτέστιν, ἐλεγχον. Οὐ γὰρ ἄφεσιν παρέχουσιν, ἀλλ' ἀποδεικνύοντι διὰ τοῦ ἀεὶ προσφέρεσθαι, ὅτι ἄλλου εἰσιν αἱ ἀμαρτίαι τοῦ λαοῦ. Εἰ γὰρ ἐλύθησαν αἱ ἀμαρτίαι, τι ἔδει θύσιων;

4. ἀδύνατον—ἀμαρτίας. The Apostle (Theoph. observes) strengthens the reasoning ἀπὸ τῆς εὐτελείας τῶν προσαγόμενων, καὶ τοῦ μεγέθους τοῦ νοσήματος. By ἀμαρτ. is meant the reatus, and the consequent punishment resulting from it. Now the blood of bulls and goats could only produce a corporeal or legal purity; could
not cleanse the conscience, or free us from all sin; as does the blood of Christ. See Carpzov, who cites a passage of Philo 3, 675 c., where it is said that all sacrifices are only symbols of the purification of the mind.

5. διὰ εἰσερχόμενος—ηθέλτος, "Wherefore, to show this, where the Messiah is described as coming into the world and commencing his work, he saith: "Sacrifices thou desirest not, but a body hast thou purified me." "The Apostle (says Mr. Valpy) opening the great plan of redemption, introduces the Saviour as thus addressing his Father. See the 6th and following verses of Ps. 40., which is a prophecy of Christ, upon the assumption of the human nature." At εἰσερχ. the recent Commentators subaud ois, and render the εἰσερχ. venturus, as if about to come. But this is a needless refinement. Of course, it must mean his coming from heaven into this world; and Whitby here ably refutes the gloss of the Socinians, by which they would evade this proof of the pre-existence of Christ in heaven before he came into the world. Λέγει, i.e. saith by the mouth of David, who there (Ps. 40, 6 seqq.) speaks in the person of the Messiah.

5. σῶμα κατηρτίσω μοι. As to the remarkable discrepancy here between the Heb. and the Sept., I cannot notice the conjectures which have been hazarded, to account for that difference, or the refinements of interpretation by which they are attempted to be reconciled. See Pole, Wolf, and Dindorf. It may be sufficient to say that it is the opinion of the most judicious, that the discrepancy may best be removed by supposing that the Sept. have translated freely, giving the real, though not the literal sense; explaining it (as Mr. Slade says, to whose note I refer for their particulars), in the way of paraphrase, to those for whom they translated. See Rom. 3, 12. There can be no doubt but the phrase σῶμα δὲ κατηρτίσω μοι must be understood of Christ's being clothed and fitted with a human body
for the purpose of making the sacrifice in question. The sense intended by the Apostle is expressed by Rosenm. thus: "Since the sacrifices enjoined by the Law of Moses could not take away sins, Christ was pleased to offer up himself, and by this sacrifice to expiate and bring us to salvation."


7. τότε εἴτον—σω. At τότε there seem to be some words omitted, which may be thus supplied: "Seeing, then (said I), that thou art not appeased by sacrifices, I said, Behold, here am I, ready to obey thee, and fulfil all thy will." Thus τότε must neither be taken in sensu χρονικῷ, nor be regarded, with Heinr., Mich., and Dind., as pleonastic. At τῷ ποίησαι must be understood ἑνεκα, which is for εἰς τὸ ποίησαι.

Instead of κεφαλῆι other Translators have εἰλικρίνει or βιβλίῳ, or τεύχεi. The Heb. יָלָם undoubtedly signifies a roll. But the best Critics have observed that κεφαλῆι may be no more; since it was so called, with a reference to the wooden rolls, or staves, about which the parchment was rolled up; having at the ends, or (I should conjecture) one end, a piece of turnery, which, from bearing some rude resemblance of a head (as sometimes we see on walking-sticks), might give name to the whole. By the κεφ. is, I think, with Doddr., meant the Pentateuch, with allusion to the general predictions in it of the Messiah.

8, 9. ἀναίτερον—ἐφηκεν. Rosenm., after observing that these are not the words of the Psalm, but of St. Paul, notices that it was not unusual for writers (as Philo) to take another's words, and then to bring them forward, member by member, and deduce arguments from them. And he lays down the sentiment from ver. 5—9. thus: "Obedience is better
than external sacred rites. This obedience Christ rendered, by willingly and promptly submitting himself to death, to this end, that we should be purified from sin, and obtain pardon and acceptance."

9. ἀναίρει τὸ πρῶτον—στήριγμα. Such is usual in disjunctive syllogisms. Τὸ πρῶτον, the Levitical sacrifices. Τὸ δεύτερον, i. e. τὸ ποιεῖν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἀφεῖν, like ἀδετεῖν and καταργεῖν, signifies to abrogate. Ἰστάναι signifies to set up, confirm. The meaning is, that the precept respecting sacrifices will now cease, and another will hence have place, which the Messiah had promised when he declared that he would do the will of his Father. (Rosenm.)

10. ἐν φ.—ἐφάπαξ. The θέλημα is explained by Ernesti Ἰδίαι, εὐδοκία, good pleasure of God: for to God the Father, the antients, and most moderns refer it; on which see Mackn. and Whitby ap Slade. By Carpzov and Rosenm. it is referred both to God the Father, and God the Son. And Rosenm. adds: "quia Deus hoc a Jesu fieri voluit, et Jesu id quod voluerat Deus, fecit." It is observed by Dind.: "Agitur hic tantum de sacrificio, quo Christus semet Patri obtulit, in eoque ejus voluntatem sive mandata exsecutus est, quae duplicis quidem generis erant, ut partim homines sanioris religionis cognitione imbueret, partim eorum causa mortem subiret." Ἡγεσιασμένοι, "purified from sin." For, as Rosenm. and Dind. observe, ἄγια εἰς is synonymous with καθαίρειν, and has reference to the sacred καθαρος to be obtained by piacular and various kinds of washings. The sense, then, is, that "we are rendered pure, and obtain pardon and acceptance solely by the offering of the body of Christ." Ἐφάπαξ, i. e. once for all, by an act neither needing nor admitting of repetition, on which our pardon may safely be rested, since it will be for ever availing, and not be temporary, like that of the sacrifices of the old dispensation.

11. καὶ πᾶς—δυσίας. The Apostle proceeds to show the infinite superiority of Christ to the High
Priests of the Old Testament, especially since they were only ministers and servants, but Christ is Lord. (Rosenm.) This verse, Braun thinks, coheres with ver. 12, 13, and 14. And here the Apostle brings forward a new argument for the sufficiency of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, or rather confirms what had been already said. Δείκνυντας may refer to those parts (doubtless the most dignified) which the High Priest had assigned to him in the ministration. The ἔστηκε may be not without force; since (as Braun observes) no Priest was allowed to sit down in the temple, on pain of death; though Chrys. says: ἐν τῷ ἔσταναι τοῦ λειτουργεῖν ἔστι σήμειον· οὐκοῦν τὸ καθήσαι, τοῦ λειτουργεῖν θαι. Rosenm., too, recognizes an antithesis in πολλάκις and ἐφάπαξ προσφέρειν.

12, 13. αὐτῶς δὲ—Θεοῦ. The ἐκάθισεν is rightly said, by Rosenm., to denote the majesty and dignity of Christ, though that rather confirms the sense of ἔστηκε in the preceding verse, which he rejects. For in the temple every Priest was compelled to stand, as being in the court of the Great King; but Christ sits in the presence of God, and that at his right hand, and is σύνθεσις. The force of the comparison is obvious.

On ver. 13. see the note on 1, 13. By the enemies of God, Dind. says, is meant whatever hinders the salvation Christ wishes to obtain for his servants, namely, sinful actions, superstition, idolatry, and death itself; as is explained by the Apostle’s words at 1 Cor. 15, 26.” But this seems an unwarrantable refinement: for though actions may be included, yet surely the persons by whom the actions are performed, must be chiefly understood. Who these persons are, Braun has well shown, who also observes that the ἐν δεξιᾷ, though propounded ἀνθρωποθέτος, must be understood Θεοφρεστός; since it is sometimes used of God; as Is. 30, 38.

14. μιᾷ γὰρ—ἀγιασμένως, “For by one sacrifice he hath for ever expiated those that were to be redeemed.” Τετελεῖ, Dind. observes, answers to the
phrase ἀφεσιν τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ποιεῖν at ver. 18., and to περελεῖν at ver. 11. And Carpz. and Dind. think that the words εἰς τὸ δικαιεῖται belong to τετελ.; though some refer them to προσφ.; others, to ἄγιος.

15—17. ὅρατος δὲ—μηναδώ ὑμῖν. The δὲ signifies moreover. Μαρτυρεῖ, bears testimony, teaches, namely, that we are expiated and blessed. Τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον. Here (Carpz. observes) is a proof of the Divinity of the Holy Spirit; since him whom at ver. 15 he calls the Holy Spirit, he at 16. calls Κύριος, for which the Hebrew original is יי. Rosenm. notices that the words μετὰ τὸ προειρημένα are connected with ver. 16.; and at the beginning of ver. 17. must be understood εἰς ἑπιλέειν. "For (continues he) the nervous probandi is in ver. 17. 'the sins committed by them I will remember no more,' i. e. I will remit and not punish (as supra 8, 12.)" and this is partly clear from the introduction of the words at ver. 18., and partly from many things being omitted after ver. 16., which had been brought forward at 8, 8. seq.

18. διότι δὲ—ἀμαρτλασ. The argument goes to prove the insufficiency of the Priesthood of the Old Testament. The major is certain. For oblation is made in order to the obtaining of remission. Now since they could obtain no perfect remission, but only a typical one, which was rather a πάρεσις and ἁνεξί; therefore the προσφορὰ remained, and was to be every day repeated. Whence it follows, "where there is perfect remission of sin, no oblation can have place;" for it would thus be vain. The minor is this: that under the New Covenant there is a perfect remission of sins. (Braun.) To this purpose Carpz. cites Philo 675 c. and 843 c. whence it appears that in a sacrifice for sin there was said to be sought παρὰ τῆς ἁλος τοῦ Θεοῦ δυνάμεως ἀμηντία ἀδικημάτων; for that bulls and calves were slain τὲρ ἀφεσιας ἀμαρτημάτων.

19, 20. ἔχοντες οὖν—Ἰησοῦ. I would render: "Since then, brethren, we have obtained a privilege for an entrance into the Holies (i. e. heaven), through (the efficacy of) the blood of Christ, to which entrance he hath prepared
for us a new and perpetual way, by the removal of the veil, even his body." Here (observes Rosenm.) there commences a new section of the Epistle, which has been hitherto doctrinal, showing the sufficiency of Christ’s Priesthood, and the weakness of the Aaronitish. Now the Apostle proceeds to the hortative, consolatory, and confirmatory, which extends to the end of the Epistle." In the εἰσοδον τῶν ἁγίων there is an allusion to the rite of the Old Testament which forbade entrance to the Sanct. Sanctorum to any but the High Priest. Now (it is shown) by the efficacy of the sacrifice of Christ, all the faithful as well as Priests, are admitted to the Christian Sanctum Sanctorum, even heaven itself. Παράγνυσις, liberty, privilege. See supra, 3, 16. 4, 16. "Ἐν τῷ αἷμα τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ, i.e. (as Carpz. has shown) "by the virtue and efficacy of the blood of Jesus." So Theophyl.: διὰ τοῦ αἵματος. The ἑκατοντευθείαν Chrys. explains, "formed and himself entered upon," literally, created, i.e. first laid open and himself entered upon. Now he that lays open a road, is said to have prepared or made it. See note supra, 9, 18. Ὅδον πρόσφατον καὶ ἑκατοντευθείαν. The adjective πρόσφατος properly signifies newly slain, or recently spoken; but chiefly the latter. At length, however, it came to merely mean new-made (like our brand-new), and, in a general way, new. Now this way to heaven might very well be so called, as having been hitherto unknown, and then first, and also recently, opened out, and trodden by Christ. (See Braun.) It is also called ἑκατοντευθείαν, which is explained by Braun tri-tam, well trodden; by Rosenm. amanam, jucundam; and by Ernesti eternal, with reference to the perpetual sacrifice of Christ. But all these interpretations are too fanciful. The only one that bears the stamp of truth is that of the antients and several moderns vivificam, which tends to life and happiness. So Theophyl.: διὰ τοῦ ἑκατοντευθείαν, εἰς ἑκατοντευθείαν, as opposed to the old road, which was δαναιγι-φορα. So at 6, 1. νεκρά is used of things which lead to death. See also Joh. 14, 6. Now this way, on the contrary (Theophyl. observes) εἰς εἰκόνα φέρει, δη καὶ αἰθτήτης, καὶ διακοινότριες. By the διὰ τοῦ κατακτάνωμας, almost all Commentators are agreed, is meant the veil of Christ’s body, "For (observes Rosenm.) as the Pontifex Max. could not pass to the Sanctum Sanctorum, except by the removal of the veil; so neither could we, unless by the body of Christ suffering death (and therefore the removal of that veil) ascend to heaven." See also the copious annotation of Braun. But the ratio metaphors and the true sense is still better explained in the racy and nervous language of Theoph. (from Chrys.) as follows: Ἑκατόντευθείαν ἡμιν τῆς ὁδού ταύτην τὴν εἰς ὑπαρχον, διὰ τῆς σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ δέ τε γὰρ ἤρθη ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ αὐτῆς, καὶ ἀναλήφθη, τὸτε ἐπεκδιδάσκας ἡμῖν τὰ ὑπάρχον. Διὸ καὶ εἰκασίως κατακτάνωμα αὐτῆς ἐκάλεσι τούτο γὰρ ἵδιον τοῦ κατακτάνωμας, τὸν ἀναγεννήτευσα τὰ ἐνδόν.

21, 22. καὶ ἐγένετο μέγαν ἐξ τῶν οἶκων τοῦ Θεοῦ. Repeat ἑξοντες from the preceding verse. The οἶκον Θεοῦ may mean the Christian congregation, the
Church (see 3, 6.) over which Christ presides. So Est., Menoch., Zeg., and others. And this interpretation is well defended by Grot. Theophyl., however, after noticing this interpretation (which is given by Æcumen. and Theodoret), adds another, which he prefers, namely, τὸν οὐρανὸν; observing: ἐν ἐκείνῳ γὰρ λειτούργει τὸν Ἀρχιερέα λέγει ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἑντυγχάνοντα. And this is (I think, with reason) preferred by Gomar, Ribera, and most of the recent Commentators.

23. προσερχώμεθα. A term often (as also 11, 6.) used by the Apostle and Philo in the sense λατρεία, draw near (and worship). Μετὰ ἀληθινῆς καρδίας, as opposed to hypocritical piety, or inattentive prayer. So Theophyl.: ἀδόλου, ἀνυποκρίτου. Or it may mean, he thinks, ἀδιστάκτου. And so Ernesti, "firmly trusting in the merits of Christ." Thus (observes Dind.) the Hebrews say τῆς; as Is. 38, 4. where the Sept. has ἀληθινὴν καρδίαν. See also on Eph, 6, 5." And this is supported by what follows, which seems exegetical.


22. ἐρνιτισμένωι—πονηρᾷ, “sprinkled as to our hearts, from a consciousness of evil.” So Ernesti: "animis conscientiā peccati puris purgatis." "The effect (observes Rosenm.) is put for the cause." I would compare Joseph. p. 6, 41. ἐπὶ συνειδότι πονηρᾶ.

There is an allusion to the sacrificial rite by which the mind as well as the body of the worshipper was required to be pure. With respect to the λειτουργεῖν τὸ σῶμα ὑμῶν καθαρῷ, this (Rosenm. observes) designates the external purity which is wont to be conjoined with internal holiness. And in the times of their Old Testament the Priests every day washed the bodies (see Exod. 29, 4. and Levit. 16, 4.); to which custom there is here an allusion. Ernesti thinks there is in these words an ἐξεργασία, or parallelism.
They cannot (he adds) be taken propriē, unless they be understood of baptism, which cannot here be meant.

23, 24. κατέγγειλεν τὴν ὅμολογίαν τῆς ἐλπίδος ἀκλυνη, “Let us hold fast the profession of our hope of salvation by Christ.” Ὄμολ. τῆς ἐλπίδος, “the profession of the religion which bids us hope.” See the note on 3, 1. So ἐλπίς is used in 1 Pet. 3, 15. Theophyl. explains: τὴν ὅμολογθείσαν ἡμῖν τὴν ἐλπίδα. And he thinks the ὅμολ. has reference to the confession at baptism. Ἀκλυνη, firm, unwavering. So Theophyl.: βεβαιαν. Wets. cites from Lucian, ἀκλυνη τὴν ψυχήν.

24. καὶ κατανοῶμεν—ἐργαν, “Let us be mindful to excite each other to mutual love and liberality.” Κατανοῶμεν signifies properly to mind; and here, to be mindful of, have a care of, be studious of. Schleus. cites Is. 57, 1. Εἰς παραξενομόν, &c. “to excite each other to,” or, “that we may be mutually excited, and feel a mutual emulation.” So Theoph.: ἐπισκοπάμεν εἷς ἐνάρετος, ἵνα τούτων μιμώμεθα. For, as Theodoret observes, σίδηρος σίδηρον θύγη, καὶ λίθος λίθον προστριβέμενος ἀποκύει φλόγα. Παραξενομός is a word of middle signification, and may, as here, include incitement to good as well as to evil. By the καλὰ ἐργα are plainly meant works of beneficence.

25. μη ἐγκαταλείπωντες—παρακαλοῦντες.

The ἐγκαταλαλείπω—usually rendered relinquentes, deserenties, leaving off. But the sense seems to be, “falling in the duty of assembling yourselves together.” For ἐπισυνάψων is well explained by Theophyl. το ἐπισυνάψαθαι. The question, however, is, what is meant by ἐπισυνάψων. Theodoret interprets it συμφωνίαν. And so many moderns understand it of friendly society. Ernesti takes it of the ἀγαπη; others of apostasy from the Christian religion; others again, of collection for the poor. All these interpretations are open to various objections: and I see no one so probable as the antient and common ones, by which it is taken for the congregating themselves together for public, or at least common worship. That this interpretation is of great antiquity, appears from the term having been so used in the writings of the early councils, where the regulations of public worship are treated of. So Ignat. (cited by Grot.) πυκνότερον συναγω-γαί γνικοθέσαν. And again: σπουδάζετε οὖν πυκνότερον συνερχεσθαι εἰς εὐχαριστίαν Θεοῦ καὶ δόξαν. See also Clemens and Just.
Mart. And so Theophyl. must have taken it; since he adds: μηδὲ χωρησμοὺς καὶ παρασυναγωγὰς ἐπίθεσεν, "and not studying separations or bye-meetings, dissenting assemblies." Now this interpretation (notwithstanding what Ern. says) is very agreeable to the context; and it is ably supported by Beza, Grot., Wolf, Carpz., Dind., and Rosenm. It is, with great probability, conjectured by Est. and Beza, that ἐπίθεσις was used rather than συναγ., in order the better to distinguish Christian assemblies from Jewish synagogues. To a neglect of public worship and schism the Hebrews (we are told) were too prone. And to this purpose Hillah (cited by Schoettg. Hor. Hebr.) says: "Qui separat e congregacione, non videbit consolationem quaEcclesiam tangit."

As to the context seeming to require us (as Homberg says) to understand the ἐπίθεσις of apostacy (of which Whitby takes it), Grot. well remarks, that neglect of attendance on public worship is the beginning of apostacy. As to private religious meetings, like the agapes, seeming more suitable to the context (as Ernesti contends), it is to be remembered that all Christian congregations were as yet small conventicula, or assemblies such as could conveniently meet at private houses, (which has been already shown in the notes to the former Epistles). Finally a desertion of the assemblies for worship was also sure to lead to the neglect of the καλὸν ἔργα just mentioned; since the poor were chiefly relieved or supported by the collections made at such meetings. I cannot conclude without observing, that in proof of the high importance of public worship, we need only attend to the remark of one of the bitterest enemies of our religion (for we must remember, "fas est et ab hoste doceri"), Gibbon, in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. 4. p. 83. "The devotion of the poet, or the philosopher, may be secretly nourished by prayer, meditation, and study: but the exercise of public worship appears to be the only solid foundation of the religious sentiments of the people, which derive their force from imitation and habit. The interruption of that public exercise may consummate, in the period of a few years, the important work of a national revolution. The memory of theological opinions cannot long be preserved without the artificial helps of priests and of books." On this subject of public worship I beg to recommend to the attention of my readers the excellent treatise of Mr. Holden on the Christian Sabbath.

Καθὸς ἔδοξε τινι. This is by J. Capell. and Carpz. thought to be a litotes, such as in 1 Cor. 10, 7. Ἀλλὰ παρακαλοῦντες, σκι. ἐντούσα, ἑαυτοῦ. Here most supply ἐκσυνάγεσθαι. But this seems too formal and frigid, and not agreeable to what follows. Indeed most Commentators seem at a loss what sense to assign. It seems to refer to the παρασυνάγ. at ver. 94, and must be extended to every kind of excitement to virtue and religion. Theophyl. well explains thus: ἀλλὰ λοίπα ἐναὶ παρασυνάγ. καὶ εἰς τὸν ἔναν συνθετοῦντες, καὶ διδάσκοντες, καὶ παρηγοροῦντες. The words μὴ ἑγκατελεῖντες—τινι—are, in some degree, parenthetical.

Τοσοῦτος—ἡμέραν. These words are by some interpreted of the destruction of Jerusalem, which may (they say) be connected with
the day of the Lord, or of judgment: since the Apostles themselves and other Christians supposed that, on Jerusalem being destroyed, their Lord would return, and release his followers from the prosecutions of the Jews. There is, however, no reason to abandon the common interpretation, the day of judgment, which seems to be required by the words following φοβερὰ τις ἑδοχῇ κρίσεως, καὶ πυρὸς ξῆλος. Objections to it are indeed made, but such as admit of easy answer.

26, 27. Now is subjoined the reason why they should not fall off from their Christian profession, namely, that if, after having acknowledged the truth, they deliberately apostatize, there will remain to them no pardon of sins. A sentiment similar to one at 4, 6. (Dind.) It is observed by Braun, that ver. 26—32. form a connected section.

The ἀμαρτ. is explained by the best Commentators of apostacy from the Christian faith; which, they say, is required by what precedes; and they observe that ἐκουσίως is added, since for such a sin ignorance cannot be pleaded. But perhaps the σι. may have reference to the whole of what preceded, and denote that kind of sinning which consists not only in apostacy from the faith, and abandoning the religion, but also a sort of virtual apostasy, by the non-observance of its injunctions: and ἐκουσίως is as suitable on this as on the former interpretation; since such conduct is deliberate.

The phrase λαβεῖν τὴν ἑπίγνωσιν τῆς ἀληθείας is compared with the φωτισθήσατε, supra 6, 4., and taken to denote a knowledge of the true doctrines of the Gospel. But it seems to imply also that of the moral duties which it enjoins. Now to such, the Apostle adds, there remains no sacrifice of purification (i. e. as long as they continue such), but only a φοβερὰ τις ἑδοχῇ κρίσεως, a horrible expectation of future punishment; for words signifying expectation are used both in malam and in bonam partem. Carpz. cites Philo 1070. προδοκία κακοῦ. And he might have added Thucyd. 7. ἐπίθεα τοῦ φόβου, for φοβέραν ἀποθεότα. On ἑδοχῇ itself see Sallier. on T. Mag. 280. The word is used by the Classical writers; but not in
this sense. The πυρὸς θηλὸς plainly denotes the fiery anger of God (with which expression may be compared the διάσφυς and αἰδαν of the Greek writers. See Blomf. on Ἐσχυλ. Αγ. 444); so often in the Old Testament: and as fire is frequently said to eat up what it consumes and destroys, so the wrath of God destroys and casts into perdition τῶς ἑπενάντιος, namely, those who oppose his true religion, apostasy either actual or virtual.

28. ἀδετήσας—ἀποβηθήσεκε. Here is an argument a minor ad majus by which it is shown, that those who apostatize from the Christian religion will suffer much heavier punishment than those who had sinned against the Mosaic Law. (Rosenm.) Αδετήσας τις, he who set at nought, violated, i. e. (as Rosenm. explains), ἐκοινωνος. Now we are told that any transgression of the Law, however minute, if it could be traced to deliberation and wilfulness, was punished with death. By the τῶν νόμων, Braun says, is especially meant the ceremonial law, for a violation of which, he says, not even the High Priest, or the most dignified persons were excused.

28. χαρᾶς ὁκτιμῶν, without mercy or pardon. The ἐκ in ἐκ ὧν ἡ τριστ is rendered by Rosenm., “propter consensum duorum.” But I prefer, with Dind., to take it to denote condition, i. e. literally, “(if convicted) under the testimony of.” Ἀποβηθίσεκε, “is put to death.”

29. πόσῳ—ἐνυπηρίσας; These words place in a very strong light the guilt of apostates and presumptuous sinners. The interjected δοκεῖτε has great elegance; as also the ἀξιωμ. such kind of words being of middle signification. Καταστατεῖν, like concursus, is a term denoting the utmost contempt and insult. I would compare Joseph. 1172, 32. θέτετε δή τοῖν νομον θέτετε πατούμενα βλέποντες τὰ ἄγια and 1179, 10. πατήσαντες τοὺς νόμους. The τὸ αἷμα τῆς διαθήκης κοινὸν ἡγισάμενος signifies, regarding the blood of Christ, shed to ratify the Christian covenant, and by which we Christians are sanctified unto God, as a
thing common, as only the blood of a man, and that a malefactor. For if Jesus were not the Messiah, such he would necessarily be. The ἐμβρ. answers to the καταρχ. just before. This term signifies to grossly insult: and, after illustrating by examples the use of the word, Dind. remarks that the Apostle could not have employed a stronger term to designate a contemnor of the Gospel. And (we may add from Bp. Middl.) it confirms the doctrine of the personality of the Spirit; for it does not appear that the verb ἐμβρεχεῖν can have for its object things or qualities; it is applicable to persons only.

With respect to the πνεύμα τῆς χάριτος, I cannot but notice in the Foreign Commentators, with reprobation, the same perversion that so often attends their interpretations of this word. Some (as Schleus. in his Lex.) would take it to denote the Christian religion; others, as Heinr. and Dind., recognize a periphrasis for χάρις; thus effectually silencing the word. And so Jaspis, "summo Dei beneficio." Somewhat preferable is the interpretation of Rosen: "the gifts of the Spirit," which every apostate casts off. But I see no reason to abandon the interpretation of the antients, and earlier moderns, which is ably supported by Braun and Ernesti, namely, the Holy Spirit, the third person of the sacred Trinity, "per quem (says Ernesti) gratia per Christum parta, nobis obsignatur, dum ipse Spiritus Sanctus in nobis fidel gignit, alit et conservat." (See also Braun.) It may be observed, that as in the former clause we have Jesus Christ a person, so here we have the Holy Spirit also a person. Finally, I cannot think that apostacy alone is here meant, or (as Doddr. supposes) the sin against the Holy Ghost; but all wilful sin, and a presumptuously corrupt life; since such must (as Diodati suggests) tend to that dreadful conclusion.

80. ἀθανασία γὰρ—Κύριος. The ἀθανασία γὰρ τῶν εὐαγγελίστων may be a sort of formula of citation; though very spirited. But I prefer, with Grot. and Ernesti,
to regard the ἀδικεῖ as strongly emphatical, i. e. (as Grot. explains) "cogitemus quis et quantus," &c. or (as Ern.) "novimus enim quantam vim ad ulciscendum et puniendum habet, quàm acer, quàm potius," &c. So also Dind. The words are from Deut. 32, 35. "to me is vengeance and retribution." But the Apostle’s language is founded partly on the Hebrew and partly on the Sept.; unless perhaps that might be different from what it now is. Κρίνεις by some antients and moderns rendered, "avenge his people." (See Theoph., Est., Grot., and Rosenm.) By others, as Menoch., Calvin, Dind., and Wolf, "will condemn and punish:" which the Jews fancied the Almighty would never do to the Israelites. But I prefer the more extensive sense, judge. And so Beza and Braun. By his people is meant his Church, consisting of good and bad, to each of whom he will "render according to his works."

31. φθερεῖν—ζωτος, “A horrible thing it is to fall into the hands of the eternal God.” So Cicero: “Horribile est causam capitis dicere.” By hands is meant power; and the context requires us to add, "for punishment." The ζωτος may mean eternal, or omnipotent; or both; both being suggested by the context; since to fall into the power, for punishment, of a Being at once omnipotent and eternal, is indeed horrible.

32. ἀναμμήσκεσθε—παθημάτων. Novo argumento excitat illos Christianos, ut constantes esse in religione pergant, hoc nempe: eos hactenus jam vari generis calamitates sustinuisse; stolidè igitur agere eos, qui post tantas calamitates fortiter superatas, nunc demum deficient. (Rosenm.) The use of the adverb for the adjective (as here πρὸτερον for πρῶτον) is found in the best writers. Carpz. cites Philo Υ72. And he might have added, that it is common in Thucydidès. Φωνισθέντες, "after having been enlightened (by the Gospel)," i. e. converted to the true religion. Dind. compares Theophyl.: κηρύξας —τῶν πρὸς τὸ μεγαλεργὸν κλίματι ἐφωτίσεν.

32. πολλὴν αἴλησιν ὑπεμείνατε παθημάτων, “ye en-
dured a great conflict of sufferings." Here there is an agonistical metaphor, as in ἀγωνίζομαι, Col. 1, 29. So the Syr. uses the Greek word ἀγῶν. See Grot., who adds, that by the term παθηματα are meant afflications of every kind; as Rom. 8, 18. 2 Cor. 1, 6 and 7. Phil. 3, 10, &c. The term too is well illustrated by Bos. Obs. Misc. p. 92. I would add Thucyd. 2, 45. παισι δι' — ἢ ἄδελφοις ὅρῳ μέγαν τὸν ἄγωνα.

33. τούτο μὲν—βεατριζόμενοι. This partitive use of τούτο μὲν τούτο δὲ is common in the Classical writers. See Wets., Kypke, and Munthe. Ὁνειδισμοῖς καὶ θλίψεις βειατριζόμενοι. This is a continuation of the agonistical metaphor, with an allusion to the ἀγῶν maintained with beasts by miserable wretches, thus βειατριζόμενοι, exposed to the gaze of the multitude assembled at the theatre, who to brutality added contumely; for as Tacit. Annal. 15. (cited by Carpz.) says (with a reference to the Christians), "Percurtibus addita ludibria." See also Sueton, Juvenal, and other writers referred to by Carpz. That capital punishments were often inflicted in the theatres, he proves from Philo 977 B. See the whole of his very interesting note.

33. τούτο δὲ—γενηθέντες, "and partly since ye were made partakers in the persecutions of those that were so circumstanced, namely, by sympathy and consolation, and partly by assisting them. In ἀναστεφορέομαι Kypke and Carpz. recognize a continuation of the metaphor. (See their notes.) It, however, seems best, with the Syr., Casaub., Grot., and Erasm., to suppose it said of those so treated. The recent Commentators, Dind., Rosenm., and Heinr., take the term to here signify vivere. But that yields a feeble sense; and the harshness which they complain of is fancied, or may be imputed to the bold character of this very metaphorical sentence.

34. καὶ γὰρ τοῖς—συνεπαθήσατε. This seems meant to be exegetical of the preceding, and to illustrate the mode in which this κοιμωνία was ministered. The
sense is: "You had (for instance—γὰς having here, as often, the sense of exempli gratia) sympathy with (me in) my bonds;" namely, at Jerusalem. See Acts 21, 22. seq. Some MSS., Versions, and Fathers, however, read τῶν δεσμῶν. And this is preferred by Grot., Hamm., Le Clerc, Mill, Bengel, Whitby, Pierce, Morus, Storr., Heinr., and Dind. But I cannot help thinking with Wolf, Carpz., Mich., Noesselt, Matthæi, and Mackn., that the common reading is the more genuine. I cannot enter at large into the reasons; but I will only observe that the MSS. are very few, and for the most part interpolated and emended. The common reading is also the more difficult one; and as to the charge brought against it, that it was devised for the purpose of proving Paul to be the author of the Epistle, there is not a shadow of evidence; nor is it likely that such a paradiorthosis could occupy nearly all the MSS. There is greater probability that the more difficult reading δεσμῶν would pass into the easier δεσμῶις; which would, of course, eject the μου—καὶ τίνι ἀρνώνυ—προσδέξασθε, and "ye joyfully met, received, and endured the ravage and spoil of your property." These were outrages doubtless arising from the unbounded license of the mob, when under the influence of avarice, whetted by superstition; though too often worked upon by the higher powers.

On the μετὰ χαρᾶς the Commentators refer to Acts 5, 41. Matt. 5, 12. and James 1, 2. The use here of προσδ. is rare; nor are the examples of πρ., Job. 33, 20. quite opposite.

34. γινομενοτε—μένουσαν. The εὐ is omitted in many MSS. of various recensions, Versions, and Fathers, and seems to have arisen from the εὐ preceding. Certainly the εαυτοῦ makes a better sense without it, being a dativus commodi. "Ταράκειν, substance, wealth. The term often occurs in the Sept., and is also found in Acts 2, 45. κτήματα καὶ ὑπάρξεις, where see the note. "Ἐχεῖν. By have, Grot. ob-
HEBREWS, CHAP. X.

517

serves, is here meant, have a claim to or title to anything. Καὶ μὲν οὖν ὑπ’ ἑαυτῶν, “and a durable one;” as Matt. 6, 20. 19, 21. Mark 10, 21. Luke 12, 33. Prov. 8, 18. (cited by Grot.) The words ἐν ὑπαρξίας are by many Critics supposed to have come from the margin. But it is more probable that in the three MSS. in which they are omitted (and which are all full of emendations) they were thrown out, as disfiguring the beauty of the sentence.

35. μη ἀποθάλητε—μεγάλην. Παράδοσις in this Epistle often signifies constancy in the profession of religion. (Ern. and Carpz.) Or rather, confidence, fortitude. In ἀποθαλ., Rosenm., and Dindorf recognize a metaphor taken from soldiers who (like Horace) throw away their shields. And they compare the expression shield of faith at Eph. 6, 16. Ἐχει, “carries with it.” Μισθαποδοσίαν μεγάλην, “a great remuneration;” namely, the ὑπαρξία ἐν ὑπαρ-

36. ὑμονής—ἐπαγγελίαν. The γὰρ refers to a clause omitted; q. d. “(And well may I enjoin on you the cultivation of this παράδοσις) for ye have need of patience and constancy.” Ὑπάρχει τὰ θελήματα—ἐπαγγελία, “so that (i. e. if ye would expect this) after having done and accomplished the will of God, ye may obtain the promised salvation.” By the θελήμα τῶν Θεοῦ is meant what God would have done, or suffered: and it has reference to all the duties, whether of doing, or suffering, which the circumstances in which we are placed may impose upon us. See Ernesti. The Commentators, it may be observed, usually limit the sense too much.

37, 38. ἔτι γὰρ—χρονεῖν. The μικρὸν δὲν signifies a very little while. To the examples of the Philologists I add Max. Tyr. D. 24, 6. and 1, 469. σμικρὸν δὲν, (where see Markl.) and Polyæn. 8, 10, 711. ἐπὶ ἡτείστον δὲν, a considerable time. The ἐχομενος (he that is to come) was, as we find from the Gospels, an usual title of the Messiah. See Whitby. The passage introduced is taken from Hab. 2, 3 and
4. It is thought the the Apostle accommodates the language of the Prophet to his own times, and that he inserts the two clauses for the sake of the conclusion. See Mackn. Between the words of St. Paul and those both of the Hebrew and the Sept. (though the latter is chiefly adhered to, for the sake of the conclusion,) there is a remarkable discrepancy. Some propose emendations of the Hebrew text; while others (as Pococke) maintain that the text as it stands is susceptible of the sense of the Sept. See more in Mackn. and Slade.

"Ἡξεί. This has in the Hebr. וְלָ שָׁ לָ, "he will surely come." Ὅ δὲ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως γίνεται. Also cited in Rom. 1, 17. and Gal. 3, 11. The sense here seems to be: "The just, because of his implicit faith, shall obtain salvation." See the learned note of Ernesti. Καὶ ἔδω ὑποστείληται—αὐτῷ, "But if any one draw back, give way to fear, (so Hesych. explains, φοβεῖται. See Gal. 2, 12.), and either apostatize, or compromise his principles, or, through failing in his expectations, cease to act up to the duties of a Christian," Οὐκ εὐδοκεῖ ἡ ψυχὴ μου ἐν αὐτῷ, "my soul shall have no pleasure in him," i. e. he shall be exposed to my displeasure. A litotes.

89. Ἡμεῖς—ψυχῆς. The Apostle (Theophyl. observes) softens the harshness of the οὐκ εὐδοκεῖ, &c. by a sentiment expressive of confidence in their firmness and constancy, which must have been gratifying. With respect to the words themselves, they are somewhat obscure, from the dense brevity of the phraseology; but the context will guide us to their meaning. Thus ὑποστελήσας, as is plain from the preceding ὑποστείληται and the antithetical πίστεως, stands for drawing back, and timidity; Carpz. rightly subaudi téκνα or uiol. It is an Hebrew mode of expression, denoting timidity and doubt. The εἰς ἀπωλείαν, and εἰς πειρατιών ψυχῆς show the result and tendency of each kind of conduct. By the πειρατιών is denoted, not the possession (as recent Commentators explain), but the gaining or saving of the soul. So Ernesti,
"ut animam lucrumur, aeternam salutem consequamur, servemur." And so Theophyl., who paraphrases thus: Ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἐσμέν των ἀπολυμένων διὰ τοῦ ὑποστέλλεσθαι καὶ ἀποφράθυμεν ἡ διστάζειν, ἀλλ' τῶν ἐν τῇ πίστει βεβαιῶν, ὥστε περιποίησαι τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς, τοιεῦστε, κτήσασθαι, φύλαξαι, καὶ σωσαί.

CHAP. XI.

VER. 1. From the mention of faith, the Apostle takes occasion to describe its nature and efficacy. The δὲ has therefore a transitive force, and may be rendered now. I would paraphrase: "Now faith (such as that I have mentioned, and by which the just shall live) is a firm expectation and confident persuasion of the existence of things not yet seen." ὑποστάσις is from ψιθυσθαι, to firmly consist, and subsist. So the ancients and earlier moderns render, the substance, obedience or obsideous, i.e. that which makes them subsist and be. But this interpretation, Ernesti observes, yields scarcely a pertinent sense. And as ψιθυσθαι, in the later Greek writers, frequently signifies existimare, he, in common with most recent Commentators, explains it firma expectatio; as supra 5, 14. Others of the earlier and later moderns explain it base, foundation. But this sense seems not suitable here. See the notes of Grot., Carpz., and Elsser.

"Ἐλεγχὸς usually signifies a demonstration. And so it is here explained by Theophyl.: δείκτης, φανέρωσις. Carpz. explains, demonstrata cognitio. Dind. (more properly) documentum, that being the signification in familiar phraseology. Rosenm. interprets it, firm and undoubted conviction. And so Luther, and (nearly) Doddr., and also Hallet stp. Doddr., who explains: "Such a kind of reason and argument, as both convinces the understanding, and engages a man to act according to that conviction." It is, however, easier to perceive the general meaning of the Apostle than to determine the exact sense of each term; since the sentence is worded populariter, and not with philosophical accuracy; and in this and the whole of what follows may plainly be recognised the ardent spirit of the Apostle, which does not descend to petty niceties. In both the above terms we are to understand that which causes the thing to be. So Theophyl. (from Chrys.) annotates thus: οἱ οὖν ἦν ἀνάρασις οὕτω ψιθυσθέντων, ἄλλ' ἡ πίστις ψιθυστὰ ἀυτήν, καὶ πρὸ ὀρθολογίαν Ἰησοῦ τίθηναι. And on Ἐλεγχὸς he observes: τοιεί γὰρ ταῦτα βλέπεσθαι τῷ νῦν ἑμῶν ὡς παρόντα. See the admirable exposition of Chrys., as translated by Dr. Hales stp. Valpy.

By the faith now about to be treated on, and which respects things past as well as future, is (as the best Commentators say) to be understood a general faith and belief in the sayings and promises of God. For by the examples the Apostle brings forward of an-
tient times, it is plain he does not actually treat of faith 'in Christ';
though from the former, as a genus, proceeds the latter as a more
excellent species, namely, a Gospel faith, which, as being reposed
in Christ, does, in fact, rest in God, since whatever Christ said, he
said in the name of God. See Ern., Carpz., Dind., and Rosenm.

2. ἐν ταύτῃ—πρεσβύτερος, "On account of (2) this
faith our ancestors were accounted praise-worthy."
The πρεσβ., like veteres, πατέρες, signifies ancestors,
the Patriarchs, Prophets, and others, of whom some
are then mentioned. Μαρτυρίῳ τίμη signifies to bear
witness to, and is almost always used in a good sense
for to praise. See Schleus. Lex. The antients, and
early moderns, supply a Deo; the recent ones, ab
hominibus. But both may be united. The ἐν, like
the Hebr. 2, and διὰ, signifies propter, on account of.
So Beza, Pisc., Rosenm., and Dind.

3. πιστεὶ νοοῦμεν—γεγονέναι. Πίστις, Dind. ob-
serves, here signifies a full persuasion that the things
recorded in the Old Testament are true. For now
the Apostle employs the term in its more extensive
sense; and then proceeds to use it in its limited
one.” The words may be rendered: “by faith it is
that we understand the universe κατηγορίαν ἡματι
Θεοῦ, was created at the fiat of God’s will.” Κατη-
γορίαν signifies properly to repair, make whole what
is broken, torn, or disordered: and thus it is in the
Sept. and in the present passage used of the cre-
ation of the universe; since that carries with it a
notion of adjusting, digesting, &c., which is very
applicable to the chaos “without form and void,”
out of which the world was created. The ἡματιΘεοῦ
(i.e. the fiat) has reference to the sublime passage
of Gen. 1, 3. And so elsewhere it is said: “He
spake the word, and they were made; he com-
manded, and they were created.”

3. εἰς τὸ μή—γεγονέναι. These words present some
difficulty: but the best Commentators from Heins.
to Rosenm. have seen that εἰς τὸ is for ἄστε; and the
μή is to be referred to φαινομένων; a transposition
(as Heinr. observes) usual to the Hellenists. (See
Raphel.) So 2 Macc. 7, 28. εἰς οὐκ ὅτιναν ἐπιφάνειαν.
HEBREWS, CHAP. XI.

οὐκ ἔστιν καὶ ὁ πάντως. The sentiment is thus explained by Rosenm. : "That the whole visible world was created by the sole will of God, we learn by faith; for that creation does not come under our view, as being long past. Now we see trees arise from trees, animals generated from animals, and men from men. But the first trees, animals, and men had not their origin from such as now exist, and are seen. This is therefore said, that we may the more readily believe that God can produce what we do not see.

4. τίτει πλείων—Θεώ, "By the virtue of faith Abel offered up a better and more acceptable sacrifice to God than Cain." So Chrys. explains the πλείων by ἐντυπωτέρων. Braun compares the Hebr. רבי. And so in Matt. 6, 25. 12, 41. Παρὰ Καὶν is put populariter for παρὰ τῆς τοῦ Καίν, as it is expressed by the Syr. Now the offering was better and more acceptable, as proceeding from faith. The nature of this faith, and in what it differed from that of Cain, is admirably shown and illustrated by Abp. Magee on the Atonement, Illust. No. 64 & 65., whom see, or the extracts in Slade and Valpy. See also Mackn. and Hallet, by them cited, and other writers referred to.

4. δι' ἔτους—αὐτοῦ, "on account of which sacrifice he was borne testimony to (by God) that he was righteous," i. e. pious and virtuous; or, "he obtained from God the praise of piety." Thus he is called by Philo δίκαιος; as he is also in Matt. 23, 85. He may indeed he so called κατ' ἐξοχήν, as being the first and most eminent example of it. The words παρευρόμενος—Θεῷ are (I think) exegetical of the δι' ἔτους, &c. The sense is: "God himself bearing testimony to his offerings, that they were just;" which implies approbation of them. On the nature of, and the mode in which this approbation was signified, we are left in the dark; and the Commentators, of course, abound in conjectures, which (and especially the speculations of the recent foreign Commentators) I shall not detail. I cannot but suspect (though it
seems to have occurred to none of the interpreters) that the Apostle was well informed on this point, and supposed his readers to be so, and that by tradition. By tradition, too, Theodot., in rendering Gen. 4, 4. καὶ ἔλεγεν ὁ Θεὸς ἔτι Ἄβελ καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς δόρους αὐτῶν ἔγενε τῷ ἔγενε. I suspect that some copies had ἔγενεν—αὐτῶ καὶ ἐγενέτο, from tradition, doubtless, yet deserving of high credit, as not resting merely on oral testimony, but probably recorded in those antient writings found in the antiquities of the Hebrew nation, of which Josephus often makes mention, and which he used in forming his celebrated history. Besides, this is supported by the mode in which God usually signified his approbation. Fire from heaven, it seems, consumed the flesh of the "choice firstlings" sacrificed by Abel; while Cain's "fruits of the ground" remained untouched. Finally, we may very well believe in, what (as Grot. tells us, on the passage of Genes.) even Julian credited.

Καὶ σὺν αὐτῆς, "and by that faith and righteousness so evinced." For such, I agree with the antients, seems to be meant by the ἃς, at which the moderns stumble. In the readings λαλεῖται and λαλεῖ the Commentators are at issue. The most eminent Critics agree in preferring λαλεῖ, though resting only on the authority of a few very antient MSS., the Syriac and Coptic Versions, and some antient Fathers. And certainly, if λαλεῖται cannot (as Valckn. seems to have proved) be taken in a middle or deponent sense, that reading deserves the preference, as yielding a sense far worthier of the Apostle: for the other can only signify, "is spoken of;" which, as Dind. remarks, is a third (and frigid) repetition of the same thing; while, according to the one in question, the sense will be as follows: "though now dead, his faith and righteousness speak with a loud voice, and call upon us to imitate his example." See 12, 4. That even the dead may figuratively be said to speak, no critic can doubt;
since even inanimate things are said to speak. See Rosenm., who cites the passage of Virgil, where of the punishment of Phlegyas it is said: "magnâ testatur voce per umbras, Discite justitiam moniti."

5. πίστει Ἐνώχ—Θεὸς. This is called, by Mr. Slade, a commentary upon the elliptical expression in Gen. 5, 24., where it is said of Enoch, he "was not; for God took him." Most of the recent Commentators, however, as Dind., Rosenm., and Mich., regard it as founded in error. "For (say they) in the passage of Genesis we find not but that Enoch died; and nothing is said to define how he was translated, whether alive or dead. The formula, God ינפ, &c., cannot of itself signify, God removed him alive; nor can οὐκ εὐλογεῖτο and זכרי signify any more than "he ceased to be." But to this I must demur. Will these moderns pretend to be better judges of the force of Hebrew phraseology than the antient Hebrew Interpreters themselves, who, from the earliest ages downwards, have interpreted the words of removal alive? i. e. the being, as we say; translated. As far as the Sept. Version goes, the position is manifestly false; for its language evidently conveys the idea of a translation; they render the ינפ by Θεὸς αὐτῷ μετέβηκεν, which determines the point; and the הינפ, by οὐκ εὐλογεῖτο; which goes very far to determine it. And the same will apply to Sirach 40, 14. This translation, too, is evidently supported by Josephus and Philo. But what reason (it may be asked) had the authors of the Sept. Version and the Jewish Interpreters for supposing this translation? Because (it may be answered) there really is something very peculiar and mysterious in the expression. For (as Whitby observes) of all the rest it is said, that they died; but of him this is not said, but only that ינפ, he was not, for God took him. Neither is this said any where else in the Mosaic writings. Suppose, indeed, the expressions ינפ and ינפ are doubtful;
yet the context,* and the circumstances of the case; lead to the interpretation invariably adopted by the antients, and confirmed by its being adopted by the inspired writer.†

With respect to the mode in which the translation was effected, of that we are not informed: but it seems a probable conjecture of Mackn. and others, that the body of Enoch (as also that of Elijah) was fitted for its new state by that sort of change which the bodies of the righteous who are alive at the day of judgment will go through. With the notions of the Rabbins (which may be seen in Whitby) we have nothing to do.

6. χαρις δὲ πίστεως—γίνεται. The phrase εὐπρεποῦς τινι signifies to do what is pleasing to any one; and, as applied to God, it must denote faith in his existence, and obedience to his will, whether as revealed in Scripture, or in the book of nature.

The words πιστεύων—γίνεται are exegetical of the preceding; and the sense seems to be simply this: “There can be no worshipping of God without a firm belief in his existence, and that He will reward those who study to do his will.” For faith in his existence must precede worship of him; and who would worship a Being who remained an unconcerned spectator of what passes on the earth, and with whom is no retribution? Such seems to be all

* For the εὐπρεπῆς ἔνως τῶν Θεῶν immediately preceding, plainly indicates the cause; as is suggested by St. Paul in the words πρὸ γὰρ τῆς μεταθέσεως αὐτοῦ μεμαρτύρησε εὐπρεπὴς καὶ τῶν Θεῶν. To understand death would be frigid.

† Thus it appears that it is not correct to call the words of St. Paul (adopted from the Sept.) a commentary on the Hebrew; and still less an accommodation of Jewish opinions; as do Dind. and Rosenm. As to the opinion of early ages, of which Dind. makes mention, that pious or great persons were supposed to be removed from the world without death, with this we have nothing to do. For the stories of Hercules, Semiramis, and Romulus (to which they advert), were, of course, mere impostures; though formed probably on the traditional account, in the early nations, of this translation of the Patriarch Enoch.
that is meant, and no philosophical refinements are to be sought. The μισθοδοσία, Carpzov thinks, includes the punishment to be inflicted on the wicked. And so Theophyl.: Εἰ γὰρ μὴ πιστεύῃ τις ἀντίδοτον εἶναι καλῶν καὶ κακῶν, οὐκ ἂν εὑρέσθηση. Πῶς γὰρ ἂν τὴν ἐπίτον τῆς ἀρέτης ὑμν βαδίσῃ, μὴ πεισθεῖς εἶναι ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι πολλαπλασιάς καὶ μονοματέρας τὰς ἀμωβὰς.

The ἀδύνατον must be taken, populariter, for, “it is impossible to suppose.” It is plain that ἐκίστειν is here used, like the Heb. וְיָד and מָזָה, of an earnest endeavour to do the will of God. On the sentiment that God is a rewarder of his faithful servants, Grot., Wets., &c. adduce a vast number of Classical passages.

7. πίστει χρηματισθεὶς Ναῶ—αὐτοῦ. The term χρηματίζεσθαι is often, as here, used of having a divine revelation, or being divinely inspired. So Theophyl.: Σημειάσαι δὲ, ὅτι χρηματίζει Θεὸς, χρηματίζει καὶ τὸ Πνεῦμα: κατὰ τὸ γεγραμμένον περὶ τῶν Σωμάων. Ἡν αὐτοῦ κεχρηματισμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ Πνεύματος τοῦ άγίου. Θεὸς ἁρα τὸ Πνεῦμα.

7. περὶ τῶν μηδέποτε βλεπόμενων, “concerning things not yet seen, but only to be viewed by the eye of faith.” There is a reference to ver. 1. πίστει ἐλεγχεις ὡς βλεπόμενων. Now the things unseen were the deluge and the events accompanying it.

7. εὐλαβηθεὶς κατεσκεύασε κιβωτών. The εὐλαβ. is by some moderns, as Grot., Vatab., Schmid, and Schleus., taken to signify “metu diluvii.” And so the Vulg. and Theophyl. But that sense seems inconsistent with the faith ascribed to him; though it might admit of modification. I prefer, with most moderns, as Ernesti, Rosenm., and Carpzov, &c. to take εὐλαβ. of religious reverence in respect to the oracle. Κιβωτόν. This word, like ἱλιπ, signifies chest; but might very well be applied to ships of a square form. Many learned moderns have, however, supposed that the ark was of a round form, as better adapted to resist the waves. And that, indeed, seems to have been a very antient form; since in Thucydides we have perpetual mention of round
ships; and we are told that the Corinthians first made long ships, or triremes. The above Critics found their opinion on the ark being called πλαῦτος by Berosus ap. Joseph. But that is no proof at all. And common sense may show how improbable it were that the first attempts at ship-building should produce a round ship: a form which requires a degree of science and skill such as we cannot suppose Noah to have possessed; especially, too, when we consider the immense size of the ark, larger than a first-rate ship of the line. Besides, the opinion in question is directly at variance with the Mosaic account, which shows it to have been quite oblong, 300 by 50; though there is nothing there said to compel us to suppose a square, and we may suppose the corners to have been rounded off, very much after the manner of the Chinese junks, which, in a country where nothing changes, may be supposed of the very form of the most antient ships, and those would probably be made after the model of the ark.

Δι' ἡ, i.e. (as Erasm., Rosenm., Grot., and Beza explain) "by the building of which ark." Rather, "by which faith." Κατέκαθε τὸν κόσμον. For (as Grot. observes) any one is said to condemn others who, by his own deeds, shows what others ought to have done; and thus convicts them of blame for not having so done; as Matt. 12, 41 & 42. See Theoph. By δικαιοσύνης is meant the reward of righteousness; as sin is sometimes put for the punishment of sin.

8. πίστει καλούμενος—ἐρχεται. Construe πίστει with ὑπῆκοις; and before ἐγέρθην subaud αὕτε, or εἰς τὸ. Ernesti observes that καλῶς is used of the offer of any divine benefits; and κληρίς, in the New Testament, signifies not only what God has offered, but what he has given. Eis κληρονομιάν, "for a possession for himself and posterity." The μὴ ἐπιστάμενος τῷ ἐρχεται Rosenm. renders, "nesciebat, quae et quibus erat illa terræ." The truth is, this seems a popular mode of expression, such as is not uncommon; and Abraham probably was by no means ig-
horant of the country, or its productions; but went without knowing whither he was going, as not knowing where it would please God he should settle in the land. So Theophyl.: οὐδὲ γὰρ, τίς ἐστιν ἢ γὰρ ὥς εἰς ἐκεῖν ἐσ ἢν καλεῖται.

9. πίστει παράκοψεν—αὐτῇς. The eis τὴν γῆν is for ἐν τῇ γῆ. And τῆς ἐπαγγελίας is a genitive of the substantive, for the cognate adjective, or participle. Παράκοψε is πάροικος ἢν, i.e. ἀλλογενῆς, sojourner, in opposition to an ἐπιγενής. As a proof of which he even had to purchase the cave of Machpelah as a burying-place for his family. In illustration of his being a sojourner, it is added ἐν σκήναις κατοικήσας, “dwelling in tents;” which we may suppose would be the case, since the building of a house implies a property in the land (see Grot.); whereas setting up a tent by no means does this.*

9. μετὰ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ Ἰακώβ. This is strangely rendered, in the E. V. and other Versions (see Doddr. and Mackn.), with, &c. The true force of the expression (which seems to be Hebraic) was well seen by the antients. Thus Theophyl. explains: καὶ ὅ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὅ Ἰακώβ οὕτω ταῦτα κατάκησαν οίς ἀλλοτρίαν. And so J. Capell. and Grot., who observe that it denotes parity and mode; q. d. “as did also Isaac and Jacob after them, to whom the same promise belonged.” See Grot. It seems meant to be implied: “and yet they, too, had faith in the promises.” See Theophyl.

10. ἐξεδέχετο—ὁ Θεὸς. These words illustrate the nature of that faith so conspicuous in all Abraham’s peregrinations. The sense is: “He bore his peregrinations under the hope of the city that hath solid foundations,” as opposed to the ταῖς σκήναις at ver. 9. Now by this is doubtless meant, not Jerusalem (as

* And in those early periods, when population was very thin, even foreigners seem to have been allowed to fix tents, and bring cattle to graze where the land was not occupied by the natives. Something after the manner of what are called the squatters, in the back settlements of America.
some Commentators suppose), even in the literal sense, but (as appears from ver. 16. compared with 13 & 14.) the heavenly city, heaven. So Theophyl.: ἔξωθεν τὴν οὐράνιον πόλιν, ἦτες ἄληθινος ἐχει θεμελιως, ἀεὶ ἐσταύρα, καὶ μηδέποτε σαδρομένους. And so Grot., Le Clerc, and Rosenm. Dind. and Heinr. lose themselves in speculation. Ἡς τεχνίτης καὶ δημιουργὸς ὁ Θεός. It is observed, by Chrys., that God, though the τεχνίτης καὶ δημιουργὸς of the whole universe, is especially said so of the heavenly city, since in heaven chiefly shines forth the majesty of the Divine wisdom and power.

11. πίστει καὶ ἀυτῇ—θαλάσσ.

On this passage the recent Foreign Commentators stumble exceedingly; and afford a notable specimen both of their delicacy and their judgment. Questions of the sort they enter into are more fitted for a work on surgery and midwifery than the exposition of the word of God on so deeply serious a subject as that of the preternatural conception of the mother of the faithful. We will therefore leave their discussions in medio, which certainly cannot be applicable in the present case, since miraculous power was exerted upon Sarah as well as Abraham. Thus it is said, Gen. 21, 1. “And the Lord visited Sarah.” It is strange, then, that the recent Commentators should almost invariably adopt the conjecture of Michaelis, viz. for αὐτῇ Σάρρα to read αὐτῷ Σάρρα. For, not to mention the harshness of the two Datives, αὐτῷ Σάρρα, just after another Dative, the occurrence of αὐτῷ is sufficient to condemn this conjecture; since, in the sense thus arising, αὐτῷ could have had no place. Besides, as Grot. observes, from the examples of men, the Apostle passes to women, that he may excite those of both sexes to the virtue of faith. But why, then (it may be asked) did those Critics unanimously adopt that conjecture? Because, forsooth, the καταβολή στέρματος is not accordant with physical precision. What, then, is nothing to be allowed for the delicacy of the sacred writer? but he must express himself with the physical accuracy of an Hippocrates? I shall not enter further into particulars; but only observe that the obscurity solely arose from delicacy; and that the true force of the words is that which was laid down by Chrys. p. 548, 15. (adduced by that writer in a Homily on this Epistle) εἰς τὸ κατασχέων τὸ στέρμα; εἰς ὑπόδοχην δυνάμεν ἐλαβεν ἡ νεκρωμένη, καὶ ἡ στείρα, for she was both barren as well as old. And so Theophyl.: ἐνέυμασθεν εἰς τὸ ὑποδέχασθαι καὶ ερασθῇ καὶ καταβληθῇ εἰς αὐτῇν στέρμα τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ. I am gratified to find that the above mode of interpretation has the support of the acute Heinr. and the learned Dindorf.

I must not omit to observe that many Critics would, on the authority of some three MSS, and the Vulg., omit ἀυτῇ; but (I
HEBREWS, CHAP. XI. 529

think) on very insufficient grounds. For it seems plain that the omission was purely from conjecture and emendation; and the MSS. are such as are full of corrections; nay, Ernesti observes, there is reason to suppose that the Codex Alexandrinus was occasionally altered from the Vulg.

11. ἐπεὶ πιστῶν ὑγιείας τῶν ἐπαγγειλάμενον, "since she had judged him faithful and veracious who had promised."

12. διὸ καὶ—ἀναρξημέτος. It is well observed, by Grot. and Rosenm., that the δὲ must be referred to both Abraham and Sarah, i. e. the faith of both. At αφ' ἔδος some subaud αἰματος or σπέρματος, as of Abraham and Sarah. But I prefer, with Zeger, Camer., Rosenm., Ern., &c., σαμιατος, which Grot. and most Critics understand of Abraham. It seems better, however, with Chrys., Theophyl., and others, to refer it to Sarah. Which, too, appears to be more agreeable to what precedes: and the Apostle himself, at Rom. 4, 19., speaking of the faith of Abraham, says: οὐ κατενόησε τὸ ἐαυτοῦ σῶμα νεεκρασμένον καὶ τὴν νέκρωσιν τῆς μήτερας Σάρας.

καὶ ταύτα, et quidem, and that. The force of the νεεκρασμένον requires no explanation. The phrases καθὼς τὰ ἄστρα, &c. are plainly Oriental and popular hyperboles, yet sometimes found in the Western writers. Out of several examples I have collected I select the following. Aristoph. Lysistr. 1560. ἣν γὰρ τόνδρες οὐκ ἐλάσσως τὰς ψάμμας, τοὶ Πέρσαι.

18. κατὰ πίστιν—ἀπασάμενοι. It was believed by the Patriarchs, that though they could not see the actual fulfilment of the Divine promises, yet these would certainly be fulfilled in their descendants. They may, however, be supposed to have discerned the commencement of their fulfilment, in having children from whom should arise so numerous a posterity. (Dind.)

At the oijoi pαυτες Commentators stumble. Grot. and Sykes refer it to all the descendants downwards. But of this opinion Whitby has shown the futility. It must, with Rosenm. and Dind., be understood of those that went before, i. e. (as Chrys. and Theophyl.)
limit it) all that did die. Μὴ λαθώστε τὰς ἐπαγγελίας, "without having received the promises." It is plain that these promises were not so much temporal as eternal. See Whitby, Dodd., Mich., and Abp. Magee, referred to by Slade. Κατὰ πίστιν, "with confidence in the promises, both temporal, and eternal." 'Αλλὰ πάντως αὐτὰς ἰδοὺς, "viewing them with the eye of faith." 'Ασκάσαμεν, "embracing with delight." Ομολογήσαντες ὅτι—γῆς, "seeing and acknowledging that they were strangers and sojourners on earth, as they were in the land of Canaan." Παρετέλησον, sojourners. The terms properly signifies one who lives by another. See Schleus. Lex.

14. 15. οἱ γὰρ τιμώτα—ἀνακάμψατε, ἐμφανίζοντες plainly show, signify. Ὅτι πατρίδα ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, appetunt, "that they are seeking after and desiring to have a country (either naturally or metaphorically such); which, as long as they remained sojourners, could not be the case. Different from the common principle among the antients, that every place where he can live well is, to a wise man, his country. See the passages of Philo, cited by Carpz. and Wets.

15. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐκεῖνης ἐμνημόνευσαν. It is observed, by Dind., that ἐμνημόνευσαν indicates the desire and love with which we remember any thing, like the Heb. זָרָה in Gen. 8, 1. and Ps. 8, 5. 6. 6. "If, therefore (says Rosenm.) they called themselves strangers, because they were sojourners in Canaan, and accounted Chaldea their country, they might have returned thither. Between the departure of Abraham from Chaldea and the death of Jacob, there was time for the Patriarchs to have returned thither if they had loved it as a country." If they had sought a country (as observes Braun) no one were more desirable than Chaldæa, then far superior in fertility and wealth to Canaan.

16. ὕμνοι δὲ, &c. "It is plain, then, that they dwelt only on the promises of God respecting the possession of Canaan, as a country, by their posterity; as
HEBREWS, CHAP. XI. 531

they did of the attainment by themselves of another country, even a heavenly," εἰς ἄνω (says Theophyl.) ὦτω εἰχὲ καὶ τῶν ἁρωμάτων. On the sentiment of heaven being man's proper country, numerous passages are cited by Wets. and Carpzov; as Anaxag. ap. Diog. Laert. 2., who, to some one asking oü̂ dėn σου μέλει τῆς πάτριδος; answered: Εὐφήμει, ἐμοὶ γὰρ καὶ σφῆδρα μέλει τῆς πάτριδος· δείξας τῶν οὐρανῶν. To which I add Plut. Non posse suav. §. 29, 1. oι μὲν ἐτέρου βίου τῶν θανάτων ἁρχὴν κρείττων νομίζουσιν, εἰς τ' ἐν ἀγαθοῖς αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἔδονται, μείζονα προσδοκῶντες. Plato: ἀνθρώπος φύτων οὐράνιον, οὐκ ἐγγείον. See also Philo Jud. 196. fin. and Clem. Alex. 71 c.

16. διὸ ous—πόλιν, "Wherefore (because they had this undoubting faith in the Divine promises) God did not disdain to be called their* God, (and protector and benefactor)." Οὐκ ἐπισχύνεται αὐτοῦς, "did not disdain, but vouchsafed." The present, Beza and Grot. observe, is for the preterite, Histororum more; as supra, ver. 14. At ἐπικαλεῖσθαι must be understood οὕτω. The οὕτω is rightly rendered, by Grot. and Rosenm., destined (as Matt. 25, 34., where see the note), and these words οὕτως εἰς γὰρ αὐτοῦς πόλιν, they observe, are exegetical of the ὅθες αὐτῶν. By the πόλιν is plainly meant heaven.

17, 18. τίτει προσενήγουε—ἀναδεξάμενος. Προσ-φέρω is a sacrificial term, and signifies to bring (προς) to the altar; as James 2, 21. Now this Abraham did; and being prepared to sacrifice his son, he had the same merit of obedience as if he had actually sacrificed him. That this was always considered a full and consummate sacrifice we are told by Philo Ωτή.

Πειράζομενος, "trying his faith, and putting it to the utmost proof." Μονογενῆ, namely, by a lawful wife. (Rosenm.) The second clause of the sentence

* For (as Grot. observes) God was particularly called the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and so named by Himself, not only during their life, but after their death. Now the notion of God implies also that of favour, protection, and benefit.

2 Μ 2
is, in some measures a parallelism: for the same circumstance of the offering up is brought forward, with the addition of the τὸν μακρογενῆ. And the words ὅ τοῦ ἐπαγγέλλας ἀναδείκμενος seem meant to suggest the reason for the offering, namely, that he had received the promises, and admitted them into his heart by faith. For I assent to Grot. and Rosenm. that ἀναδ. is more significant than the simple δεχ. (though it is by some thought to be synonymous with it.) And this appears to be required by the circumstances of the case; for the faith shown by Abraham was the most wonderful instance of this virtue on record; since here (as Theophyl. observes) not only did nature struggle hard, but the word of God wrestled with the Divine order; He who had said, "To thee and thy seed will I give the land," ordering him, "Slay thy son." It is also observed, by Theophyl., that Abraham was tried, not that God wanted a proof of his virtue, but that we might learn that virtue is evinced by experience and in works.

18. πρὸς δὲ ἐλαλήθη, "to whom, or concerning whom," &c. These words are meant to set forth the implicit faith of Abraham. The sense is: "That Abraham, to whom it had been said by God: In Isaac shall there be named a posterity to thee." Most recent Commentators, indeed, as Ern., Schmid, and Rosenm., take the κληθ. simply in the sense of esse. "For (says Rosenm.) verba nominalia sæpe sunt realia." Thus Ern. renders: "Isaac erit auctor posteritatis tuae." Dind. and Heinr.: "will be called forth, arise, and be born." But this would require ἐκκληθ. I would therefore acquiesce in the first detailed interpretation, or take κληθ. as a sort of vox praegranns for, "shall be and become famous." And so, nearly, Grot.

19. λογισάμενος δτι—ὁ Θεὸς. This shows the reason why Abraham, though the promise of posterity by Isaac seemed precise, yet did not hesitate to offer up his son. (Dind.)

Λογισάμενος is to be referred to προσενηνοχεν. Re-
fecting that, though Isaac should die, yet the promise of posterity by him would be sure, inasmuch as the same omnipotence that at first brought him into being could even raise him from the dead.” Such seems to be the meaning of the passage; though it must be confessed that it is no easy matter to determine the sense of the clause ὅθεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐν παραβολῇ ἐκομίσατο, of which four interpretations have been proposed. Some, as J. Capell., Grot., Heins., Calvin, Scaliger, Wolf, Warburton, Sykes, and Stebbing, think it is meant that the whole transaction was parabolical, or typical of the method God would pursue for the salvation of men. And this is supported by the antients; and may possibly be the true interpretation. Yet it seems somewhat harsh and arbitrary. See Ern. and Dind. 2. Hamm., our Translators, Whitby, and Doddre., assign the sense: “from whence also he had (originally) received him figuratively, namely, from his own dead body and the dead womb of Sarah.” See Rom. 4, 19, 3. Grot., Capell., Heins., Calvin, Scaliger, and Rosenm., interpret: “from whence also, by a sort of image of the resurrection, he received him from the dead.” Thus ἐκ νεκρῶν will be repeated. For (they observe) Isaac was, in a manner, dead, in his father’s opinion and his own; and he was restored to him, as it were, from the gates of the grave. A comparison found elsewhere; as 2 Cor. 1, 9 & 10. 4. Cam., Raphel, Krebs, Dind., and Schleus., take ἐν παραβολῇ for παραβολῶς; adducing some examples of παραβολῶς from Joseph. and other writers. And, indeed, it frequently occurs in the Classical authors; but not in Scripture, and ἐν παραβολῇ no where. Now as few interpretations of the New Testament, resting solely on Classical usage, are well founded, so neither, I think, is this. See the details in Dind. Of the three former any one may be the true; though I think the second, as being the simplest and most natural, deserves the preference.

20. πίστει—Ἡσαῦ. Ατ περὶ μελλόντων subaud
Or the words may connect with πίστει, i.e. "faith respecting things future," or "because he had believed in God that great and glorious things would come to pass in his posterity." See Gen. 26, 4. (Rosenm.) Πίστει, "in faith and sure confidence," namely, that his blessing would be effectual. And though it turned out different from his expectation, yet that proves that his blessing was delivered in faith. See Whitby and Mackn., or Slade.

21 πίστει Ἰακώβ—αὐτοῦ,

"In faith that his blessing would be effectual," doubtless from the inspiration with which he was favoured. Καὶ προσεέπνεετε ἐπὶ τὸ ἅπαντα τῆς ράβδου αὐτοῦ. The Hebrew word corresponding to ράβδος may, according to its pointing, either signify a staff, or a bed’s head. The former interpretation may be justified (see Doddr. and Mackn.) ; but the best critics prefer the latter. The bed, I should conceive, was like what we call a Grecian soφά; and the ἀνάσσα (literally, the leaning-place) was doubtless the wreath, or head of the soφά, to which, therefore, Jacob, in aiming at a kneeling or prostrate posture, would be turned, and lean. From a comparison, however, with the passage of Genes. it appears that this circumstance took place a little before, namely, when he had received the promise that he should be buried in the land of Canaan; and this, therefore, the Commentators take to have been an act of worship to God in token of thankfulness for such a privilege as being buried in the land of Canaan. To remove the apparent discrepancy, Mr. Slade conjectures that the Apostle intended the clauses of this verse to be independent of each other ("By faith he blessed—and, on another occasion, worshipped," & c.), thus disregarding the order of time. This I think far more probable than the method proposed by Ernesti, which is too bold, and it is, I have no doubt, the very truth. Such an anachronism is indeed so trifling as to present no real difficulty. For I cannot agree with Mackn. and others, that when the oath was made to him, Israel was not sick in bed; and that his falling sick took place some time after. Now μετὰ ταῦτα often (as in the Gospels) denotes a short space of time. And the expressions, the time drew nigh, and, thou shalt bury me, plainly indicate sickness, though incipient, yet probably mortal. So in the next verse we have: τελευτῶν—ευτελεῖται. Besides, the θεία and ἐνοχλεῖται ἀξίωσις of Gen. 48, 2., may very well be understood of severe sickness. This being the case, I cannot but regard the προσεέπνεετε of Israel on having received his son’s promise concerning his burial, as an act of devout thankfulness to God for his protection throughout life; conceiving himself now to have, in a manner, done with this world. And this (I imagine) caused the Apostle to unite it so closely with the solemn blessing of his sons,
which took place, doubtless, a very short time after; for the sickness of such very aged persons never lasts long; since, as Sophocles beautifully observes, Ἐκδ. Τυρ. 961. ἁμερία θαλαία σώματι εὐνυχείς ἄνευ.

Thus all difficulty will vanish, and every thing be natural and consistent.

22. πίστευ ἤση—ἐνετείλατο, when dying (as before ἀποθησκόν), being shortly to die. The ἐμνημονεύσεως evidently designates a prophetical annunciation; but whether by inspiration at the time, or before, is not clear; yet, from a comparison with the case of Jacob, Gen. 47., the latter (which is supported by Capellus and Carpz.) seems the more probable. At all events, he well knew, and declared to his sons, that another country was promised to them, to possess which they would leave Egypt. The direction concerning his bones indicates the same firm faith in the promises of God as that of Jacob.

23. πίστευ Μωϋσῆς, &c. i. e. faith and reliance on the assistance and blessing of God to their endeavours to save the child. Πατέρων, i. e. parents, the father and mother. A rare use, and of which the philologists adduce no apposite example. Διότι έδον ἀνεῖν τὸ παιδίον. Handsome we know Moses was, which might of itself raise the commiseration of the parents. But probably there was also something august in the countenance of the child, which seemed to announce that he was born for great purposes.

23. καὶ οὐκ ἐφοβήθησαν τὸ διάταγμα τοῦ βασιλέως. The sense is: "And (therefore) they did not heed the king's edict for the exposure and destruction of the children."

24—26. πίστευ Μωϋσῆς—Φαραώ. Μέγας γενόμενος; "when he had attained manhood (or rather maturity; being forty years old. So Herod. 4, 9, 15. ἐπεὶ γένονται τρέφεις. See Schmid and Rosenm.), disdained to be called the adopted son of," &c. The words following, μαλλον—ἀπόλαυσιν, place in a strong point of view the merit of the sacrifice: for by re-
nouncing the adoption, he ceased to be an Egyptian, and to have the privileges thereof; and became an Israelite, and was exposed to a participation in the oppressions of his countrymen. The ἔχειν ἀμαρτίας ἀπόλαυσιν, refers to the luxurious and sinful pleasures of a court at that time the most corrupt in the world. In πρόσκαιρον is contained an indirect contrast between the ever-during promises of God, and the fleeting pleasures of sin. This is further illustrated in the next clause μεῖζονα—τοῦ Χριστοῦ, where, by a strong figure, the insults and oppressions of the Egyptians are designated by the θυείδσιμος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, which most Commentators are agreed signifies, “such contumely as Christ suffered.” Some, however, as Dodd., think it refers to the relation in which Christ stood to Israel, as his peculiar people (see Bp. Bull); and that he looked forward to the reward, in the promise of God respecting a future Saviour. And surely (to use the words of Dodd.) that reward could not be temporal grandeur, which he might have had, with much greater security and advantage, in Egypt; nor the possession of Canaan, which he never saw. It must therefore be the eternal inheritance, which was discovered to him by the principle here so largely described and recommended.

27. πίστει κατέλησεν—ἐκαρτέρησε, “By faith he organized a systematical migration from Egypt, of which he was the leader and head.” The μὴ φοβηθεῖς τὸν θυμὸν τοῦ βασιλέως, is by the best Commentators supposed to have reference to the angry words of the King at his last interview, “See my face no more,” &c. (Rosenm.) Τῶν γὰρ ἄρατον αἰών αἰρόν ἐκαρτέρησε. At ἐκαρτ. must be understood αὐτῶν, i.e. τῶν βασιλέως. The sense is: “he courageously encountered the hazards of disobedience to the earthly and visible King, as keeping in view his paramount duty to that Monarch who is invisible, the Lord of heaven and earth.” In this absolute sense καρπεῖν frequently occurs in Euripides. It is re-
marked by Theophyl.: Ὠσανεὶ γὰρ ὅριον τὸν Θεὸν συνάντα αὐτῷ, οὗτος ἐκαρτέρει πάντα. And he aptly cites Ps. 15.

28. πίστει πεποληκε—αὐτῶν, "In faith (viz. in the divine protection) he kept the Passover, and observed the sprinkling of the blood." Ποιεῖν, like the Hebr. ἔρχεσθ, signifies to celebrate, i.e. to slay and eat. See Matt. 26, 18. And in this sacrificial sense the Latins used facere, and the Greeks ἐρεῖν and ἐρεῖν. (Ern.) Πεποληκε τὴν προσκυνίαν, "he sprinkled," &c. Now the Passover he, as he was commanded, celebrated on the night of their departure from Egypt. Ατ ὁ ὀλοθρεύων, must be understood ἁγγελος (as 1 Cor. 10, 10. ὀλοθρεύων), the angel of death who brought the pestilence. I would observe that ὀλυμπ (from whence ὀλεθρος) seems to signify totally destroy, hurl to perdition; and ὀλος comes from the Hebr. ʿāl. Ὑπ οὐσία τοκα scil. γεννήματα: for the pestilence destroyed the first-born of animals as well as men. Θυγγη is put, by euphemism, for destroy. And indeed the touch of the plague is destruction.

Now the merit of faith under such peculiar circumstances was great indeed.

29. πίστει διεβησαν—κατετόθησαν. The ἔρηπ. θαλ. is commonly called the Red Sea. But this is founded in a vulgar error, and the appellation rather arose from its proper name Mare Erythreum, which, the Commentators say, was derived from King Erythras, undoubtedly the same with Esau, or Edom, who was a red man. So Grot. and others. It is called by Moses at Exod. 15, 22. Ἡ θάλασσα, the weedy sea. And such the accounts of modern tourists, as Niebuhr and others (see Harmer) testify it to be. But whether these weeds give a colour to it, so as to originate the name Red Sea, is, I think, very doubtful.

* Ἡς (scil. διαβάσως, for διέβησαν) πείραν λαβόντες, making a trial, trying. So the best interpreters. See Raphel, Kypke, and others. Κατετόθησαν, "were swallowed up by the sea," literally, were swallowed
down (κατὰ). The more correct expression would have been *εἰσερχόμενον*, which is used by Philo on this subject.

30. πίστει—ημέρας. Some recent Commentators (see Dind.) run into strange speculations on this event, from which they strive to remove all idea of miraculous power. Into these I shall not enter. Ernesti, indeed, defends the miracle; but πίστει cannot (as he would propose) be construed with άκμασθα, without great violence; neither is this necessary. The plain sense is: "It was by or through faith that the walls of Jericho fell, after having been besieged seven days;" the period foreshown by God, at which the city walls should fall. Now this was permitted to happen εἰς πίστει, "on account of the faith of Joshua and his army in the assurances of God." And therefore to that faith the fall of the city may (popularly) be ascribed.

31. πίστει Ραάβ—εἰμήνης. The sense of πόρνη here depends upon that of the Hebr. נָּּב at Josh. 2, 12, which many eminent philologists derive from נ, to feed, maintain; thus taking it to denote a hostess, or innkeeper. And this they support from the Chaldee interpreter, and Chrys. And so (I would add) Joseph. p. 179. Ed. Huds. See Carpz. Schleus. and Dind., which last Commentator, however, urges some strong reasons why this sense of hostess cannot be acceded to. If so we may suppose, with many Commentators, that she is called a harlot, as having been once so. See Matt. 21, 31. There is no doubt, however, but that the words hostess and harlot (or procuress) were convertible terms; since among those corrupt people, innkeepers were usually such. See Grot.; hence Braun thinks she might be both. I should rather conjecture that πόρνη was the appellation given, by that gross and vicious people the Canaanites, to all hostesses, whether they were, or were not πόρνα, properly so called; and that Rahab was not, and probably had never been, such. Now her faith, which made her a fit object of mercy, was
in the existence of the one true God and of his power (as evinced on many former occasions) to defend the Israelites, his people, and destroy their enemies.

31. δεξαμένη τῶν κατασκόπων μετ’ εἰρήνης. The best Commentators explain μετ’ εἰρήνης by μετ’ ἐπιμελείας, multā cum solicitudine et humanitate, amanter, benignē, which interpretation may be admitted; but there is perhaps an allusion to some formula of address on receiving any one to a house; and as the words at parting were, “Go in peace,” so there might be, “Come in peace,” like דִּיָּעֲשֵׁה, which salutation (as דִּיָּעֲשֵׁה implied security, tranquillity, and happiness of every kind) was an implied assurance of kind treatment.

32. καὶ τί ἔτι λέγω; ἐπιμελεῖσθαι γὰρ μὲ διηγούμενον ὁ χρόνος. These were forms in common use with the best writers, especially orators, from whom Wets. adduces several examples.

33, 34. οἱ διὰ πίστεως—λεόντων. It is observed by Rosenm., that these attributes of faith do not, indeed, pertain to the whole of the persons mentioned at ver. 32, but only some of them; yet almost all of them subdued kings and states. And this they did through faith in the God of Israel.

33. εἰργάσαντες δικαιοσύνην. Menoch. and, of the recent Commentators, Dind. and Rosenm., think that δικαιοσύνη may be understood specilier, of just judgment in deciding causes, as Samuel and others. Theophyl. explains it τὸ ἐκαστὸ ἀπονεμεῖν τὸ κατ’ ἀξίαν, whether friends or foes. But it seems better to adhere to the general sense, as being more appropriate and natural. So Ernesti explains, sanctē, piē, religiosē facere, ad legem divinam vivere. There may be, too, an allusion to habitual virtue; as in the οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι τὴν ἀνομίαν in Matt. 7. 33., &c. Now to do this they would be especially animated by faith in God.

33. ἐπετύχων ἐπαγγελίαν, “by this faith they obtained the promised blessings.” The histories of the Old Testament are the best commentary on this clause. In
the ἐφωμαν οὕματα λέοντων there is reference to the cases of Daniel, Samson, and David, on which see the Old Testament. Now such things could only have been done by the help of God, which would be vouchsafed to faith alone. Ἐσβεσαν δύναμιν πυρὸς. This alludes to the case of Schadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, Dan. 3, 27 & 29. Of these it is figuratively said that they quenched the power of the fire, namely, because their firm faith in the protection of the God of Israel caused that it should have no power over them, but, as far as respected them, be quenched. Ἐφωμαν οὕματα μαχαῖρας. This is an evident Hebraism (though not merely such; as appears from Soph. Aj. 651.) for “escaped the edge of the sword.” So the Sept. φεύγειν μάχαιραν, Sirach 28, 18. and 1 Macc. 5, 28. See Carpz. and Heinr. Ἄπλος ἄσθενειας, “from being weak.” An idiom found in the Classical writers. So Thucyd. 7, 42. τὸ δὲ στρατεύματι τῶν Ἁθηναίων αὐτὸ ἐκ κακῶν, ῥᾳδίῃ τις ἐγεγένετο. Rosenm. refers to the case of Samson, Judg. 16, 19. compared with ver. 29. Παρεμβολὰς ἐκλίναν ἀλλοτρίων. The παρεμβ. may (as in the Classical writers) be put for the armies which filled the camp. See Schleus. Lex. Κλίνειν is here, as often in the best writers, used in a hiphil sense for ἐγκλίνειν. It signifies to put to the rout, like the Latin inclinare castra. See Dind. Ἀλλοτρίων, i. e. the Gentiles and idolaters.

35, 36. The Apostle now passes (by a natural association of ideas,) from the case of those who were delivered from danger through faith, to that of those who endured evils of every kind, under its support. It is observed by Dind.: “Duo hæc exempla matrum, quæ demortuos filios in vitam revocatos acceperunt, scriptori suggerunt tristiora fata illius mulieris quæ filios suos in crudelissimâ persecutione sub Antiocho Epiphane necatos non recuperaret εἶ ἀναστάσεως. Nam antea nihil de persecutione in Judæos ob religionem suam grasseante consignatum legimus.”

On the ἐλαθὼν, &c. see 1 Kings, 17, 30. and 2 Kings 4, 21. The εἶ ἀναστάσεως is for ἀναστησάντως.
35. ἐτυμανισθήσαν. This term, which seldom occurs in the Classical writers, is here used for ἀποτ., which is found in many good writers. What sort of a punishment this was, is not certain: but that it is here meant unto death, seems probable; and I would render ἐτυματ., beaten to death. So Gloss. Alberti, ἐτυμανισθήσαν ἀνηρέθησαν. And so Οἰκumen. Much has been said by a Gataker ap. Suic. Thes. in voc., partly to the purpose, and partly not. The significations assigned by the Greek Commentators are chiefly three. Photius has the following exposition: τυμανιζεται ξύλω πλήσεται, ἐκδέτεται και κρέμαται. Others explain: σφαιριζεται, or ἀπετμισθήσαν, or ἀνερέθησαν. Now, to reconcile these, the modern Commentators are much perplexed. Some of them take the term to denote equulei supplicium. The truth seems to be, that τύμπανον, which comes from τύπτω, signified, properly, a beating-stick (like the French bâton); but was often used to denote a beating, or whipping post. Hence τυμανιζεθαι denoted the punishment of the whipping post, i. e. ξύλος πλήσεσθαι: and as that was often exceedingly severe, it is no wonder that the term should be sometimes explained by the Greek Lexicographers σφαιριζω, ἐκδέω, which signify, not literally, to flay, or strip off the skin, but, metaphorically, to beat severely, sometimes even to death. So our flog, which is cognate with flay. This signification indeed, of δέω (whence δορο), is almost the only one occurring in the New Testament. See Schles. Lex. How τύπτεν came to have the sense of κρεμάω, seems to have been thus. The τύμπανον was probably made in this form, T; so that the criminal had his arms fastened to the two horns of the post, with his head above the top of it, and his feet bound to the lower part, without, however, reaching the ground; so that he might truly be said κρεμᾶσθαι. It is obvious how effectually this posture would promote the purposes of punishment, by rendering it impossible for the poor wretch to
shrink from the blows. Finally, how τυμπανίω came to mean ἀποκεφαλίζω, and ἀναίρεω, is (I think) obvious: for most words denoting particular punishments, are sometimes used, by metonymy, in a general way, to signify all punishments producing the same effect, whether to death, or not. Several instances may be seen in the Notes of Gataker and Suicer. It must also be observed, that, as the beating was sometimes administered, not with sticks, or whips, but with leather thongs, like the Russian Knout, having pieces of lead sewed in them at the end, so τυμπανίω came at length to be expounded σφαιρίζω. Here there is, doubtless, an allusion to the punishment of Eleazer, recorded at 2 Macc., 6, 30., and 7, 3., seqq.

35. οὐ προεξάμενοι τῇ ἀπολύτρωσιν, "not accepting the liberation offered at the price of apostasy." This is a rare sense of ἀπολύτρωσις, which Schleus. illustrates from Luke 21, 28., ἔγινει ἡ ἀπολύτρωσις οἵματι. The κἀτατάσσεις Rosenm. explains, the resurrection to another and a better life.* And from 2 Macc., c. 8., it is clear that the doctrine was then believed: though without the certainty of the Gospel revelation. See Doddr.

36. ἄτεροι δὲ—φυλάκις. Here, πείραν λαμβάνειν, as supra, ver. 29., is used for πειρᾶσθαι (See Gatak. Adv. ap. Pole). But here the sense is, experienced, felt the force of. The ἐμπαθηματίς is thought to allude to 2 Macc., 7, 1. For the historical illustration of each particular, the ordinary Commentators, Pole, &c., may be consulted.

* Which is confirmed by Theophyl., who explains ἡ σὰρξ αἰώνιον, i. e. a heavenly one, better than that of the wicked, who will only rise from their graves to suffer punishment here below; while the righteous will be caught up, to meet the Lord in the air, &c. Halleth thinks the opposition lies between the resurrection to eternal life, which these martyrs expected, and the resurrection of the dead children to life in the world just before. And this is countenanced by some antients: but it seems precarious; as does also the opinion of Crel., Hamm., and Doddr., that the κἀτατάσσω is meant as opposed to a present remission of their torments.
37, 38. Here are enumerated the severer punishments, even unto death, and that the most violent ἐλθαύσθῃσαν requires no explanation. With respect to the ἐκτρισθῆσαν, there is no doubt but that this punishment was sometimes employed by the refined cruelty of those barbarous times. The Commentators refer to the example of Isaiah, who was, we are told, sawn in two by a wooden saw. They also cite 2 Sam., 12, 3, 1 Paral., 20, 3, Amos 1, 3. To which I add Herod. 9, 139; συμβουλεύειν τοὺς ἱράς—μέσους διατάμεσιν. And this punishment, I remember, is recorded in Diod. Sic. It has, however, sometimes occurred to me that the word may have been used populariter to denote, as we say, cut and hack any one to pieces. And so Appian, speaking of the murder of Cicero, T. 2, 556, 29, says that the Centurion τήν κεφαλήν ἐκτυπάσας, ἀπέτεμεν, ἐς τρίς ἐπιπλῆσιν, καὶ ἐκτρισθέαν (sawing it off) ὑπὸ ἀπερίας.

It is, however, a question of more difficult determination what is to be said of the ἐκτρισθῆσαν, which almost all Critics regard as corrupt, and of which there have been nearly a dozen different conjectures proposed. Some Critics employ the method of curing the limb by amputation. But this is a sort of surgery which is better not resorted to, except in extreme cases; and this is not one. In a Classical author, indeed, I should be inclined to suspect the word might be a Var. Lect. of the preceding; but in the phraseology of the Apostle the case is different; and the authorities for the omission of the word are too few, and easily accounted for (namely, from the difficulty of the word) to merit any attention. I agree, with Mill, Hallet, Pfaff, Schmid, Carpz., &c., that it must be retained, yet not interpreted (as it is by some), of solicitation to apostasy; since that was before mentioned; nor be explained, "tried with afflictions," as it is by Schleus.; though he compares Ps. 35, 16, ἐπείρασαν με, ἐκμετάλλησαν με. And he might have added Eurip. Med. 57, τοὺς ἐν μεγάλαις δυνασίαις ἐκτρίσαντες. But the sense is too mild a one. The preference seems to be due to the interpretation of Sykes, Semler, Ernesti, and others, who take this as a genus for species, and understand it of torturing unto death. So ἔκτρισθαι is explained by Hesych. βασανίζεσθαι. And ἔκτρισθαι is frequently used in that sense in the Pandects. See St. Thea. See also Diod. Sic. l. 2, 525, has ἐκτρισασθαι in the sense of tormenting. The word may therefore be rendered, "tormentis (questioni admoi) tentati sunt."

37. ἐν φόνῳ μαχαίρας ἀπέθανεν. This seems to be a blending of two phrases; for I have no where else met with the expression. It may be observed, that the Apostle now, from the trials of faith in those who had to encounter death, passes to the less violent, but scarcely less severe ones of the unhappy persons who, having escaped their tyrants and persecutors, were, as wretched outcasts, exposed to every variety of misery. Περιβάλθον is well rendered, by Dind., oberrabrant. The ἐκθεμένος may allude to the cir-
cuitous tracks and by-paths they had to pursue, to avoid their enemies. The μηταταισ and αιγεοις δεσμουν, must not be taken literally, to denote sheepskins; but, with the best Commentators, of rude garments made thereof, with the wool left on. See 1 Kings, 19, 13 & 19., 2 Kings, 2, 8., 13, 14. And consult the learned note of Carpz., who shows, from Philo, that such dresses were used by the poorest class, and those exposed to the weather, especially in travelling. Indeed, to the present day, they are in use among the boors of Poland, Russia, and Tartary.

37. υστεροψυμενοι, scil. υπαρχονταν, "destitute of necessaries." Θελημενοι, "pinched with want." Κακουχοψυμενοι, "afflicted with evils of every kind." The next words, ὅψ εις την δαίμονα κόρεμοι, are a parenthetical exhortation. Similar ones in sentiment are adduced from a Rabbinical writer by Wets. It is observed, by Grot., that the Apostle means by this to say, that those of whom the world was not worthy, were by that world thought unworthy, even of house room! At καὶ σπηλαιοις καὶ ταῖς ἄταῖς τῆς γῆς cannot very well be repeated πλανάψμενοι; but some verb supplied from the context, which was omitted by the emotion of the Apostle. Mackn. paraphrases: "They wandered by day in deserts and mountains, and by night lodged in caves and holes of the earth." Yet I suspect they often used these as day habitations. The sense may therefore be this: "they wandered about in the desert, residing first in one cave, and then in another." The σπηλαιοι denotes those large caves with which Palestine abounds, and which are sufficiently capacious for the residence (dreary as it must be) of a considerable number of persons. This is evident from the interesting account of what befel Josephus after the taking of Jotapata. The ἄταῖς denotes the smaller caves, serving for a miserable lodging. Among the passages cited by Carpz., there is Philo 1009., where it is said that men, women, and children were driven out, and compelled to shelter themselves in a cave. And
just after we have: ἐξεχέντο εἰς ἐρημίαν καὶ αἰγιαλοῦς, καὶ μνήματα.

39, 40. μαρτυρηθέντες διὰ τῆς πίστεως. See the note, supra, ver. 2. Οὐκ ἐκμισθάνοντο τῇ ἐπαγγελίᾳ. On the sense of ἐπαγγ. the modern Commentators variously speculate. It cannot mean earthly promises; for the fruition of these some did attain. Rosenm., Morus, and Dind., interpret it of stable felicity. The antients, and many moderns, take it κατ’ ἐξοχίν, to denote that of the Messiah, and the blessings to be expected through him. So Chrys., Carpz., and Storr. But the former interpretation seems the more agreeable to the context.

The next words assign the reason for their not having been permitted to attain them. But there is something about the sentence peculiarly perplexed. The difficulty is not acknowledged by any but Ernesti and Dind., who consider it at large, and attempt to remove it. The sense probably depends upon the interpretation of τῇ ἐπαγγελίᾳ in the preceding verse, which, if it be taken of the promise of the Messiah, will require the present words to be explained (with Rosenm.) thus: “Bona promissa (tempore Messiae demum percipienda) non consecuti sunt, Deo melius nobis prospicirente, ita ut illi minimè possent sine nobis (sine beneficio doctrinae Christianæ in nos collato) felicitate consummatâ ornari.” If the interpretation of Morus, &c., be adopted, the sense will be (as expressed by Rosenm.) thus: “Quoniam Deus nobis melius prospiceret volunt, ut scilicet illi ad perfectam felicitatem pervenirent sine nobis.” Perhaps the obscurity has arisen from extreme brevity, and the words may be thus paraphrased: “They all received not the promise (held out to virtue, neither perfectly in the temporal, nor at all in the spiritual one of the Messiah). No, God was pleased, in the exercise of his providence for us, to destine that they should not attain the perfect fruition of the Divine promises, till the time when they should enjoy them in common with us.
VERSE 1, 2. τῷ γερανίῳ—πάντα. Having proved, by numerous examples, the efficacy of faith, the Apostle now proceeds, in the way of conclusion, to exhort them to steadfastness in the Christian faith. Now he founds his first argument on the great number of witnesses to their conduct.

The τῷ γερανίῳ is conclusive: "Wherefore being surrounded with such a cloud of witnesses." By the witnesses some moderns understand the proofs and evidences how highly God esteems faith, and how much he will reward it. But this seems harsh and precarious. It is far more natural, with all the antients, and the most judicious moderns, to interpret the μνηστ. of the worthies of the Old Testament, some of whom have been just instanced, who by their words and actions testified how much the objects of their faith were valued above all worldly considerations; including, also, the Confessors and Martyrs of the New Testament, as the Proto-martyr Stephen, &c. From what follows, it is plain that there is an agonistical allusion: and the νέφος well answers to the immense crowd of spectators, in the amphitheatre, seated one above another to an immense height. Thus νέφος and nimbus were used of a large body of men both by the Poets and prose writers. As to the interpretation of Rosenm., it is sufficiently refuted by the περιγραφήν, on which it is strange the Philological Commentators, who adduce such numerous Classical citations on the νέφος, should not have brought forward the Ovidian line, "Consedere Duces, et vulgi stante corond." The passage is elegantly paraphrased by Wets. thus: "Finge animo vestro omnes heros, quorum constantiam et fidem modo laudavi, vos circumstare, et spectatores sedere vestri cursus, vestrae vel constantiae vel defectonis.

"Ογκὼν, weight, load. I would compare Pind. Olymp. 9, 55., where the Scholiast explains: αὐτέρπι-
Here there is a continuation of the agonistical metaphor. The ἐγκατ denotes the remains of unsubdued vices, and those various sins, or vanities, including an excessive attachment to the world, &c., which drag down the soul to earth, and grievously impede us in running our spiritual race.

So Theodoret: εἰς τῶν τοιγαρού ἀφορᾶτες, κούφηα περὶ τῶν ὁρόμον γενώμεθα, καὶ τῶν περίττων φιλοτίδων ἀποφθέγματε ἔγκατ.

The words following are exegetical of the preceding: and the καὶ may be rendered even, or especially. The εἰςεπιστατῶν is variously explained. By Theophyl: τὴν ἐκόλοου περιστατατήν ἡμᾶς. By Theodoret: εἰςκόλοου συνπεριστατήν τι καὶ γινομένην καὶ γὰρ ὀφθαλμὸς διελείχον, ἀκοὴ καταθέληται, ἀφὴ γαγαλιζεῖται, καὶ γλῶσσα ῥάστα διασαλέει, καὶ ὁ λογισμὸς περὶ τὸ χείρον ἀναγκᾶται. It is explained by the best moderns eingen, circumvencience, decipiens. And so Rosenm. and Schleus. But this is paying no attention to the εἰ. I cannot but suspect that there is in it a military metaphor. And I have elsewhere observed agonistical and military ones intermixed. The εἰ must then be referred to the arch fiend, the Devil: and the term may be rendered, skilful to draw up forces around us, to surround and destroy us. What sin is here meant we are left to conjecture. Most Commentators suppose, apostacy. But, considering what has occurred in the preceding, there seems to be also included practical apostacy, i.e. the living without any regard to our solemn obligations, as Christians.

By the ἐπαμονῆς is denoted a patient endurance of the difficulties which we may, may, must, encounter in our Christian course. It is plain that to run with patience the race that is set before us, is to run the Christian course so as to perform all the duties enjoined by our spiritual ἀγωνίαν. Among the passages here cited by the Philological Commentators the most apposite is Philo 202. τῶν προεθέτων ἀγώνων ὁ σώματος καὶ Ολυμπικῶν ἐρετῶν.

2 ἀφοράτης ἐς τὸν—Ἰεροῦ. Here again there
appears to be a mixture of military and agonistical metaphors. Jesus is represented as our ἀγωνιθής, and also a leader, whose example his soldiers are bound to follow. The τελειώτης seems to refer to the former. By the τῆς πίστεως is not meant our religion, but that faith in God, of which the Apostle has just before adduced so many bright examples in the Patriarchs and Prophets, and to the great archetype of those, and many other virtues, he here directs our view.

He then proceeds to set forth the patient endurance of Jesus, as evinced in accomplishing the work of our salvation. The ἀντί is variously interpreted: but it seems rendered of Theophyl. and Theodoret, of the antients, and many eminent moderns, because of; as Eph. 5, 31. The χαρὰ προκειμένη, Rosenm. observes, is used as ἐλπὶς πρόκ. at 6, 18. And he renders the χαρᾶς γαudioium instans, summan potestatem, quæ mortem crucis consecuta est, Phil. 2, 9. But it may be understood of the joyful event in contemplation, which animated his endurance, namely, the accomplishment of the work of human salvation. So Slade: "As Jesus endured for the joy of finishing his scheme of salvation, should his disciples endure for the joy of being partakers of it." Αἰαχύνης καταφρονίσας, "despising the ignominy." A spirited and beautiful expression, to which I know no one comparable except that of Thucyd. 2, 62. ἡν τῆς ἀρετῆς δικος, μὴ φρονήματι μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταφρονήματι. So Herodian, L. 3. κρυός καὶ βάλτως καταφρονῶν. And Dio, O. 7. 127 c. (cited by Wets.) μὴ συμοδίσαι γνωσθήναι δεξίος καταφρονουμένης. The καταφρον. Rosenm. observes, is to be taken comparatě. But this seems an unwarrantable limitation.

The words ἐν δεξιᾷ τε τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκάθισεν, seem not meant (as many take them) to suggest the reason for the patient endurance of Jesus; but to hint to us that we may expect our reward, as Christ received his (so Phil. 2, 9. Διὸ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς αὐτῶν ὑπερψώσε). namely, that of being with Christ before the presence of God for ever, though not as he is and
will be, ἵσωμεν and σῶμα, with God, and united with him in equality of dignity and power.

3. ἀναλογίσασθε γὰρ—ἀντιλογίαν. The connection here has not been well traced by the moderns; though it is ably pointed out by Theophyl. In the ἀναλογίσασθε there is thought to be a mathematical metaphor. And so Schmid and Raphel. Most Critics are agreed that it suggests the comparison; q. d. "compare him who suffered such things (though the son of God) with yourselves. The ἀντιλογίαν is, as Theophyl. says, emphatical. Its sense is variously explained. In the E. V. it is rendered contradiction. But this is too limited. It is, I think, rightly taken by Chrys., Carpz., Dind., and Rosenm., to denote all Christ's sufferings of every kind. Though Ern. renders it by the general term contumelia; and refers to, and explains Luke 2, 34. Κάρνει signifies to fag, flag, &c. and corresponds to our tire. Ἐκλύσας is used as at Gal. 6, 9, where see the note. Loesner well explains this and other cognate terms, which he considers as agonistical. I would compare Diod. Sic. 5, 9, 220. ἢ δὴ κάμνουτε ταῖς ψυχαῖς.

4. οὕτω μέχρις—ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι. There is some obscurity in these words. The difficulty turns on the ἀμαρτία. But it may be removed by reverting to the use of that term at ver. 1.: and the best modern Commentators are agreed that it has here nearly the same sense, and denotes the sin of apostacy, either properly so called, or what may be called practical apostacy, including all those lusts which war against the soul, and are so destructive of our well-being here, as well as our happiness hereafter. See Ern. and Dind., and the excellent illustrations of Chrys. and Theophyl. At the same time, there seems to be an allusion to the author and suggester of all, even the Devil, to which, indeed, some wholly confine it.

The words μέχρις αἰματος (for αἰματεκχύιας, of which Wets. adduces two examples,) show what kind
of apostacy must principally be intended. “By resis-
tance to apostacy even unto blood,” is meant, so to over-
come the temptations of the flesh as to be ready to
shed one’s blood in the cause of the Gospel. Now
this the Prophets and others, especially Jesus Christ,
had already done. Those whom he is addressing,
the Apostle means to say, were called to comparat-
tively light endurances; and therefore had no excuse
for fainting under them.

5, 6. καὶ ἐκλέλησθε—ἐλεγχόμενος, “And yet ye
have (it seems) forgotten the admonition which ad-
dresses you as sons.” It is observed by Rosenm.,
that παράδειγμα has here a combined sense of conso-
lation and exhortation. The passage here adduced
is from Prov. 3, 11. For μη ὀλιγάρηει Aquila has μη
ἀκοδόκιμωσιν: and Symm. μη ἀποθῇ. The literal
sense is: “do not set lightly by.” So Hesych.: ὀλιγά-
ρηεί ὀλίγην ἔχει Φρονίμα. “Ελεγχόμενος, “rebuked for
sin.” Οὐ γὰρ—παράδειγμα. For παράπαρει some MSS.
read ἐλέγχει. On the μαστιγωὶ it is observed by
Rosenm., that the Sept. for ὃς (as a father) read
ὡς. And this reading seems to be more agreeable
to the context. The metaphorical use of μαστιγωῦ
and similar words is frequent in the Classical writers.
The Commentators compare from the Sept. Tob. 13,
2. Sapient. 12, 22. 16, 16. Παράδειγμα, receives
with approbation, loves; as Luke 16, 2. See Fisch.
Proclus. 1, 8.

7, 8. εἰ παράπαρει ὑπομένετε—ὁ Θεὸς, “If (then) ye
bear (this) chastening of affliction,” &c. ὑπομένειν,
Rosenm. observes, is here used in the sense of per-
peti; as James 1, 12. Προσφέρεται, acts, deals. A
signification common in the best writers. Προσφέρει-
θαι literally signifies to conduct oneself towards. The
sense is: “God hath a paternal care for you.” The
parenthetical clause τις γὰρ—πατὴρ; is exegetical.
“For what son does not receive correction of his
faults at the hands of a father?” Εἰ δὲ ἄριστα—οὐκ.
The εἰς seems to be for ὡς. The sense is: “If ye
were without chastisement, then would ye be bastards,
and not sons. That would argue a less care over you by God. For of bastards men usually take less care than of sons.” By πάντες must be meant all God’s true sons and faithful servants; with especial allusion to the Patriarchs and Prophets above mentioned.

9. ἐστι—ἐγέρομεν; The ἐστι has an argumentative force; and when used (as here) in an interrogative sentence, this particle has great elegance. It is rendered by Rosenm. alqui, jam vero, τολού, επεὶ obuf. Here again (as Theophyl. well observes) the Apostle shows by an argumentum ad hominem, that they ought to bear, &c. And the πατέρας τῆς σαρκὸς. Theophyl. well explains of σαρκικοὶ πατ. “These (says Rosenm.), being themselves mortal, generated us to mortality.” Παιδευτὰς, correctors. Καὶ ἐνεργεῖται, “we reverently submitted to their correction,” οὐκ ἐπερυμώμεν ἀποτυγχάσαι, ἀλλ’ ἐνεργεῖται καὶ ὑπερμένωμεν, ὅσα ἄν ἐπέθεψαν, paraphrases Theophyl. In εἴχομεν and ἐνεργεῖται there is a simple Hebraic construction.

9. ὑποταγεῖται, “shall we not obediently suffer what he inflicts.” This is (as Theophyl. observes) a stronger term than ὑπομένωμεν. With respect to the τῷ πατέρι τῶν πνευμάτων, it is variously explained even by the antients. Some understand it of the spiritual gifts; others of angels; others again, of souls. The last mentioned interpretation seems the truest; and is supported by Grot. and many eminent moderns. It is required, too, by the antithesis. Theophyl., who adopts it, remarks: Πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιδιαιτολὴν τῶν σαρκικῶν πατέρων, ἐπετοῖ πνευματικῶν. Rosenm. indeed takes it to denote spiritual father: but he explains it: perfectissimus, qui nunquam pro lubitu, sine idoneis rationibus castigat, vel errores in castigando admissit, ut patres humani solent. God is indeed supposed to be such by the context; yet that cannot be elicited from the expression.

9. ἐγέρομεν is very emphatic, and has an allusion to the felicity laid up for the just in heaven (and per-
haps also the perpetuity of it). I cannot but think that Dr. Doddr. in his elegant Epigram (formed from the *Dum vivimus vivamus* of the Heathen Poet):

> Lord in my view let both united be,
> I live to pleasure while I live to thee,

had this passage in mind.

10. *si μὲν γὰρ—αὐτοῦ, *"Now they for a few days (only those of our childhood) chastened us." The *κατὰ τὸ δοκοῦν* considered with the antithetical *ἐπὶ τὸ συμφόρον*, must not be interpreted of arbitrariness only, but a neglecting to direct punishment to its only lawful end, the reformation and the final good of the offender; and aiming rather to excite fear, which is only the means, rather than the end; and seeking an end of their own, the giving vent to their passion and ill humour. *Εἰς τὸ μεταλαβεῖν τὴν ἁγιότητα αὐτοῦ, *"for partaking of his holiness (δικτικῶς ἐκεῖ τῶν ἁγαθῶν αὐτοῦ, paraphrases Theophyl.); our virtue being exercised and strengthened by calamity."

Morus compares the precept to the Israelites: "Be ye holy; for I, your God, am holy," and 2 Pet. 1, 4. θείαις κοινωνίᾳ φύσεως.

Such appears to be the true sense; and it is supported by the best antient and modern Interpreters. See Chrys., Ern., and Dind.

11. *πᾶσα δὲ—αλλὰ λύτης. *It is well remarked by Theophyl.: *πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς κοινῆς ἐννοιας ἐπὶ τῶς ἀφορμάς ἐλαβεί τῆς παραινέσεως. *The *δοκεῖ* is emphatical: and at *χαρᾶς* must be understood *πράγμα;* and both are equivalent to an adjective, *distasteful;* q. d. *it seems to be distasteful, if we consult our feelings; but it is not.* So in the Proverbs: "The root is bitter; but the fruit is sweet." The words following are exegetical, and the sense is: "afterwards it is found to yield the wholesome fruit of virtue to those who are exercised by it." *Εὐφυκὼν, wholesome, like the Hebr. בִּשָׁלָם. *So Rosen. and the best Critics. It is explained by Theophyl.: *ἀπαραχοῦ, λεῖον, ὅδε. And he observes: Ὁ μὲν γὰρ λυπώμενος ταράττεται: ὁ δὲ χαίρων λείτυτα τινα ἔχει καὶ γαλήνην. It may,
however (as Wolf thinks) have reference to that "peace of God which passeth all understanding."

Of the parallel passages here adduced by Wets from the Classical writers, the most apposite is Dio Cass. p. 106. άγαθω όμοιως, ός πατήρ παιδας—γνώσεσθε δε, οτι αληθινη λέγω, εν μητε προς το αυτικα ηδυ το συμφερων κρινητε μαλλον, η προς το αει οφελμον.

12, 13. The Apostle employs another image, to excite them to constancy in bearing calamities, seeing that they produce such fruit. There is here adduced a passage from Is. 53, 3. where for ἀνισθώσατε the Sept. has ἰσχύσατε. The metaphor is, by the antients, and many moderns, thought to be an agonistical one: but by others (as Carpz.) it is (more probably, I think,) supposed to be derived from the effects of extreme sickness (especially paralytick), or violent fatigue. Thus it corresponds to the figurative language at ver. 8. See Raphel, Carpz., and Dind., which last Commentator compares Sirach 11, 14. οικι καρδιαι ειλαις και χειρι παρειμεναις. To which I add. Sirach 25, 25. and 2, 13. and Eurip. Alc. 204. παρειμένη γε, χειρος ἀθλινος βάρος and 411. ιδε γαρ—παρατονος χειρας.

On the next words, τροχιάς ὀρθῶς ποιήσατε τοῖς ποσιν όμοιων, which are derived from Prov. 11, 26., Dind. remarks: "Ulterius inhæret isti allegorici, quà actiones comparat cum gressibus pedum, uti tota vivâ cum via et cursu confertur." He also observes, that the force of the phrase is, "walk in a straight path; turn neither to the right nor the left; weigh well your actions lest you err." And he might have added, that probably the Apostle had also in view Prov. 4, 27. "Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left: remove thy feet from evil." The sense, then, after withdrawing the metaphor, is this: "Take the straight road of piety and virtue, removing all impediments in its course." See Hardy. It is not improbable that this is a metaphor derived from the making of high roads, which among the antients were always carried in a straight course.
Hebrews, Chap. XII.

Thexía signifies properly a via trita; literally on which men τρέχουσι. Hence our track. And so also path, from παρθεῖν, to tread. Hesych. explains τροχία by αι των τροχῶν χαράξεις. These, I suspect, were sometimes formed by art, and like our iron railways.

13. ίνα μη τὸ χαλκῷ—μᾶλλον. Now when the feet are lame, from paralysis or otherwise, they ἐκτέσου-ται, and produce no motion of the body. The ἐκτέσωσιν may refer to that moderate exercise by which such members are benefited. And so the best Critics explain. The sense, however, is too imperfectly developed to enable one to be positive. The moral application is obvious.

14. εἰρήνη δικάσετε—τὸν Κύριον, “Pursue and cultivate peace with,” &c. So 1 Cor. 14, 1. δικάσετε τὴν ἀγάπην. Compare also 1 Pet. 3, 11. and Rom. 12, 18. Δικαίωμα is a strong term; and is found in the best Greek writers. To the passages cited by the Philosophical Commentators I add Thucyd. 2, 63. μὴ χειρίζεσθε τοὺς πόνους, ἢ μηδε τὰς τιμὰς διάκειν, and Eurip. Ion. 443. ἁρπάσας δικάσε. It is here well remarked by Rosenm. : “Concordia multum valet ad constantiam in adversis. Ubi enim, qui in eodem cœtu sunt, incipient discordes esse, ad alium cœtum facile transseunt.” He adds, that ἀγαπημὸς here stands for the whole complexus virtutum.

By see the Lord is meant, obtain an admission to heaven: and therefore the sense is the same whether Κύριον be interpreted of God, or of Christ. See Mr. Valpy.

15. Ἐκποιοῦσαι μῆτις ὑστερῶν ἕκτα τῆς χάριτος τοῦ Θεοῦ.

There is an ellipsis of ἧ; and ἐπισκοπ. here signifies to see to, attend, mind. Ὑπερεπιeta signifies literally to be too late for; and here, to fall short of, miss of. Dindorf renders it recedere, desicer. But this explanation arose from his confining the sense to apostacy; an undue limitation. For from the context it would appear to extend to a neglect of the duties enjoined by the Gospel, as well as a formal renunciation of faith in it.

The χάρις is variously interpreted. Most recent Commentators take it to denote Christianity, the Gospel, or the doctrines of the
Gospel. Theophyl. explains: τὴν πολιτείαν, καὶ τὰ μέλλοντα ἀγαθά. Perhaps these senses may be conjoined, and thus it will denote the Gospel of grace, the doctrines it reveals, the duties it enjoins, and the blessings it holds out, both temporal and eternal.

In the next words μὴ τίς μίζα πικράς ἀνω φωναὶ ἐνοχλῆ, there is some obscurity, arising (I conceive) from a blending of two metaphors, an agricultural and a medical one. We have here an allusion to, or application of, the words of Deut. 29, 18. The principal difference is, that for ἐνοχλῆ is read ἐν χολῆ. Hence Grot. and many other Critics would alter the ἐνοχλῆ here to ἐν χολῆ, which conjecture they confirm from the Hebrew text, and a similar passage of Acts 8, 23. But (as the best Critics from Hallett downward remark) this is not a quotation, but a modified application of the passage. And this Mr. Slade admits; though he thinks that as the verb ἐνοχλῆ does not convey a very appropriate meaning, and as it bears such a striking resemblance to ἐν χολῆ, he conceives there is great weight in the conjecture. His second argument is stronger than his first; for surely ἐνοχλῆ does convey an appropriate sense, and is well suited both to the medical and the agricultural metaphor; as will appear from the Classical passages adduced by the Philologists. The term literally signifies to give trouble: and it is remarked by Rosenm., that Hippiocrates calls those medicaments ἐνοχλέωντα, which raise disturbance in the bowels. Now bitter roots, when once they get into a piece of ground, give no little trouble to eradicate them; and if not checked, spread so fast that they seem to infect the ground to a great distance. And to this, I conceive, the Apostle alludes in the μανθείωσις. Though at the same time, there is also an allusion to the infection of vice. The μίζα πικράς, it must also be observed, does not refer to one sin, as apostasy, but a virtual departure or ὑπ γέροντα from the benefits of the Gospel by any gross immorality. Thus the Apostle immediately makes mention of fornication and a Heathenish life, at variance with all religious obligation. But in the former sin the infectious tendency is especially seen, when the sinner is a female. On which compare Deut. 29, 18., a passage which the Apostle might have in mind, as St. Peter, Acts 8, 23. On the infectious nature of sin in general, the Apostle at 1 Cor. 15, has the impressive maxim, “Evil communications corrupt good manners.” And at 1 Cor. 5, 6: “A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.” In Dionys. Hal. 602, 10. we have also a very similar passage, where the two metaphors are blended: ὡστε (I conjecture ὡστε ὡς) περιένειν ἡμῖν ἱκάτια καὶ ἀλεξ- ἴματα τῶν ἀναβλαστανότων ἐξ αὐτῶν κακῶν ἀτελείως, ὅπως εἰς ἀνθρώπων τίποτε λογισμόν, μενοῦντες ἣν τῇ παθρᾷ μίζης· ὥστε ὡς πέρας, ὥστε ἀπαλλαγῆ τῶν δαιμονίων χῶν, ὡς ὁ θεὸς ἡ βάσανος ἐφιενό τῷ και φαγέταιναι ἐγκαινημένη πάντα σήμε ἐν διαφορῇ τὰ καλά.

16. μὴ τίς πόρως, &c. In advertising to the case of Esau, the Apostle does not (as some fancy) impute fornication to him; but only means (though the
Commentators do not observe it) to hint at the similarity between the fornicator and Esau, namely, in this, that each sells what is most precious to him for a worthless and paltry gratification. On the rights of primogeniture, and the benefits attached thereto, see the Commentators, or the writers on Jewish Antiquities.

17. ἵστε γὰρ—αὐτὴν. There is here an allusion to Gen. 27, 32—40., which is the best commentary on the present passage. Κληρονομεῖν signifies simply to obtain. Εὐλογίαν, the paternal blessing, and the benefits flowing from it, and especially those of primogeniture. For the blessing Esau received was not the blessing of primogeniture. The μετανοία has reference to Isaac, not to Esau. Μετανοίας τόπον οὐχ ἐδρε simply signifies, “he found no mode by which to move his father to alter his words.” Schleus. cites Polyb. 4, 66. He might more aptly have adduced Thucyd. L. 8, 36, 5. ὑπεραινεῖ μετανολα τις εὐ-θεῖαν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἀναλογίσμος κ. τ. ὁ. The αὐτὴν may be referred either to the ἐυλογίαν, or to the μετανοίας: but the latter seems preferable. See Slade. In ἐκητη the ἐκ is intensive.

18—21. Adhortatur Paulus Hebræos ad sanctimoniam, arcessens argumentum a figurā legis veteris, quae, ut olim dabatur, populum requirebat purum et castum. Multo magis nos sub Evangelio oportet esse sanctos. Quanto enim doctrina evangelica cum suis promissis præstat legi Mosis, tanto damnabilior est ejus contemptus. Quod ut ostendat, modum primo narrat date ac promulgate Legis; postea, ut affectus fuit quum populus, tum Moses. Potest etiam locus hic cum præcedentii connecti sic: Cavete vobis ne deficiatis a Christianâ religione, qui enim deficiunt, ii amittunt bona multo præstantiora iis, quae amisit Esavus cum posteris, exclusus e populo Dei. Nobis Christianis patet aditus ad Deum et coelum; veteri illi populo Dei non licebat proprius accedere ad Deum. Lex Mosis est severa, terrorem incutiens; religio Christiana est
mitis, animum tranquillans. Hanc rem illustrat Paulus ex historiā Exod. 19, 20. et cum conditione veteris illius populi comparat feliciorem conditionem Christianorum. (Storr. and Rosenm.)

18. ἡγαφαιμένω, which is to be touched, reached. So Rosenm. observes that ἡγαφάω sometimes signifies not so much to feel, as to attain. And he might have cited Acts 17, 27. ζητεῖν τὸν Θεόν, εἰ ἡγαφήσειαν αὐτὸν καὶ εὐροεῖν, where see the note. Whitby explains: “which was material, and by being touched after the prohibition, Exod. 19, 22. would procure present death.” Compare Exod. 16, 10. and Deut. 4, 11 and 15. Γνώφος denotes a collection of clouds piled together, or the thick darkness, almost to be felt, thence arising. Thus σκότος is here added.

19. καὶ σάλπιγγος ἡχῶ, καὶ φωνῆς ρημάτων. By the σάλπιγγος ἡχῶ is denoted the pealing of thunder, which preceded and ushered in the φωνῆς ρημάτων, the words of the commandments. So Matt. 24, 31. ἐν σάλπιγγι φωνῆς μεγάλης, where see the note. Compare also 1 Cor. 15, 52. and 1 Thess. 4, 16. Παρατησάντο μή προσεβίναι αὐτοῖς λόγον, “prayed that not a word more might be added.” Παρατησάντο signifies to deprecate (as αἰτεῖσθαι, to seek): and verbs of such a sense are often followed by a μή pleonastic. Such appears to be the true ratio of the expression; though most Interpreters take the παρηθ. in the sense to pray.

Τὸ διαστελλόμενον, the solemn edict, the forbidding them to touch the mount, Exod. 19, 22. The words following show the cause of their fear, namely, the awful and mysterious sanctity of that place, which not even a beast might touch without being put to death. The words ἡ βολίδι καταστεθῆσεται are not found in the best MSS., Versions, and Fathers; and having the appearance of coming from the margin.

21. καὶ, οὕτω—εἰπεν. I would point thus: καὶ, οὕτω—φανταζόμενον. The εἰπεν is thought by Rosenm. to refer to Moses’s thoughts; or it may (he adds) be understood of the action. It must (I should
conceive), at least, refer to the uttering of the words following, at least to himself. Compare Job 4, 14. Τὸ φαράγγυρον, the appearance, viz. of the fire, thunder, thick darkness, &c. The general sense contained in the whole passage is as follows: “You have not embraced a religion in which your approach is encircled with such ineffable terrors.”

22—24. The Apostle now compares the economy of the Old Testament with that of the New, and the happiness of those who live under the New Dispensation. (Dind.) It is of most importance here to attend to the points of contrast here marked out, which are skillfully stated by Theophyl. thus: “They did not approach, as we do, but stood afar off. Instead of Sinai, we have the spiritual Mount Sion, the spiritual Jerusalem, i.e. heaven itself, and not, as they had, the desert. [So Is. 51, 3. “will make her desert like the garden of the Lord.” Edit.] Instead of the people, we have myriads of angels. Instead of fear, joy (for that is implied by the φαγητ). And Rosenm., contrasting the two Dispensations, says: “In Mount Sion King David had his palace; in the heavenly city Jesus Christ hath his. Jerusalem was called λειψαλίς; but with better reason is heaven called the πόλις Θεοῦ.”

The ζώντος—φαγητούρει is, by Carpoz and Slade, joined with μυθισμένοι ἁγγελών. And this is supported by the antient Interpreters, and seems the true construction. Φαγητούρα is often used in the Classical writers to denote a general assembly of a whole people; which, in antient times (in the Grecian states, and their Asiatic, Italian, and other colonies), was drawn together by games and festivals, sometimes annual, and sometimes quadrennial. Hence the term came to be applied to the solemn assemblages of the Israelites at Jerusalem on the celebration of the feasts. It answers to the Hebr. ἔνων (a feast) at Hos. 3, 11.; and is explained by Hesych. κρανία. Here it may either denote the general assemblage, or the place of assemblage.

The κρανίων is, by some, explained of the Apostles. But it may also denote all those personages eminent for their faith and virtue; since the word, though properly used of those who are dear as a first-born, yet extended to all to whom might be applied the term carissimus. Indeed, the phrase following ἐν οὖσι συνεργοὺς γραμμένων seems exegetical of the preceding. On the force of ἀποκράτ. see the note on Luke 2, 1. Καὶ κρανίει—τερελεωμένων. It is rightly remarked by Rosenm., that, from the context, it is plain κρανία denotes judge, not in its harsher acceptation, of one despatching punishments, or of a legislator, at whose presence on Mount Sinai even Moses trembled (see ver. 21.); but in that milder sense in which the term is used at 10, 30 and 2 Tim. 4, 8. And so our Poet, “Thus the great judge, with equal eye o’er all,” &c. So also at Matt. 12, 25. κρανίων is explained, by the best Commentators, as simply denoting pre-eminence over; &c. (where see the note.) In the τερελεωμένων there is an agonistical metaphor, used
of those who have attained the great end (τέλος) of their exertions, the prize. See Phil. 3, 12. Theophyl. explains ταῖς σωφροσύναις εὐδοκιμοσάντων καὶ τελείων φανέρων παρὰ Θεῷ. So Dodd.: justified before God, sanctified in their natures, and holy in their lives." The term is used of our Lord's exaltation to glory at 7, 28. Here it is applied to denote that blessed state to which the disembodied spirits of the righteous may be permitted to attain before the resurrection (for τετελεσθέντων is, as Schleus. says, for τετελεσθέντων); and it is used, by anticipation, of the τέλος, or prize, destined to reward their labours. See Slade and Hallet.

To this glorious assemblage, which so beautifully figures, the Apostle finally adds καὶ διαθήκης—'Αβέλ. In which words there is some obscurity arising from what Dodd. calls a transposition of what one should have thought the most natural order here. This he rightly ascribes to the rapturous manner in which St. Paul conceived of these things, and his fulness of matter when he touched upon them. Rosenm. here supposes an hendiadys, and renders: "Ad Jesum, qui novum foedus sanxit piaculo sanguinis sui," &c. After all that has been said, I must assent to the opinion of those eminent Critics who think that ταρά τὸν 'Αβέλ may signify, "better than (the blood of) Abel." Which is quite agreeable to the popular style, and is countenanced by the antients. Some MSS., indeed, read τῷ 'Αβέλ, sc. αἷμα τοῦ ′Αβέλ, but perhaps by a gloss. The aἰματος χατακερωτοι advert to that ceremonial sprinkling by the blood of Christ in the New Covenant, by which our hearts (as the Apostle said, supra 10, 12.) are "sprinkled from an evil conscience," and we are liberated from the penalty of sin. So Theophyl.: Τὸ γὰρ αἷμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ χατακερωτὸν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, ἀκάθαρτα καὶ ἁγιασθε. The sense of κρείττων λαλεῖ ταρά τὸν ′Αβέλ is clear from Gen. 4, 10., cited by Theophyl., who adduces the following exposition of Cyril: τέ μὲν αἷμα τοῦ ′Αβέλ, κατεκράγει τοῦ χατακερωτοῦ τῷ δὲ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν λαλεῖ πρὸς τὸν αὐτοῦ πατέρα. See Rosenm., who compares 2 Mac. 8, 4., and explains: "The blood of Abel calls for vengeance, whereas that of Christ for remission of sins; Christ intercedes for us, and saves us everlasting ly."

25, 26. βλέπετε μὴ παραίτησοντε ὑμῖν τοῦ λαλοῦντα. By παραιτ. is meant excuse yourselves from listening to, reject, refuse to hear. Λαλοῦντα, "him that so speaketh," namely, better things than Abel. For the λαλοῦντα is rightly referred by the antients to Christ; though by some moderns it is understood of God. Εἰ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι—ἀποστρεφόμενοι, "For if they did not escape punishment who on earth rejected him that spake unto them, how much less shall we, if we despise him who speaketh from heaven. By the ἐκεῖνοι—παραίτησόμενοι are meant the stiff-necked and ever unbelieving Israelites. By the τῶν χρημα-
tìγωντα is meant Moses. The term χρηματ. signifies to promulgate Divine oracles, as Moses did the Law at Mount Sinai. So supra, 8, 5. καθως κεχρημάτισται Μωσῆς and 11, 7. χρηματισθείς, &c. And so Josephus very frequently. Τὸν ἄν' οὐρανῷ, scil. χρηματισθεῖς. This, Rosenm. says, is for χρηματισθαντα. But Jesus Christ may be said to address men from heaven by his Gospel, and will continue to do so to the end of the world. Ἀποστρεφόμενοι, turn away from, reject.

26. ὡς ἡ φωνὴ τῆς γῆς ἐσάλευσε τὸτε, "Whose (i.e. the Messiah's) voice shook the earth," i.e. the mount. See Exod. 19, 18. Νῦν δὲ ἐπηγγελον, "but he hath promised, saying (namely in Hagg. 2, 6.), Yet once, and again, I shake not only the earth, but also the heaven." The νῦν, Rosenm. observes, is to be taken absolutely, i.e. in the sense of quod attinet ad prae-sentia tempora. The ἐπηγγ. may be understood rather of solemn declaration than promise; though as the thing declared is good in respect to the persons addressed, therefore the term has both propriety and elegance. It is agreed on by the best Commentators, that the highly figurative language of the Prophet must be understood as predictive of that total alteration, and thorough reformation in religion by the promulgation of the Gospel, and which was also brought to pass in that very age.* Of this metaphor examples are cited by Pierce. See also the note of Whitby.

27. τὰ δὲ—σαλευμένα, "Now that yet once indicates a change of the things which have been put in commotion, inasmuch as they are so made that those which are not shaken remain." It is observed, by Rosenm., that we usually say ἔτι ἀπαξ, when we are planning something great and hitherto unheard of.

* So Rosenm., who thus explains: "Magnas, inquit, antehac feci mutationes; sed restat longè major. Illa verba—commovebo celatum, terram, maria, omnesque nationes—indicant: efficiam maximam orbis terrarum conversionem et revolutionem, sic ut omnes nationes ad Messiam veniant."
But perhaps the phrase may also denote some change of order or system that shall be unalterable: for the ἀπαξ may mean once for all. The τὰ σαλαβέλας is, by the best Interpreters, taken to denote the Mosaic economy, shaken to the centre and entirely abrogated by Christ: and consequently the τὰ μὴ σαλ. will denote the system which succeeded to it, and which will be unalterable until the final consummation of all things. And so Rosenm. Other interpretations (though, I think, less probable ones) of this dark passage may be seen in Theophyl. and Dind. See also Slade.

28, 29. δἰ δικάσιμον—εὐλαβείας, "Having, therefore, received an unchangeable and unalienable kingdom," &c. This, again, is spoken by anticipation, at least in its full sense, namely, the fruition of eternal felicity. Rosenm. would take παραλαμβάνοντες for παραληψόμενοι. But this is unnecessary. For the being put into a state of salvation is often designated under the same image as salvation itself. See Rev. 1, 6, 5, 10. Luke 12, 32., &c. Or by receiving a kingdom may be meant, being received into the Messiah’s kingdom, which had already commenced, and which will continue to the end of the world. Ἐχαμεν χάριν is a phrase of no little difficulty. Rosenm. and Dind. explain it, “let us give thanks.” But that yields a weak and inapposite sense. I prefer, with the antients and most moderns, to take χάριν in the sense grace; and ἐχεῖν, for κατέχειν, “let us hold fast,” &c. Others interpret, “let us so have it as to use it.” But that is included in the interpretation just detailed. Εἰσαύστως, acceptably. Μετὰ αἰδώς καὶ εὐλαβείας, “with deep reverence and fear (of offending him).” Or there may be an hendiatris. I would compare Polyæn. 1, 16. θειοτέρω φόβῳ. The next words assign a reason for the εὐλαβ.; and are taken from Deut. 4, 24. The force of the metaphor is truly awful; and the sense (as Grot. remarks) is, that God is no less angry with Christians who sin than he was with the Israelites.
when they sinned; and those whom He overtakes He can easily, like a consuming fire, bring to perdition. This is meant, Theophyl. observes, not only to alarm the wicked, but console the suffering and oppressed righteous; inasmuch as they have a God who is able thus to consume their enemies.

VERSE 1, 2. Having brought forward what forms the principal subject of the Epistle, he now concludes, with subjoining certain precepts, and commence with charity, as being the mother of all other virtues. (Hardy.)

1. ἡ φιλαδελφία μενέτω, "Let mutual love among Christian brethren continue to be cultivated." Compare Rom. 12, 10. The practice among Christians of calling each other by the endearing name of brother seems to have been derived from the custom of the Jews. It is observed by Theophyl., that the Apostle does not say acquire the virtues of φιλαδελφία and φιλαξενία; for learned them they had; but, amidst their peculiar dangers, they might be remiss in the practice of them. Hence the propriety of the μενέτω, i.e. ἐπιθαλασσώ εἰσαι.

As closely connected with the above virtue, and the chief evidence of it, the Apostle then inculcates φιλαξενία. In the μη ἐπιθαλασσάμεθα there is a sort of Hebrew idiom not uncommon. It imports the being continually alive to, and studious of. From the close connexion of φιλαξενία and φιλαδελφία we may suppose that the strangers here meant are Christian strangers. Now the argument with which this admonition is strengthened is taken from Gen. 18 & 19., as showing the reward of the virtue in question. Rosenm. states it thus: "We may often chance to entertain guests of far greater consequence than at first sight they may have appeared to be. Hence the rewards of such hospitality will be greater than they would seem." It is remarked, by Julian ap. Wets.,
that nothing so much tended to the growth of Christianity as the practice of hospitality among Christians one to another.

3. έπιλαυσάνεσθε——σάματι. The idiom in μὴ επιλαυσάνεσθε just before. The δισμικά must, like the φιλαδ. and φιλοξ., be understood of Christians in bonds (namely, for the Gospel’s sake). Ἡσ συνδεδεμέναι, “as if you were suffering the same evils.” So the Virgilian, “Haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco;” and Achill. Tat. 7. p. 419. ἡμι δὲ ὁ ἄθλιος, οὔτε αὐτῷ ἵδαν, οὔτε ἔργῳ τίνος κοινωνήσας ἢ λόγῳ, συναπηγόμενον αὐτῷ δεδεμένος, αἰς τῷ ἔργῳ κοινωνός.

3. τῶν κακοχωρισμένων, “the afflicted and maltreated.” In the ἄντες εν σάματι there is a Hebraism for ἄνθρωποι ἄντες. Yet Rosenm. cites from Porphyr. de abst. 38. τι δεινὸν ἢ, εν σάματι εἶναι; On this and the following verse the Philological Commentators adduce numerous Classical citations; but they omit to notice that the strong argument to succour distress, from the recollection that we ourselves are men, and exposed to like calamities, is frequent in the Classical writers, in whom it is usually expressed by ἄνθρωπον ἄντε.

4. τίμιος——ὁ Θεός. At τίμιος ὁ γάμος there is an ellipsis either of ὁς, or rather ἐστώ, as the best Critics are agreed; and this is more agreeable to what precedes and what follows. The κώτι is synonymous with the γάμος in the former clause of this parallelism. Εὐν τᾶςιν is, by Dind., taken as a masculine for inter omnes, i.e. both the single and married: by others, as a neuter, with the subaudition of πάγμασι, omni ex parte. And this ellipsis I find supplied in Dinarch. 94, 34. ἕχομέν τε τῶν παρὼν πάγμασι. But the former method is approved by the most eminent Commentators, and seems more agreeable to what follows.

4. καίτις ἄφιαντος (scil. ἔστω), “let it be kept pure, holy, inviolate, and unpolluted by adultery.” If ἔστω be supplied in the former clause, the sense will be this: “Marriage is in all respects honourable, and the
bed is without defilement.” The ἀμικροῦς will then denote that which is not liable to censure, nor morally evil. Now the errors even of that early age might make it not improper for the Apostle to inculcate this truth.* It is, however, not improbable that the sentence is purposely left doubtful, in order that both the above senses might be included.

Κρίνει is for κατακρίνει. This the Apostle Denounces not only against adultery, but fornication, which leads to it. How different from the Grecian sages and legislators, who tolerated simple fornication, as tending to preserve the virtue of married women! Rosenm. observes, that when it is said God shall judge, it is suggested that he will punish even those violaters of purity who escape the world’s judgment, or are not punished by human laws.

5, 6. ἀφιλάργυρος—παροῦσιν. To the mention of fleshly lusts is aptly subjoined that of the heartless avarice which is usually found in the votaries of sensuality. Τρότος, for τράτοι, mores. Though the singular is found in good authors, as Plato, and his imitator Philo. The ellipses here are τα απήτε. Ον ἄρκ. I have before treated. Τοίς παροῦσιν, scil. χρήμασι, “such means as are in your possession (without excessive anxiety after what is not so).” The παροῦσιν, too, has a notion of what is present, in opposition to what is future. And this sense is here very suitable. Wets. well paraphrases: “Ne anxii sint, sed officium facientes futura Deo commendent, mediocribus interim contenti.” Among his numerous Classical citations are Justin 3, 1, 6. Bacabasum, qui præsenti statu contentus rem prudit Artaxerxi. Phocylid. 4. Ἀρκεύσαι παρέισαι, καὶ ἀλητρίων ἀπέχεσθαί. To which I add D. Cass. 253, 77. τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀρκεσθήσομαι & 324, 26. τῷ παροῦσῃ

* Even among the Heathens, it may be observed, marriage was considered not as a civil compact but as a religious ceremony. Thus Thucyd. 1, 15, 6. reckons this among the ῥα λεπτ, where the Scholiast annotates thus: καὶ γαρ ὁ γάμος λεπτ. And Duker refers to Spanh. Dissert. 11. de Nummis, p. 292.
καταστάσει ἄρκ. Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 6. ἄρκει μει τά πα-
ρώτα. Joseph. 855, 29. τοῖς παροῦσιν ἄρκοιν ἱν. Di-
narch. 94, 94. ἀγθομένη τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασι.

Ἀυτὸς, ά. e. Θεός, just before. But the Hebrews
sometimes use Μ çıktı in like manner. The words are
from Joh. 1, 6.; though similar ones are found in
Deut. 31, 6. 1 Paral. 28, 20. The words following
are from Ps. 118, 6., in which ἄνθρωπος is emphatic,
and signifies men. The passage is (as Rosenm. ob-
serves) very suitable to the Christians, who, for reli-
gion’s sake, were often deprived of their property.

7. μυθιστοῦντες τῶν ἀγωμένων ὑμῶν. The Apostle
exhorts them to imitate the example of their spi-
ritual pastors, and those who have furthered their
Christian instruction. The ἄγωμ. will denote
Christian teachers of every kind, both Bishops,
15. 22. Ἄνω ἀναθεματισμένως—πίστιν, “surveying,
attentively considering the end and result of whose con-
duct, imitate their faith.” The ἄνα is intensive; for
the term (as Theoph. observes) contains a metaphor
taken from painting, in which the pupils steadily
survey the archetype of their master. Ἀναστραφής
manner of life, conduct. So Theophyl. πολίτειας.
Compare 1 Tim. 4, 12. James 3, 12. 1 Pet. 4, 15 and
18. So Job. 4, 19. ἐν πάσῃ ἀναστραφῇ. And so not
unfrequently in the Classical writers. Τέλος denotes
the result, namely, the being liberated from the evils
of this world, and received to the fruition of the joys
of another and a better. In the next words μμεισθε
τῆν πίστιν the Apostle adverts to that principle which
would enable them to show such examples of con-
stancy and of virtue. See Theophyl.

8. Ἡμῶς Χριστὸς—αἰώνας. I agree with Mr. Slade,
that these words are to be referred both to the pre-
ceding and the following verses, and be understood
of the nature and object of their faith, as well as of
doctrines of their religion. This is supported by
the expositions of the antient Commentators. See Theoph.
It is observed by Rosenm., that the formula χθ δὲς καὶ
σήμερον answers to the Hebr. נֶחֱּל תמוהל יוֹד רָדוֹת at Exod. 5, 14. uti olim, ita et nunc. Compare Gen. 31, 2. and Sir. 38, 14.

9. διδαχαί—περιφέρεσθαι, “Be not hurried and tossed about with various and strange doctrines.” Some MSS. read παραφ., which many eminent Critics prefer. The sense will then be, “carried out of your course.” But this, as the subject here is instability, not apostacy, is less apposite. Whereas περιφέρεσθαι signifies to be tossed to and fro, and so to go no where. Besides, the common reading is strongly confirmed by the parallel expression at Eph. 4, 14. μήκετι—περιφέρομενοι παντὶ ἀνέμῳ τῆς διδασκαλίας. Other reasons for retaining it may be seen in Ern.

The ξένας is thought by the best Commentators to have reference to the doctrines of the Judaizers: but it may advert to all doctrines at variance with the Christian verity. Καλὼ γάρ—περιταχθήσατες. The καλὸν—οὗ is by some taken to be equivalent to melius est. But this seems an unnecessary refinement. Βεθαυσθαλια τὴν καρδίαν is explained by Rosenm., as a Hebraism answering to בְּרֵכָא, se recreare, Gen. 18, 5.; and he renders it support and comfort. Χάρις denotes the Gospel, the doctrine of salvation by grace, without the ceremonies of the Mosaic Law; as is plain from the antithetical βραβασι, which denotes the meat offerings of the Mosaic Law, which some wished to be with the Christian Eucharistical sacrifices. Περιταχθήσατε here, as often, denotes habitual practice of.

Others regard the καλὸν—καρδίαν as parenthetical, and lay down a somewhat different, but not (I think) so apt a sense.

10. ἕμειν—λατρεύσατε. Sequitur locus propter adhibitas allegorías satis tortuosas atque molestas, in quo scriptor phantasiae sui vividitati admodum indulgens ab unà sententiâ in aliam, etsi maximè semotam, transfìliére non dubitat. Namque quum ante dixisset, eos, qui ciborum discrimen observás,
sent, nihil inde utilitatis cepisse: nunc mortem Christi, quia nonnulla sacrificia in cibum aliis cedebant, cum sacrificio confess, sed eo maxime impedimentum locum reddit, et perplexum. (Dind.)

The θυσιαστήριον is by some interpreted of Christ; by others, of the Eucharistical table; by others again, of the doctrine of the Gospel; and by others, of Divine worship. The first and second interpretations seem to most deserve the preference: but I agree with Dind., Rosenm., and Mackn., who suppose it put, by metonymy, for the victim itself, i.e. Christ, who was offered up for our sins; which offering is commemorated in the sacrament. 'Εξ δὲ φαγεί—

λατρεύωντες, “Christians have their victim, but of which they are not authorized to eat, who are attached to the tabernacle (worship), as are the Judaizers.” Such is the sense laid down by the best modern Commentators. See Dind. and Rosenm. Now the reason is plainly this, that by placing salvation on the ground of works, instead of grace, they deprive themselves of the benefit of Christ’s sacrifice. This is especially illustrated in the Epistle to the Galatians and Ephesians.

11, 12. Ὡν γὰρ, &c. In these words the Apostle assigns a reason why to those attached to the Jewish rites it is not permitted to enjoy the benefit of that victim which Christians derive from it; namely, because they despise and regard him in no other light than as a man deservedly brought to an ignominious punishment. He adds, that at this no Christian ought to stumble; for it was expedient that our victim should, in this respect too, be like unto those offered up by the High Priests. The whole passage is allegorical. All the words in these verses are opposed to each other; αἱμα τίνος and αἵμα τίνος Χριστοῦ. ‘Ἀρχιερεὺς Ο. Τ. and Jesus, ἄρχιερεὺς μέγας τῆς ὑμολογίας. Κατακαίειν and τάσσειν; ἔξω τῆς παρεμβολῆς, and ἔχω τῆς πῦλης. As in sacrifices περὶ ἁμαρτιας the victims were burnt, ἔξω τῆς παρεμβολῆς, so Christ was nailed to the cbris ἔξω τῆς πῦλης; accord-
ing to custom. See Levit. 16, 2, 13, seq. 4, 16—18. 5—7. On the burning of victims, whose blood was brought into the holy place, or Sanctum Sanctorum, see Levit. 16, 27. 4, 21, 11. s. 6, 23. Now in this respect was Christ made like unto these victims, namely, that he suffered without the gates of Jerusalem. But by his blood he really expiated the people. Christians enjoy the victim, i. e. the benefits of Christ, who died for our sins; whereas the Jews, who reject Jesus and his sacrifice, are not permitted so to do. (Rosenm.) See also Whitby, Wells, and Slade.

13. τοίνυν—Φέροντες, "Wherefore let us go out of the camp to him, and bear the ignominy shown to him," i. e. let us, after his example, patiently bear the insults, persecutions, and anathemas of the Jews, and, in a general way, whatever evil is to be endured for Christ and his religion." Now to go out with him, is to bring ourselves to the same mind as that with which he went thither; and so to consider what he there suffered for us, as to feel unshaken attachment to his religion. Such is the sense as laid down by the best antient and modern Interpreters. See Chrys., Theophyl., Dind., and Rosenm. The εξω τολῆς is explained by Theophyl. εξω κόσμου, i. e. the vanities and vices of the world.

14. οὐ γὰρ—ἐπιθυμοῦμεν. This is, as Theophyl. observes, probatory, and meant to indicate the reason, &c. (See Dind.) And he explains: "we have in this world no permanent abode (nay not even the world is such). We ought therefore to fly from it, and run to that city which is to come, even heaven." The μέλλωσαν, as Ern. observes, involves the idea of eternity. It is remarked by Carpz., that there is here an allusion to what was said of Abraham, 11, 8—16., who looked to the τοίνυ μέλλωσαν. The επιθυμοῦμεν is emphatical, i. e. "we have to seek."

15. ἐὰν αὐτῶν ὑπ’—αὐτοῦ. From the whole passage, especially 9—11. the Apostle deduces this exhortation: "Wherefore celebrate God with hymns, and
tell forth his benefits with a grateful mind." He, however, employs the sacrificial image, yet in his mind; and means to say, that as the old Priesthood is abolished, and fleshly sacrifices no longer to be offered, we are to have recourse to spiritual ones, literally, immolate hymns to God, as if sacrifices. Now that the Jews made much of external divine worship consist in sacrifices, and so represented various things, as penitence, prayer, alms, and hospitality, under that image, has been shown and exemplified by Schoettg., Wets., Heinr., &c. (Dind.)

15. δι' αυτοῦ. Some render "because of him." And so Ern.: "propter Christum." But I prefer, with most antients and moderns, "through him (i.e. Christ,) as our Mediator." The θυσία ανέσεως answers to the Hebr. זריחה at Lev. 7, 12. So Philo 842. (cited by Carpz.) tells us what this is, adding that ανέσεως denotes θεμος, εὐθαμονισμός, θυσίας καὶ ἄλλας εὐχαριστίας πρὸς τὸν τὰ ἁγαθὰ δωροθέουν.

15. καρπὸν χειλέων ὀμολογούντων τῷ ὄνοματι αὐτοῦ. This phrase is from Hos. 14, 2. where the Sept. deduce ἱερός from ἱερ, not ἱερ, a calf. The sense is: "whatever proceeds from the lips and mouth." So Rosen. Schleus. takes the καρπὸν χειλέων for λόγον. But this will be too much paring down the sense. The whole passage may be thus translated: "Through him (i.e. Jesus Christ,) let us continually offer up (not the bloody sacrifice of animals, nor the vain oblations of the fruits of the earth,) the sacrifice of praise to God, even the fruit (or oblation) of lips, celebrating his name."* "Ὄμολογεῖν here, as often,

* So Justin Martyr, Greg., Naz., Chrys., Clem. Alex., Euseb., and others cited by Suic. Thea. Eccl. 1, 1425. truly observe, that God requires nothing but the sacrifices (bloodless ones) of pious praise. It is strange that Cococke should render the words, "the calves of our lips:" a very harsh interpretation, and founded in error; for in the former member of the sentence the Apostle has reference to the bloody, but in the latter, to the bloodless sacrifices of the Mosaic Law. Compare Hos. 14, 3. and Is. 57, 19. A similar mode of expression occurs in Pind. Isthm. 8, 101. ἐκένω δὲ καρπὸς υἱὸν κατέθεις, and Pind. Pyth. 2, 134. φρενῶν Ἐλαχε καρπόν. See Blomf. on Ἀeschyl. Theb. 614.
signifies to laud and celebrate. Thus (Rosenm. observes) the Hebr. ר(Unknown character) is rendered by ἐξομολογεῖν and εἰνείν.

16. τῆς δὲ—ὁ Θεός. The εἰνεία is used κατ' ἐξο-
χήν to denote beneficence and charity; and κοινωνίας (which signifies the making others partakers of our goods) is added exegetically, or to strengthen the sense. Hence may be emended a passage of Ar-
temid. 2, 14. p. 166. πρὸς κοινωνίαν εἰσὶ ἁγαθοὶ, διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους κοινωνίαν καὶ εἰνείαν, for which I conjecture εἰνείαν. In these words the Apostle adheres to
the same metaphor, or allegory, as at the former verse, where see the note. On εἰφαρεστείαν, (which signi-
ifies, "is well pleased," ) it is observed by Rosenm. :
"Græcorum mos est, passiva formare et cum Nomni-
nativo construere, non minus ab Activis Dativum, quām Accusatīvum regentibus."

17. πείθεσθε—ἀποδάσωντος. It is plain that πείθ.
and ύπεικ. are expressions denoting to obbe, show re-
verence to. The words αὐτοὶ—ἀποδάσωντος are by
Rosenm. considered to be parenthetical. But that is
not necessary. It should rather seem that the whole
passage is highly elliptical; and it may be rendered
thus: "They watch over your souls, and act (or ought to act) as those who must give an account, (and careful should you be) that they may do this
(i. e. give this account) with satisfaction, and not
with grie; for that were unprofitable and evil for
you (as well as for them)." Such appears to be the
complete sense; though the Commentators are not
quite agreed. It is well observed by Theodoret, that
the Apostle here enjoins on the disciplices obedience
to their teachers, and at the same time reminds the
latter of their awful responsibility: For the λόγον
ἀποδάσωντες suggests the reward, or punishment (as
the case may be), which must result from the account
they have to give of their stewardship. Στεν. is a
very strong term, denoting deep seated grie. In
ἀλωστελές there is a common litotes. The ύμω is
emphatic; and the force of the ἀλωσίε is well
pointed out by Owen and Doddr.
18, 19. προσεύχεσθε περὶ ημῶν—ἀναστρέψεται, "Pray for us; for we trust we merit it by having a good conscience, in all things wishing to act righteously and holily." This, Rosenm. observes, glances at the Jewish teachers, who had calumniated him, and raised disturbances among the Christian brethren. The sense of the next words is plain. The humility as well as piety contained in this and the preceding verse is truly edifying. 'Αποκαταστ. signifies here, to be restored for the various purposes of Evangelical instruction. From these words, Rosenm. observes, it does not follow that he was then in bonds; but rather being released from prison, he waits for Timothy as the companion of his journey (ver. 23).

20, 21. ὦ δὲ Θεὸς—Ἰησοῦν, "May God, the author of peace and every kind of happiness, who raised from the dead the great and supreme Shepherd of the sheep (i.e. the Lord of all Christians), by the blood of the everlasting covenant (offered by that great Intercessor), may He perfect you in every good work, to the doing of his will (and in order thereto), working in you what is well pleasing in his sight, &c. The use of ποιμ.ν to denote supreme head, is common even in the Classical writers, from Homer downwards. The ἐν αἵματι διαθήκης αἰωνίων strongly inculcates the doctrine of the Atonement. Καταρτίζω signifies properly to make perfectly sound, ἀρτιος. The ἐν ἔργῳ ἀγαθῷ is taken by the best Commentators for εἰς ἔργον ἀγαθόν. So the Hebrews use ג. The above clause εἰς τὸ—αὐτοῦ is closely connected with the preceding: and ποιμ.ν depends upon καταρτίσαι. The mode in which this working is effected is explained by the Apostle himself at Phil. 2, 13 and 14. where see the note.

22. ἀνέχεσθε τοῦ λόγου τῆς παρακλήσεως, "Bear with," &c. This suggests the idea of profit by; for he who bears with good counsel cannot fail to profit by it. By the λόγου τῆς παρακλήσεως are, of course, meant the hortatory and consolatory parts of the
Epistle. The words καὶ γὰρ—ὑμῖν are elliptical, and signify, "for though I could have said much more, and written a large epistle, yet I have been content with this brief admonition." Ἐπιστέλλω in the sense to write an epistle, is very frequent.

23, 24. Γνωσκετε—ἀπολευμένων, "Know ye that our brother Timothy is set at liberty." Ἀπολευμένων, "e vinculis in libertatem prodiisse." Some think ἀπολύεσθαι, here signifies proficisci, set off. And thus they render, "know that he has set off." See Noesselt Opusc. Fascic. 1. p. 28. seq. Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας, "the Italians." So in Philo Legat. ad Caium οἱ ἀπὸ Ρώμης are Romans; οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας, Alexandrines. Now there were many Christians already not only at Rome, but throughout all Italy. (Rosenm.)
EPISTLE OF JAMES.

With respect to the question on the canonical authority of this Epistle, the following are the words of Euseb. L. 2, 23., as translated by Michaelis: "But it must be observed that this Epistle is now considered as spurious." This, however, is a very incorrect version. In the original we have τοῦτον δὲ αἰτὶ νοθεύται μὴν. Eusebius plainly pronounces his own opinion of the Epistle being spurious, and does not report it as merely that of others. As to the reason assigned by Euseb. for his rejection, namely, because not many of the antients have mentioned it, that appears little satisfactory, nor seems to afford any conclusive argument against the genuineness of this Epistle.

On the Epistle itself it is observed by Hottinger ap. Jaspis: "Oratio Jacobi insignem habet δεινότητα, grandis est, vehement atque incitata, frequens imaginum luminibus et comparisonum atque exemplorum luce. Interdum sublimis spiritu poenae prophetico adsurgit, et sententiarum pondere ac troporum et figurarum ornamenti et sermonis poeticii fulgorem effertur." Jaspis gives the following plan of the Epistle: "Jacobus Christianis extra Palestínæ fines per orbem terrarum dispersis, maximè in Asia Minori, primum graviter injungit patientiam in miseriis fortiter perseverendis, Deinde docet, meram religionem Christianam notitiam nihil planè prodessè, nisi facta accesserint; ad opprimendas pravas cupiditates et peccati illecebras prorsus evitandas admonet, a rixandi studio avocat, et pietatem re et facto maximè conspicuam inprimis urget, a nugarum temeritate, fastu, invidiae et cupiditate in alius judicandis eos deterret, ad mansuetudinem contra, vitæ integritatem, æqualitatem, et hospitalitatemcohortatur. Tum divitibus superbientibus penas divinas annuntiat, at pauperum afflictorum animos erigere studet, iisque, si pii perliterent, auxilium divinum promittit, levita-
tem quoque in jurando vetat, officia segritis præscript, ad preces excitat, quas mirificè valere. Elise exemplo probat. Tandem spem pecatorum venire omnibus facit, qui animum ab omni vito revocatorem rectissimè confirmaverit, et ad alios emendantos gravissimè incitat."

CHAP. I.

VER. 1. Κυρίον Ἡ. Χ. δοῦλος. Rosenm. observes, that from this expression it cannot be inferred either that James was, or was not of the twelve Apostles. And, on the other hand, from the omission of ἀπόστολος it cannot be concluded that he was not an Apostle. For (as Benson observes) he was writing to persons to whom his qualifications were well known; therefore it was unnecessary to insert it. Thus neither does St. John mention his Apostleship, any more than St. Paul in his Epistles to the Philippian, Thessalonians, and to Philemon.

1. ταῖς δοθένας φυλαῖς ταῖς ἐν τῇ διασπορᾷ. The ἐν τῇ διασπορᾷ, scil. οὕτως, is for διεσπαρμέναις. It is not agreed whether by these are to be understood the Jews dispersed, or the Jewish Christians. The latter is indeed the more probable, though the disputants seem to make a distinction without a difference; for although written especially for the use of the latter, it must have been indirectly intended for the benefit of the former. The same applies to the Epistle to the Romans. (See the introductory matter to that Epistle.) With respect to the formula χάρεω, scil. λέγει, bids, this is common both in the Scriptural (see Acts 15, 23. 23, 26. 2 Joh. 11.) and the Classical writers. On its use see Benson.


2. τάσαν χαρὰν ἡγήσασθε. Wets, renders the τάσαν χαρὰν merum gaudium; Pott, impensè letandi materiam. Compare Col.
1, 9—11. 1 Tim. 1, 15 & 16. Of this use of πᾶς and οὖν τὰ παραδείγματα are adduced by Wets. and Hottinger. Carpx., however, takes the πᾶσαν for πάντα. But though this comes to the same thing, yet it seems less exact. Here, of course, there is an εἰκών of εἶναι and ρώτο. “Oraυ περιπέτειες περιπέτειας τοιμάζονες, “when ye fall into various trials and tribulations.” Περιπέτεια is used to denote afflictions of every kind, but especially those which most of all try our religious faith, as persecution for religion’s sake. Rosenm., however, thinks that St. James especially adverts to the trials of poverty to which the Christians who came as exiles to Antioch, were exposed; since from this passage on the enduring of adversity he, at ver. 9. seqq. and 2, 1. glides to that of the arrogance of the wealthy. But this seems not a very strong argument; and the speculations of Noesselt and others may very well be dispensed with. On the subject of temptation in general, see the notes of Whitby and Mackn., or Slade. On the use here of περιπέτειας, Pott dilates much. It may be sufficient to say, that the term is used of what is evil (whence it has after it νόσος, συμφοραίς, ἀγνήμοραι, &c.; as may be seen by Wetstein’s examples); and is synonymous with εἰμί τίτονης ὑπ’ or εἰς; though a stronger expression.

3. γινώσκοντες δὲ—ὑπομονήν, knowing (i. e. mindful) that this exercise or trial of your faith produceth constancy. It is observed by Rosenm.: “Sicuti auri experimentum (δοκεῖον) ignis est, ita Christianam fidem explorat, quicquid ei materiam praebet ad experimenta sui danda; quo pertinent calamitates. Fides autem sic explorata efficaciam, ὑπομονήν. Si enim periculum prosperè cedat, vires ad bonum ipso usu augentur et confirmantur. Vitio tamen hominum sepe accidit, ut res adversæ exitum habeant perniciosum.” The ὑπομ. must be understood with the extent of signification assigned to περιπ. just before.

4. ἢ δὲ ὑπομονὴ ἐργον τέλειον ἐξέτο, “But let constancy produce her perfect effect,” i. e. “show itself by your works;” for to these St. James every where exHORTs. The words following are (as Noesselt remarks) exegetical of the τέλειον, “that ye may be entire and perfect Christians, in nothing deficient.” And so Benson, Rosenm., and many eminent Commentators. Others, however, as Luther and Carpx., render: “Let your constancy endure unto the end; i. e. as long as you live.” Thus (as Rosenm. observes) the ἐργον τέλειον would be an ἀποτελέσμα, and therefore would be an agonistical allusion. On perseverance to the end, see 2 Tim. 4, 7. This, however, seems not so natural a sense. On the force of ἐργον consult the note of Kyrke.

The following expressions τέλειον, ὀλόκληρον, and ἐν μηθεὶς λειπόμενον, are synonymous (see Tromm. Concord.) but accumulated (as Pott says), proper studium dicendi; the third being exegetical of the first two, and perhaps containing a metaphor taken from the race course. Storr thinks there is an agonistical allusion. I would compare a similar passage of Isocr. Panathen. τὸν τοῦτον φημὶ καὶ φρονίμοις εἶναι, καὶ τελείως ἄδρας, καὶ πάσος ἐχειν τὰ ἄρετα. Τελ. signifiæ complete, perfect. Ὀλόκληρος properly denotes one
who is heir to the whole estate, entirely heir; but it was commonly used to express what is entire, complete, and perfect. The most eminent critics, as Krebe, Loeun., Morus, and Pott, recognise an allusion to the Jewish sacrifices, in which the victims were required to be κελ. δεκελ., and ἀμεμ. See a passage of Philo cited by Hottinger.

5. εἰ δὲ τὶς ὑμῶν λέσκεται σοφίας. On the sense of this very extensive term σοφία, Commentators are not agreed. Grot. and Rosenm. take it to denote prudence in deciding and determining what is to be done according to circumstances; and this they think is agreeable to what precedes. Others, as Carpz., think it must denote spiritual, or Christian wisdom, as shown in deeds, or as understood by teachers; but this is too limited, and unsuitable to the context. The sense is (I think) best laid down by Jaspis thus: sapientia quae cernitur in eo, ut quis justà cognitione et rectâ scientiâ instructus, de causis et de fructu harum misericarum rite cogitet, justum pretium rebus externis, quaram jactaram facit, statuat, firmâ fiducia, præstantiâque animi gaudeat, ut sciat, quid in singulis rebus agendum sit, quod personis, temporî, ac loco conveniat. 3, 13 & 17. Est sapientia practica. See Mackn. and Doddr. Carpz. remarks on the difference between knowledge and wisdom, citing the Etym. Mag. in v.: Γνῶσις Σοφίας διαφέρει. Γνῶσις μὲν ἑστι τὸ εἰδέναι τὰ ὄντα. Σοφία δὲ, καὶ τὰ ὄντα γεννᾶσκεν, καὶ τὰ γνωστὰ πράττειν.

Αἰτεῖτω—ἀπλῶ, “let him ask it of God, who giveth (this and all good gifts) to all men abundantly.” Such seems to be the true sense: though some take διδ. absolutely; as Luke 15, 16. Similar sentiments are adduced from the Classical writers by Elsner (as Plut. de Is. and Os. Πάντα μὲν, ὁ Κλέα, δεῦ τ’ ἁγαθὰ τοὺς νοῦν ἔχοντας αἰτεῖται παρὰ τῶν θεῶν, μᾶλλον δὲ τῆς περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπεισόδιμης ὅσον ἐφικτὸν ἑστίν ἀνθρώπων μετιόντες εὐχόμεθα τυγχάνειν παρ’ αὐτῶν ἑκεῖνων, αἱ οὕδεν ἀνθρώπων λαβεῖν μεῖζον, οὐ χαρίσασθαι θεῷ σεμνότερον ἀληθείας) and Wets., as Theocrit. Id. 17, 137. ἄρετὴν γε μὲν ἐκ Διὸς αἰτεῦ. At πᾶσιν, Commentators seem to have thought some limitation
necessary. Thus Hardy subjoins: scil. piè et rectè petentibus. Rosenm., more regularly thus: κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ δόσιν, dat quique quantum et opus est accipere, Sir. 1, 10. But perhaps neither subaudition is necessary. It is simply meant that God is the giver of that and every other perfect gift which he imparts to all men, in various proportions according to his own good pleasure.

The ἀπλῶς most interpreters render liberally. So the Vulg. affluenter; and the Syr., liberaliter. Capell. and Carpz. render it benignē, ex bonitate et gratid, which (they observe) is agreeable to what follows. Yet the best of the later interpreters (as Pott and Rosenm.) explain it simpliciter, i.e. non ambiciosē, jactanter, aut (quod plerumque inter homines sit) in obliquum finem, sed mero studio beneficiendi; comparing Rom. 12, 8. ἐν ἀπλότητι μεταδίδωσι. Perhaps both the above senses may be conjoined.

5. καὶ μὴ ὅνειδιζόντως. This is variously explained; either of reproaching men for their importunity, or bestowing gifts in a haughty contumelious manner; or, not giving them at all. So Morus, Hottingen, and Jaspis. But none of these interpretations (I conceive) can be adopted, as being too limited. The most natural and best founded one seems to be that of some moderns, i.e. "who does not (as men too often do) upbraid others with the benefits conferred, and make them irksome and odious by reiterated recapitulations."* Such appears to be the sense, on which we are not to seek refinements.

* Numerous parallel sentiments are adduced by Grot., Elsner, &c. from the Classical writers, of which the most opposite are the following. Philem. καλῶς ποίησας οὐ καλῶς ὅνειδιζας ἔργον καθεῖλες πλούσιον πτωχῷ λογῷ, καυχῶμεν τὸ ἑώραν ὅ δέδωκας φίλῷ ἔργῳ, στρατηγὸς γέγονας, λόγῳ φιλός. Aristot. Rhet. 2, 6. ἀλοχρὰ—καὶ ἐποίησαν, ὅνειδιζέων μικροψύχια γὰρ πάντα καὶ ταπεινότητος σημεῖα. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 16. Istheēc commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoria beneficii. Plut. de Adul. p. 64. 'Α πάσα μὲν γὰρ ὅνειδιζομένη χάρις ἐπαγθῆς καὶ ἅχαρι. Liv. 5, 44,
5. καὶ δοθήσεται αὐτῷ. This requires the limitation, "if he ask it," or, "so far as may be necessary for the purpose in view, and according to the good pleasure of God."

6. αἰτεῖται—διακρίνωμενος. Ἐν πίστει, "a full assurance," viz. of God's power to give it, his benignity, and his willingness to bestow it, as far as shall be necessary, and for his real good. It is well observed by Whitby, that "hence it appears, that this wisdom depends not on our own skill and strength nor can it be attained without divine assistance." The μεθὲν (sub. κατὰ) διακρ. is exegetical, "not doubting of the power or benevolence, &c. of the Deity." Rosenm. rightly remarks: "Sermo est de precibus pro impetrandis bonis ad animi salutem pertinentibus." The force of διακριν. has been explained at Matt. 21, 21. Mark 11, 23. and Acts 10, 20. & 11, 12. compared with Judg. 22. and Sir. 7, 10. The sense is here aptly illustrated by a comparison to a wave of the sea. There is the same metaphor in our verb to waver.

6. κλώδων θαλάσσης. So κλόδων ὕδατος, which is most frequently used without the adjunct. The two terms ἄνεμος and ῥυπ., the former of which never occurs in the Classical writers, are nearly synonymous, and are equivalent to the more usual ones κλωδώνιζεσθαι and περιφέρεσθαι. It is obvious how applicable this is to the mind of an unstable man, fluctuating between hope and despair. See Pott.

7, 8. μὴ γὰρ οἰέσθαι. It is well remarked by Rosenm., that these two verses are closely connected; and, when digested into the usual order, will yield this sense: "Let not such a man, doubtful in mind, and fluctuating in all his actions, think he shall obtain any thing of the Lord." Ἐκείνος is for τοιοῦτος. Διησται, shall obtain. The sense of δίψυχος is dis-

pro tantis pristinis populi Romani beneficiis, quanto ipsi meministis, nec enim exprobranda apud merces sunt, gratiss referenda. Compare also Thucyd. 2, 40. a. f.
cussed with unnecessary minuteness by the philo-
logical Commentators. It is best explained by Ro-
senm. (in the words of Q. Curtius) qui nec velle nec
nolle quicquam diu potest, quemque modo concilii
pœnitet, modo pœnitentiae ipsius. "Odo, habits,
actions, &c. Now fluctuation in mind must produce
vacillation in action.

9—11. The Apostle now, passing from trials in general (of which
he has so far been speaking), to a particular kind of trials, exhorts
the poor not to suffer themselves to be depressed by their poverty,
and the rich not to let themselves be exalted over much by their
riches. (Pott.)

9. κανξάθη εδροῦ. The sense of these words is somewhat obscure
and uncertain. Hence the variety of interpretations. Many
moderns take ταπείνως in a physical sense, as ταπείνως just before;
and suppose the Apostle adverts first to the case of one reduced to
want, and then to that of one strip of his possessions, for religion's
sake. But this is very harsh, and little agreeable to the words fol-
lowing. Pott paraphrases thus: "tantum absit ut pauper egestate
animum suum infringi patiatur, ut (vel ipsa fortunarum jactura
proper religionem facta) dives potius sibi videatur, ac de divinis
suis (verioribus, religionis beneficio sibi partis), glorietur." And
he adds that there is a very similar passage in Prov. 13, 7. 1, how-
ever, assent to the antients and early moderns (including Rosenm.),
that υψει (which is for υψόει) is to be understood of that spiritual
elevation to which he that humbleth himself before God, and faith-
fully serveth him, shall be exalted. Kaνξ, here denotes simply
rejoice. The sense may be thus expressed: "Let him console him-
self under the distresses and contumelies attendant on poverty, in
the anticipation of that exaltation which he will one day receive at
the hands of the Lord; an exaltation, indeed, of which he has in his
Christian calling and election already a foretaste."

In the words of δὲ πλούσιος εν ῥη ταπείνως εδροῦ, most recent
Commentators recognise an irony (and so Rosenm.), or an οδύμα-
RON; as Jaspis, q. d. "I let him (if he will) glory in what, from
their instability and perishableness, might rather raise feelings of
humility." But as ταπείνως must be interpreted agreeably to the
υψει preceding, it should seem to mean: "Let him rather rejoice
in those humbling doctrines of the Gospel, whose observance can
alone save the rich man, who is encompassed with so many tempta-
tions, and whose salvation is so exceedingly difficult." The words
following are merely illustrative of the instability of riches, and
require little explanation. It may suffice to say that χόρτος denotes
green herbage of every kind, like the Hebr. בָּשָׁז. The δνδος χόρ-
to is taken, by Hottinger, to denote the herba virens. But this
seems refining too much; nor is it agreeable to what follows, since
the two words are plainly distinguished; and it very much detracts
from the beauty of the image, which is unfolded in the words fol-
lowing. Of this image we have an imitation in Cowper's Task, a 3.,
"All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades

"Like the fair flower dishevelled in the wind."

The Future is put for the Present, or rather the Aorist, Hebraice. Upon the whole, it may be well to bear in mind, that there is here an antithetical acule dictum, and, therefore, the words are not to be too rigourously interpreted.

11. ἀνέτρεις γὰρ ὁ ἄιλος, &c. It is remarked by Pott that the explanation of the imagery passes into a narration of the things; as Ps. 103, 16., and some parables of our Lord. Or, as Rosenm. says, the Aorists are put for Presents; and, as Pott observes, the ἀνέτρεις καὶ ἔφτανε may be taken as put for ἀναρέεις ἔφτανε, the γὰρ for οὗτι, like the Hebr. יִד, and the σὺν for καὶ σὺν (or rather, I would remark, for καὶ). The καύσων is by Benson, Pott, and Rosenm. rightly taken, not for the ὁ ἄιλος καύσων, the meridian sun, but, with an ellipsis of άειμος, for the wind called the Simoom, which usually blows up at sunrise. See also Chardin and Niebuhr, referred to by Pott and Benson in loco. So Jerome, cited by Rosenm.:

"Cito flores pereunt, cito violas et crocum pestilens auro corrumpit."

Ἐξέρεε, shrivels. So ἔνα in Is. 28. Ἐστερεία, in the Classical writers, has several senses. In the Scriptural ones it has simply that of beauty. So Heaych. εὐμορφία.

The words following οὖν—μακαμβήσεια, contain the application. "So also perisheth and wasteth away the rich man in the midst of his goings and devices, plans and counsels;" or, according to Rosenmuller's version, together with, &c., which yields a good sense, though not so good a one as the other; for the plans of the rich are not altogether destroyed by their death; but there is little authority for this signification of ἐν. Ποπειας, literally, goings, i.e., devices, counsels. Μακαμβήσειας, ἡν. A term (Pott and Rosenm. observe), properly used of flowers, but, in accommodation to the metaphor here, transferred to persons. Yet it is used by the Classical writers in similar cases. See Wetstein's examples, of which the most opposite is Philo 258, 43., μητ' ἐπὶ πλούτῳ—σεμνύνθει, λογισάμενος, ὃι καὶ ἐξείλαν ἐκεῖ τὴν μεταβολήν, μαρασμένα τρόπον τινά, πρὶν ἀνήθεις: βεβαιω. It is plain that the Apostle is speaking of what is usual.

12, 18. Now, returning to the subject of ver. 2, 3 and 4., from which, from ver 5., he had made a digression, St. James proceeds to treat on ἕρεμος in general, and after having declared those happy who patiently endure temptation, ver. 12., he exhorts Christians not to suppose (as perhaps some did) that temptations, arising from evil concupiscence, proceed from God, (ver. 13, 14 & 15.), to whom nothing but good is to be attributed (ver. 16, 17 & 18.), and especially that most precious benefit of the Christian religion (ver. 19.). (Pott.)

The μακάριος ἀνήρ is derived from the Hebr. יִשְׁנָה
James, Chap. I.

ος of Ps. 1, 1.; a common form, Pott observes, of introducing moral precepts (as Matt. 5.), the contrary to which is ουαί τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, &c. It is strange he should not have compared the Horatian "Beatus ille qui procul negotiis," &c. "Ος ύπομένει πειρασμόν, "who is called upon to endure trials and adversities;" so called, as serving to put men's constancy to the proof. See Matt. 5, 10 & 11., Hebr. 12, 7., &c. The ύπομένει Pott interprets, "courageously endures;" and he supposes an agonistical metaphor. But this is unnecessary; since the simple sense is, that "those who encounter adversity, are not therefore to be regarded as miserable, inasmuch as that adversity is meant for their good in the end, serving as an occasion for exercising their virtue; and so giving them an opportunity of obtaining the reward; as the Apostle suggests in the words following.

12. δόκιμος γενόμενος—αὐτόν. Here there is plainly an agonistical allusion; and the δόκιμος γενόμενος is learnedly illustrated by Kypke from the δοκιμασία of the Grecian ἀγώνες. So Philo, p. 545. (cited by Loesn.), ἀθληται δυνάμεις καὶ ράφιας καὶ εὐεξίας σωμάτων μέγα φρονοῦντες, ἀνενδοιαστὸν νίκην ἐλπίσαντες, ἐξαγώνιοι πολλάκις ἐγένομοι μὴ δοκιμασθέντες, ἢ καταστάντες εἰς τὸν ἀγώνα, ἡττηθήσαν. By στέφανον τῆς ζωῆς is meant, the reward of (eternal) life and happiness; so that even loss of life (if it have to be endured for religion's sake) will be abundantly repaid by a happy resurrection to another and an immortal one. Τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτὸν. An usual periphrasis (as Pott remarks) for pious worshippers of God.

13, 14. The Apostle, having said so much about the benefit of temptation, guards them against the mistake of making God the author of sin, or ascribing temptations to him, as that imports an compelling men to sin. Such, he says, proceed not from God, but from the lusts of men, which, if yielded to, will bring death rather than a crown of life. And, therefore, though trials may be ascribed to God, yet temptations in the bad sense must not. Sin and death
proceed from the lusts and wickedness of men; but God is not the author of evil, but, like the sun, is an universal benefactor, and the author of that is good; nay even exceeds that luminary, as not being subject to change or variation. (Benson.)

Πειρατία here used in the bad sense, namely, to be instigated to evil. Many, it seems, there were who excused their sins, and especially their defection from the faith, by alleging the perils which accompanied it, and sought refuge in the doctrine of necessity. In opposition, then, to this baneful error, the Apostle assures them that adversities are not sent by God, to make men worse, but to make them better. Some Commentators think the Apostle has here reference to the Simonians, who made God the author of sin. Bp. Bull fixes on the Pharisees. But it is judiciously observed by Carpz.: "Ignorantur hi quos Apostolus intellexerit, et coniunctionur frustra. In depravata natura omnium hominum haearet sententia, cui obiviam Jacobus. Is a Deo, άπειραστός κακώς, immuni a malo, removet culpam, et in cupiditates perversas conjicit." The Heathens also, as may be seen by Wetstein's citations, held this doctrine.

13. ο γὰρ θεός ἀπειραστός—οὐδένα. "Now God (annotates Rosenm.) wishes men to be as He is; and as He is not tempted by sin, so neither does He tempt any to sin." See Sir. 15, 11., seqq. Upon this whole subject of temptation consult Benson.

14. ἐκαστὸς δὲ—δελεαζόμενος, "But whosoever is tempted, and impelled to sin, is hurried away and enticed by his own lusts." Ἐνθυμία has here the bad sense of evil concupiscence, a desire for things which ought not to be sought after, or, not to that degree. Rosenm. paraphrases: "when we are seduced to evil, God is not the cause: but it is, that we love the pleasures of this life, and this life itself, more than we ought." And he cites Cicero in Pisonem: Sua quemque fraus, suum facinus, suum scelus—de sanitate ac mente deturbat.* There is (he observes) a Classical elegance in the phrase

* I add Ἕσchin. c. T. p. 27, 5, μὴ γὰρ οἰσδεθε ταῖς τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἄρχας ἀπὸ θεῶν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων ἄπειρας γίνεσθαι—ἀλλ' αἱ προπετεῖς τοῦ σώματος ἴδαναι καὶ τὰ μηδὲν ἕκαστὸν ἄπειρα—ταῦτα πληρώτα τὰ λεγόμενα, ταῦτ' εἰς τῶν ἑπαρκεῖσθαι ἔμπιστάζει, κ. τ. λ. And, a little after: οὐ γὰρ τὴν αἰσχύνην, οὐδ' ἐπεισόντας λογίζεται, ἀλλ' ἐφ' οίτι κατορθώσαντες εὐφραυνθήσονται, τούτοις κεκλημένοις.
Examples of it are adduced by the Philologists. The term ἔξελκυσθαι is used with nouns denoting pleasure, habit, custom, &c. Rosenm. compares from Virgil: Trahit sua quemque voluptas. In δελεάδε, there is a metaphor taken from fishing, common in the Classical writers, from whom Wets. adduces many examples.* It is truly remarked by the Commentators that the image (which is not unlike one in Milton) is derived a mere-trice. (See Carpz.)

15. etα—ἀμαρτία. Now evil concupiscence conceives, when we foster it in our minds, and take pleasure in it. For then does actually follow meditated sin, as parturition follows conception. (Rosenm.) Συλλαβοῦσα τίκτει is for συλλαβάνει καὶ τίκτει. On the term συλλαμβ., scil. ἐν γαστρί, see Luke 1, 31., and 2, 21. Of τίκτειν, in this sense, there are numerous examples in the Classical writers. 'Ἀποτέλεσθείσα, when fully accomplished, perpetrated. So Polyb., ἀσέβημα ἀποτέλεσων.

The ἀμαρτία must be taken in a general sense: and the best commentary on the ἀποκόλυτος δάνατος, is Rom. 6, 21., ὁν τὸ τέλος δάνατος, i. e. death, punishment, and misery. Pott compares Philo, p. 147 E. Ἡ φύσις πρὸς γένεσιν πραγμάτων ὁμόσεν εἰ ψυχῇ δύναμιν, διὰ τῆς κυριοτερίας καὶ αὐθάνει καὶ ἀποτελεῖται πολλὰ διαφορά τῶν δὲ ἀποκυμονεύων—τὰ δήλω—ἐστι κακία καὶ πάθος. I add Ἀeschyl. Pers. 826., ἡφισ γὰρ ἐξανθώσα ἐκάρπωσε στάχνων Ἀτης, θεὸν πάγκλαιτον ἔχαμα βέρος. L. onid. Alex. ap. Brunck Anal. 2, 190., ομεας ἀφροσύνη μαίατο, τόλμα δὲ ἐτίκτε καὶ ἀφροσύνης. Plato Epist. 3., βλάβην ὑδώριν—γεννὴ—δυσμαθίαν καὶ λήθην καὶ ἀφροσύνην καὶ ἄβριν τίκτει.'

16, 17. These verses are closely connected together, and contain perhaps an inference from the preceding. The erroneous doctrine in question the Apostle opposes, by showing that so far is God from being the author of evil, or men being impelled by him to sin, that

* The most apposite are the following, Athen. 308, 1., ἀνέλκυσθαι δὲ ό, δελεάδεςται ύπο όσπει ύπο αὐρί λην ἐμφύσων. Herod. 2, 70., Cie de Senect. 13., Divinè enim Plato escam malorum voluptatem appellat, quod eas videdict homines capiant, ut hamo pisces. See more in Loesn., Schoettg., Alberti, and Carpz.
He is the only source of good. Now this he introduces with a formula employed by the sacred writers, when they wish to recall men from grievous though unperceived error; as in 1 Cor. 6, 9, 15, 33. Gal. 6, 7, &c., where see the notes.

17. πάσα δύνας—τέλειον. The πάσα Raphel, Rosenm., and Pott, render mere (as a little before). But it is unnecessary to resort to such a sense. Τέλ. is a somewhat stronger term than ἄγαθον. Ἄρσω-θεν is for οδρανθεν (as Acts 14, 7.) So the Heb. יְםָם. The term, of course, denotes God in Heaven: but this is expressed by the Apostle just after. Ἐστι κατ. So most Critics point. But others take the ἔστι κατ. for καταβαίνει. So the Vulg. Antiq. and Syr., James 3, 15. Joh. 1, 33. And this is more agreeable to the usage of the New Testament in mentioning what is customary. Ἀπὸ τοῦ παρής τῶν φῶν. It is plain that παρή is here, like the corresponding words in most languages, put for author, producer: but it is not so easy to settle the sense of φῶν. Heinz. takes it of the Urim and Thummim. Wolf, Mede, Schleus., and Reich, of every sort of perfection and felicity. Grnt., of spiritual gifts. Benson, of revelation. Some recent Commentators, as Semler, Teller, Storr, Rosenm., Meyer, Hottinger, Pott, &c., understand it of the sun, moon, and stars (nay, even the whole universe), like the Heb. ים. And this, they think, is required by what follows. See more in Pott and Slade. Upon the whole, this last interpretation may deserve the preference: but it is not impossible that a metaphorical as well as a physical sense is here intended.

The words following are, by Wets. and the best Commentators, thought to contain an astronomical allusion; q. d. "In Him is not, as in the sun (the greatest of corporeal lights), any παράλλαγη, τροφή, or ἀποσκίασμα; all of these are astronomical terms, on which see Wets. and Schleus. Lex. But perhaps this may be too fanciful and far-fetched; and I am inclined to think, with Rosenm., that παράλλαγη signifies any change by turns; and the τροφή is synonymous; and the τροφή ἀποσκίασμα signifies the least sort of turning. The doctrine of this verse brings to mind the etymology of the term by which the Northern nations designate the Supreme Being, and which is derived from the adjective good.

18. βουλήθείς ἀπεκύψεν ἡμᾶς λόγω ἀληθείας. On the sense of βουλήθείς Commentators differ in opinion. Wets. renders it, " sapientissimo atque optimo consilio." But this signification is devoid of authority. Others render, "suá sponte et ultra, nullis meritis nostris permutas." But such a sense cannot fairly be elicited from the words. I prefer, with Benson, Mich., Carpzov, Mackn., and Rosenm., to interpret it, sua sponte, benignitate mentis, pro gratiâ et benevolentia suâ. Perhaps the above senses may be conjoined. Carpzov aptly compares Eph. 1, 5. κατὰ
τὴν εὐδοκίαν θελήματος αὐτοῦ. See his examples of
θελήματος to denote liking and desire.

It is well observed, by Benson and Mackn., that
"we have here the genealogy of righteousness. All
the righteous deeds which men perform proceed
from their renewed nature. Their nature is renewed
by the power of truth (by the truths of the Gospel
through the operation of the Spirit), and God is the
prime mover in the whole."

The ἀπεκόπτον (i. e. ἀναγέν.) has reference to our
spiritual regeneration by the Gospel to eternal life;
with an allusion (as Hardy observes) to our adoption,
on which see Joh. 1, 12 & 13. and 1 Joh. 5, 18.
"Now the change (observes Mackn.) which God
produces in men's dispositions and actions, by the
truths of the Gospel impressed on their minds, is so
great, that it may be called a begetting or creating
them anew."

By the λόγῳ ἀληθείας is meant the Gospel; as
1 Pet. 1, 23. So Jaspis, whom see.

18. σεὶς τὸ —κτισμάτων.

The term ἀπαρχὴ δenotes, properly, the first portion taken of any
thing; and since that was usually the portion appropriated to showing
honour to man, or reverence to God (see Num. 18, 12. Deut. 21,
17. and Gen. 49, 3.), so it came to mean the first of anything. The
sense assigned by Bengel, Mackn., Rosenm., and Pott, is as follows:
"ut simus primi ac præcipui omnium mortalium." They refer to
the Schol. Medic. and to the Schol. on Eurip. Or. 96. Thus it will
denote the Jews: and Slade thinks the Apostle meant to remind his
Jewish brethren that they were the peculiar people of God whom he
had chosen as instruments of preserving the true religion ἀπὸ τῶν
ἀλώνων, and who were especially and primarily called to embrace
11, 16. Eph. 1, 12. 2 Thess. 2, 13. In this view, therefore, they
might be truly and emphatically denominated the first fruits of
creation, i. e. of all those who should be ultimately made partakers
of the blessings of Divine revelation." Others, as Doddr., Noesscek,
and Jaspis, think the sense is, that they should be first numbered
among the congregation. See Rom. 16, 5.

19, 20. ὁστε —ὑγιήν.

The ὁστε is for διὸ or διὰ τῶν, "such being the case; since, by
the true doctrine, we have become such as to be numbered with the
most precious of God's creatures, we ought with alacrity to learn
this salutary doctrine, and so to learn that we may be reformed and
made better men." This position, that the Gospel ought not only to be learned, but practised, the Apostle now especially dwells on up to the end of the second chapter. (Storr and Rosenm.) It is remarked, by Carpzov, that the Apostle takes occasion from what has been hitherto said specially, to give a general admonition.

The best Commentators are agreed that ταχύς εἰς τὸ ἀκούσαν (with which they compare Sir. 5, 11. γίνον ταχύς ἐν ἀκροασίᾳ) signifies, hear the word of truth just mentioned, namely the Gospel. And they render λαχήσαν teach; a signification elsewhere found. "Now it was (Benson observes) the temper of the Jews to be very impatient in hearing others, even when speaking on religious subjects; and yet very apt to assume authority to themselves, and to set up for teachers." And such, indeed, they have been in all ages. This interpretation, however, seems harsh. It should rather appear that the Apostle has in view discussions and disputations upon points of doctrine.*

The ὀργὴ is usually rendered wrath, by which Benson understands resentment against God as the author of our trials and afflictions. But this seems not agreeable to what follows. I therefore prefer, with Carpzov, Rosenm., and Pott, to take it to denote an impatient, hot-headed spirit, immoderate fervour in discussing points of religious doctrine. But I cannot agree, with some eminent recent Commentators, that teachers only are meant; and that this admonition is intended to check their excessive zeal. It should rather appear to be meant for those who set up for teachers, and were too pragmatical and dogmatising: errors likely enough to arise under the present circumstances. This sense of ὀργὴ is frequent in the best writers, especially Thucydides.

Many examples of similar antithesis between ταχύς and βραδὺς are adduced by Wetst.; and I had myself collected not a few: but it is unnecessary to introduce any.

20. ὀργὴ γὰρ—καταργάζεται. The Commentators above mentioned here explain: "an angry man does not act agreeably to the precepts of religion, and therefore cannot teach:" which is very true, but not (I think) the truth intended by the Apostle, who seems to have meant to say, that such a vehement, intemperate, intolerant, and disputatious spirit was not calculated to promote the cause of true religion. And this is nearly the sense assigned by Whitby, Dodd., and Mackn. The subject is well illustrated by Benson.

21. διὸ ἀποθέμενοι—κακίας. The sense of this and

* On this subject the Philological Commentators supply us with abundance of Classical illustrations. The rule of Pythagoras will readily occur: but whether the Apostle had it in view is very doubtful. It is observed, by Benson, that the antient philosophers have taken notice, "that men have two ears, and but one tongue, that they should hear more than they speak. And likewise, that the ears are always open, ever ready to receive instruction; but the tongue is surrounded with a double row of teeth, to hedge it in, and keep it within proper bounds."
the following verses depends upon that of the preceding. According to the interpretation above adopted, the ἑμφυτον will not denote vice and immorality (as most Interpreters explain it), but be taken for ἔλασμα and ἀειχρολογίαν, i.e. such ill language as intemperate disputation usually engenders. And the περισσ. κακίας is not ill explained by Rosenm. nimia morositas. I should, however, prefer petulantia: for that teachers are not here especially meant is plain from the following words ἐν πρακτήτι δέξασθε τῶν ἑμφυτων λόγων, of which the sense is: “receive and entertain with a meek and mild spirit, and not with a violent and intemperate one, that engrafted word which is able (and is meant) to save your souls, (not to supply matter for mere animal and carnal contention).” The ἑμφυτος λόγος is referred, by the Commentators, to that figure by which the Gospel committed to the mind is compared to seed sown in the ground. It is opposed, Carpzov observes, to instruction which is not retained in the memory, but merely strikes the ears, and takes no root in the mind.” There seems also an allusion to what went before, namely, λόγος ἀποφείας ὑ ἀπεκτίσεως ὑΠατήρ. The Apostle (I conceive) means to hint that we are the more bound to use the Gospel for the purpose it was intended to serve, since it is an ἑμφυτος λόγος, one not natural to the human heart, but implanted there for the most benevolent ends. I would compare Julian de Regno (speaking of the works of Plato) λόγοι καὶ θεραπείας ψυχῆν ἐν ἔνδον καὶ καθάραι δύναται.

22. γίνεσθε δὲ—εαυτοὺς. Ποιήτης, in the Classical writers, signifies the maker or author of any thing. It here denotes, emphatically, one who performs and puts in practice the injunctions of the Gospel, and does not rest content with hearing them only. For it is not sufficient, nor indeed of any avail, for a man to know the truth, if he do not obey and follow it in his life and conduct.

Then is suggested a reason for this; namely, that
by being barely hearers, they will but deceive themselves, and not attain the expected reward. See ver. 26 & 27. and Matt. 7, 21. "Such, I conceive, is the sense: though most Commentators take the words to advert to the case of the hypocrite. But the hypocrite cannot be said to deceive himself; though he may deceive others: and as the subject is the necessity of practice rather than theory, the former interpretation seems preferable.

The Philological Commentators, as Elsn., Munthe, and others, compare similar sentiments in the Classical. Thus Porphyry. de Abstin. p. 99. δι’ ἔργοιν ἥμιν ἡ σωτηρία, οὐ δι’ ἄκροάσεως λόγων φιλής. Seneca, Ep. 108 & 75. See more in Pott.

23, 24. ἐοικεν—ἐσώτερα. Ανδρὶ (which answers to the Heb. Ｖψ) is for τινι, any one, of either sex. Κατανόειν here signifies to contemplate, behold. Τὸ πρόσωπον τῆς γενέσεως. The τῆς γενέσεως is thought, by some, a Hebrew pleonasm. And thus it is omitted by the Syr. But it seems better, with Grot. and Rosenm., to take it for γνήσιον, real, natural. Thus the πρόσωπον τῆς γενέσεως is equivalent to τὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ προσώπου ὁμοίας; as in Artemid. On. 2, 7. κατανοηκός ὤν δὲ καὶ ὅραν τὴν ἐαυτῷ εἰκόνα ὁμοίαν ἐν κατοπτρῷ ἀγαθῶν, &c. The καταν. is, by Pott and Rosenm., rightly taken of a hasty, casual, and transient glance. Pott paraphrases thus: "formam vultus nativam transeundo animadvertis, suppl. non item maculas vultui haud ἐκ γενέσεως insitas, sed propriâ culpâ adspersas, ad quas animadvertendas parakíyei v. 25. sive accuratioi vultüs exploratione opus erat." So also Mackn. But this seems too far-fetched; and I agree with Hamm. and Slade, that it only refers to a transient, casual, and careless glance. See Slade in loc. The κατανοησε—ἦν, Rosenm. observes, is for κατανοήσας γὰρ ἐαυτὸν, καὶ ἀπελθὼν, εὐθέως ἐπιλαμβάνεται ὑποίος ἦν, i.e. "He who takes only a transient glance at his image, sees not any dirt on his visage, and so neglects to wipe it off." See a similar passage in Philostr. V. Ap. 8, 26. p. 367.
25. ὁ δὲ παρακλησάς—παραμείνας.

Παρακλητείων plainly signifies to stoop down by any thing in order to examine it; and, in a general way, to attentively consider. It is not, however, so easy to determine the sense of νόμον τῆς ἐλευθερίας, which is variously explained. By Grot., Wells, Benson, and Mich., it is understood of deliverance from the ceremonial law. "The law of God (say they), as it subsists in the Gospel, is called perfect, on account of its superiority to the law of Moses, and is here compared to a mirror, because it shows every man the temper and disposition of his mind, and what is its complexion and colour, just as a mirror shews him the features and colour of his face. And it is called a law of liberty, 1st, Because it delivers men from the slavery of their lusts; 2dly, Because it hath freed the Jews from the yoke of Moses, which was a yoke of bondage; 3dly, Because it delivers all true believers from the punishment of sin." But νόμον has not the article; and the words following plainly require a far more general sense. See Pott. Others, as Carpzov, would take ἐλευθερίας for σωτηρίας. "For those (says he) whom the Son freeth are indeed liberated (Joh. 8, 36.). So that the νόμος τῆς ἐλευθερίας is the excellent doctrine of the Gospel, which liberates us from the curse of the law, from bondage to sin, and fear of punishment, and which confers eternal felicity." In nearly the same way it is explained by Pott and Rosenm. The νόμος τῆς ἐλευθερίας, Rosenm. says, is that doctrine which liberates us from the dominion of vices and lusts (as Joh. 8, 31 & 38.), which St. James, throughout his whole Epistle, exhorts them to guard against and avoid." This νόμος, or doctrine (he adds), is called τέλειος, with reference to the whole as taken conjointly, and not separately; and also, in comparison with the imperfection of the Mosaic Law. Περιμένειν signifies to persevere, as those do who survey their faces for the purpose of decoration.

25. οὗτος οὐκ ἄκροτῆς—ἐσται. He who forgets not what he has learnt, but does it, shall obtain this freedom which the Gospel promises." The genitive ἐπιλησμονής is for the adjective ἐπιλήσμων. Εὐγεν. The whole system of works is here considered as one, i.e. the doing the will of God. See Wells. The repetition of οὗτος has great energy. Οὗτος μακάριος. Carpzov thinks there is an allusion to Ps. 32. Ἐν τῇ ποιήσει αὐτοῦ, sub. τοῦ νόμου, on account of (ἢ) what he does, his obedience to the Gospel, his εὐγεν.

26. εἶ τις δοκεῖ—αὐτοῦ: The Apostle here brings the charge home, plainly alluding (though with delicacy) to some among them who were of this description. The words are rightly rendered by the Vulg.: "Si quis putat se religiosum esse," &c. For, as Rosenm. remarks, έαυτό is to be understood. Here,
as before, conceit and spiritual pride is designated, and not 

hypocrisy. See Carpzov. θρησκεία is for

θρησκευτὴς. This is a rare signification, but noticed by Hesych., who explains the term by εὐσεβὴς, δεισι-

dαιμόν. Μὴ χαλιναγαγαί γλῶσσαν αὐτοῦ, “bridleth

not his tongue,” namely, from the linguae intempe-

rantiat spoken of at ver. 19—21., where see the note.

'Αλλ' ἀπατῶν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ, sub. ἐστι (as Heb. 12, 15.

οὐτερῶν, sub. η). So Carpzov, who (with Benson)

refers the words to the predicate, not the sub-

ject. Nor need the ἀπ. be referred to χαλ., but ἀλλά

may be rendered sane, profecto, ἢΝ. And so in Rom.

6, 5. —Carpzov, however, remarks on the frequency

of the asyndeton in St. James’s style, which runs

through the whole of c. 5. The ἀπατῶν καρδίαν

ὡτοῦ is to be understood as the παραλογίζομεναι

eποτος supra, ver. 22. The metaphor in χαλινα-

γαγαί is not unfrequent in the Classical writers. See

Wets., to whose examples I add Theodorides ap.

Brunck Anal. 2, 42. fin. Pollux, 6, 146. Philostr.


Antiop. frag. 10. Aristoph. Ran. 838.

26. τούτων μάταιος η θρησκεία, “ is vain and ine-

fficacious, not genuine, imaginary, and will never profit

him any thing."

27. θρησκεία—πατρὶ. Having told them what is

not true religion, he bids them know what is, and in

what it consists. “ True and genuine religion, such

as is acceptable to God, who is our Father (or

“ to God, even our Father,” or “ to our God and

Father”), &c. See Carpzov. In καθαρά and άμιαντος

Rosenm. recognizes a metaphor taken from pears,

or gems, which should be pure, and without stain.

Παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ, “ in the judgment of God.” This

sense of παρὰ is frequent in the Classical writers.

Ἀτ τῷ Θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ must be understood ύμῶν. And

σώτη is for σωτήρ. It is by some thought to be

redundant; but, in reality, like all such pronouns

demonstrative, adds to the strength of the sentence.

27. ἐπισκέπτεσθαι—κόσμου. This, Carpzov. ob-
serves, is not meant as a complete designation of true religion, but some specimen are adduced: so that there seems to be an ellipsis of καὶ τὰ ἰματα or καὶ τὰ ἀλλα. But this appears too arbitrary. It is better to suppose, with Grot. and Rosenm., that the Apostle describes true religion by two of its principal effects, beneficence and purity of life; the species being put for the genus; as Matt. 25, 34. Ἐκσακετ. signifies, in a general way, to visit for the purpose of condolence, comfort, conversation, and personal relief. So Sir. 4, 10. γίνου ὧδε ὁφανεὶς αἰς πατὴρ, καὶ ἄνθρωπος τῷ μητρὶ αὐτῶν, i.e. τῷ χήρᾳ. By the κόσμου some understand the affairs of the world, its riches, honours, and pleasures. But this savours of monkery. The best Commentators are agreed that it signifies (as often) the men of the world, worldlings, profane persons. From these, then, and from society with them, and from any participation in their vices, we are to keep ourselves pure. See 1 Joh. 2, 15 & 16. 2 Pet. 2, 18—20.*

CHAP. II.

VERSE 1. μὴ ἐν προσωποληψίας ἔχετε τὴν πίστιν—δέξησ. From exhortation to benevolence and care of the poor, the Apostle proceeds to warn them against a practice, the opposite to Christian benevolence; namely, that invidious preference of the rich over the poor in their religious assemblies. But to proceed to the words themselves, some (as Mackn.,

* On this and the preceding Slade refers to Paley’s Serm. 21. I would also refer to an equally excellent Sermon of Dr. Malthy, vol. 1., from which I must content myself with introducing the following extract. “Vital religion, therefore, cannot be separated from practical religion: and in vain will a man seem to be religious, by the profession of faith and the observance of external ceremonies, unless to that which is done in honour of God be superadded that which is done for the happiness of man. Religion, then, unites piety with benevolence: it is to do good, and to be good; and what may not be included in this definition is not essential to, nay, may be repugnant to, the spirit of true religion.”
Storr, and Rosenm.) take μη ἐν—δόξης interrogatively, and regard ἔχετε as put for ἔχεν δύνασθε, i.e. "Can you, if you be led by partiality, be accounted as true worshippers of our Lord?" &c. This, however, is surely doing violence to the words. Almost all other Commentators agree in regarding the μη as prohibitive. At the same time, they differ in the interpretation of the words; and certainly the sense is of no easy determination. Pott resolves the phraseology thus: μη ἔχετε (i.e. κατεχ.) τῆς προσωπολησίας ἐν (i.e. ἄμα σων) πίστει, "do not, now you are Christians, retain that preference of rich persons to which you were formerly addicted." But this cannot be admitted as either the true construction, or the real sense. Other interpretations I must omit. The sense seems simply to be this: "Do not hold or profess the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ in (i.e. with) the practice of undue respect of persons." It is rightly remarked, by Carpzov, that πίστις here simply signifies "the profession of the Gospel, or the Christian religion," (as 1 Tim. 3, 9., where see the note), with which προσωπ. is inconsistent. See Jaspis.

Τῆς δόξης is by some taken for τῶν ἐν δόξου (as 2 Cor. 3, 9.); by others (as the Syr.) united with πίστιν; by others, again, joined with προσωπ. The first is the most natural interpretation, and, as Carpz. observes, there may be an allusion to his glory as Son of God (see Joh. 1, 14. 2, 11.); but the second may be admitted, and make no material difference in the sense.

2—4. ἐν γὰρ—ἐσθητι, "If, for instance," &c.

Συναγωγή, religious assembly; that appellation being yet, it seems, in use; though this is the only place in the New Testament where it occurs; yet we have ἑκατοναγ. at Hebr. 10, 25. where see the note. Benson thinks the Apostle makes use of the term, as writing to Jews. Nay, Rosenm. observes (referring to Vitringa de Syn. Vet. 1, 3, 2.), that the synagogues themselves of the Jews were sometimes dedicated to Christian worship. So also Hornius Expos. in loc. But this must have been very rare, and only when nearly all the congregation had become Christians; and, in the general way the Apostle speaks, cannot be thought of. I agree with
JAMES, CHAP. II.

Carps. In understanding solely a Christian place of worship; though it is probable that when such were regular edifices, their plan was very similar to that of the synagogues; and when, on the other hand, they were mere rooms in private houses, the Jewish practice of providing appropriate seats for the more honourable, prevailed.

'Ανηρ, a person, whether Christian, Jew, or Heathen: for to all access was granted; as we learn from 1 Cor. 14, 25. Χρυσοδακτυλος, "one who wears a ring," or rather rings; for many such, we find by the Philological Commentators, were worn by the rich. Λαμπρας, magnificent, splendid. Πηγωχος, a poor man, whether Christian, or otherwise. Πυκναδης, "sordid shabby clothes." Ἕπιβαλειστε is for ἀποβλησις, as ἑφορυγ and suspicere, adspicere, &c. see Palairet and Kreba), "look at with the attention and preference which dresses will not fail to attract." Φορουται, "who wears, is dressed in." Συ καθου δεκακως, i.e. commodē, or honorātē. Rosenm. cites Αelian V. H. 9, 13.; έν καλῳ τοι θειμουν καθησανται. Ύποψιδιον, foot-stool. All this supposes a similar distinction of seats to that prevailing in the synagogues. On the mode in which this may be supposed to have taken place Commentators variously speculate; and in so doubtful a manner nothing can be determined.

4. και οβ διεκριθησε—πονηρων; On the construction, punctuation, and sense of this verse Commentators are divided. Many, from the Syr. downwards, take the sentence interrogatively; and unite διεκριθησε with the verb supposed on ενα γαρ, ascribing to διεκριθησε the sense make a distinction. But this yields an objectionable sense; and grammatical principles forbid us to suppose an interrogation. See Slade. I therefore agree with the best recent Commentators in supposing that there is none: but I can scarcely accede to the opinion of Elsner and Slade, that there is a forensic metaphor in διεκριθησε; for that would be forced, and little agreeable to the context. It seems better to understand it (with Carpsz., Storr, Pott, and Rosenm.,) of private judgment (and consequent preference) on wrong grounds.

4. εν εαυτω is for εν τη καρδια ημων; as Mark 11, 23. It is rightly observed by Rosenm., that κεραλ is used of those qui discernunt, vel eamtimant: and that the genitive διαλ. is not of object, but attribute, by an Hebraism; "Ye judge according to false reasonings; ye are judges who reason ill," namely, by judging of any one's worth by his apparel. In διεκριθησε we have the passive for the middle.

5. The Apostle now proceeds to show how unjust is such partiality; since those very poor persons whom they despise, are especially dear to and accepted by God; while the rich, whom they so highly honour, are the very persons by whom the Christians are most oppressed. (Pott.)

5. άκουσατε—αιτηε; "hear and attend," &c. The άχε is interrogative. Ἐκλέξασθαι, like the Hebrew vol. viii. 2 q
James, Chap. II.

テーマ, signifies to especially approve and love. The sense is not, I conceive, (as many Commentators explain,) that God shows impartiality, by loving the poor as well as the rich, but that he loves and approves of them more; and that, because they are better fitted to perform the duties of Christians, and are not entangled in the temptations which beset the path of the rich, of the difficulty of whose salvation our Lord so awfully speaks. It is observed by Rosenm., that the first argument is deduced from the dissimilarity of God's judgment to that of men. The πλουσίους ἐν πίστει he renders: "if they be rich in faith." But this seems too arbitrary. It should rather seem that the whole sentence is elliptical; and its sense may be thus expressed: "Does not God view with especial approbation the poor, (the poor, I say, in respect to this world's goods, but) rich in the treasures of faith and religion, even heirs of the kingdom," &c. Τὸ κόσμον, "in the sight of this world," or, "in worldly possessions." Πίστις here, as often, signifies the Christian religion, the Gospel, which is not unfrequently compared to a treasure. At κληρ. Pott supplies ὅστε εἶναι. The other terms have been before explained. On the Gospel's being first preached to the poor, see the notes of Benson, Mackn., and Slade, which last Commentator's remarks, however, on ἀγάπης ἁυτῶν are ill founded; since this is a mere formula expressive of devout obedience. Far more judicious in his concluding remark, that "the Apostle only means that the Gospel was preached especially to the poor; because they generally possessed a spirit more favourable to its reception; and in order to show that its blessings and privileges were universal, that the rich had no right to that distinction and ascendency which they were always so ready to usurp."

6, 7. The first clause ὠμεῖς—πτωχών ought to have been thrown to ver. 5. And so Οἰκουμεν. Indeed the δὲ seems to be adversative; q. d. "while God, on the one hand, so acts, ye, on the other, despise
the poor." Ἡμᾶσατε. Aorist for present, as expressive of custom and habit. Then follows (as Rosenm. observes) the other argument against this undue partiality, namely, that those to whom it is shown are the least worthy of it. And here the interrogation has great spirit. Κατακυριεύων ὑμῶν; "do they not imperiously lord it over you?" So the terms κατακυριεύω, κατεξουσιάζω, on which see Schleus. Lex. in V. and N. T. Such will apply to the rich in every age. Καὶ αὐτοῖ—κριτηρία: for καὶ ὑψί ἀυτῷ εἰσι οἱ ἐλκ. These rich are supposed by Rosenm. to have been of the unbelieving Jews, who accused the poorer Christians to the magistracy. But it is best to leave the sense unlimited, and understand the rich of very sort, both Christians, Jews, and Gentiles. Ἐλκ. denotes violent abduction, like σφέω and raper. So our haul and hale, which are derived from the same source.

7. οὐκ αὐτῷ—ὑμᾶς; βλασφημ, defame, speak reproachfully and insultingly of. "Ομοι, Rosenm. observes, is here, as often, used for person, and Christ is obviously meant; and the καλὸν signifies venerable, august. Thus τὸ ἐπικληθὲν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς will be for ἐξ ὧν ἐπικληθῆσθε or ἐπικληθοῦν ἐχετε. The sense, then, is, that they reject Christ as an impostor, and heap curses on him. Others, however, as Pott, object, that thus a person is said ἐπικληθοῦν ἐτι τιν. And they understand the name of Christians, which was first given at Antioch; rendering the τὸ ἐτι καλ-θὲν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, "after whom ye are called;" as Gen. 48, 16. 1 Kings 8, 16. Is. 4, 1. It is not material which of these interpretations be adopted; but the former seems the more natural, and such an hypallage is very common. Carpz. and Storr, supposing the rich here mentioned to be Christians, understand the βλασφ. of causing the name of Christ and his religion to be disgraced by their unworthy conduct. But this seems too harsh.

8, 9. ἐν μένῳ νόμῳ τελείτε βασιλικὸν.
Now the Jews, with undeviating hostility to Christians, showed 2 2
an especial zeal for the *Mosaic Law*. To these therefore the Apostle opposes the sum and bulwark of *universal law*; as Christ, Matt. 22, 34. seq. and St. Paul, Gal. 5, 14. and Rom. 13, 9. (Rosenm.) On the sense of νόμον βασιλικόν there has been some difference of opinion. The best Commentators, however, are agreed that as βασιλικός so often denotes what is *principal* and most excellent (as in several passages cited by Wet. from Plato, Arist., Xenophon, and Aristid., and also Philo, (the imitator of Plato,) cited by Carpz.: βασιλικώτερον οὖσαν τὴς ἀρετῆς; so νόμος βασιλικ. may signify that which is most excellent, and worthy of God, or, as Doddr. explains, "that which ought, with a kind of imperial authority to govern all our sentiments;" what Christ calls, Matt. 22, 39. ἐντολὴν πρώτην καὶ μεγάλην; and St. Paul, the πλήρωμα τοῦ νόμου, the primary and *most consummate precept*, Rom. 13, 10. Gal. 5, 14. Slade thinks the expression may denote the supreme and indispensable obligation of this law, and its pre-eminence above every other; inasmuch as it governs and includes all the duties which belong to the second table—that law which (as Wella observes) is of *principal* regard with respect to our duty to our neighbour.

Καρά τὴν γραφήν, namely, Levit. 19, 18.

9 ἐκ δὲ—παραβάται, “But if we show προσωποληψία, &c. Προσωποληπτεῖν is a term scarcely ever found elsewhere. See the note on ver. 1. Ἀμαρτίαν ἐργάζεσθε, for ἄμαρτάνειν, like the Hebr. גון 'עב. Ἐλεγχόμενον, “since ye are convicted.” A nominativus pendens. In the phraseology here there is, something unusual. The sense is: “ye are convicted as transgressors of the law.” By the νόμου. some think is meant a law, namely, that at Levit. 19, 18. Others, with more probability, understand the *royal law* just mentioned, which (as Rosenm. observes) is violated by all undue respect of persons, or unjust partiality.

10, 11. ὅστις γὰρ—ἐγναῖς. By the *whole law* St. James means the Law of Moses. Yet he hints that the same holds good of the law of the *Gospel*; a truth indeed admitted by all. Here is adduced the *reason* why ὁ προσωποληπτής may be rightly termed a παραβάτης νόμου. Whosoever (it is said) shall keep all other precepts, but violate one, namely, one which involves capital punishment, he is held guilty of all, and is punished with death, the same as if he had violated *all* the precepts of the law. And so the Rabbins have: “He who transgresses one precept, it is as if he transgressed all.” The *transgression* here meant is *deliberate* and *wilful* transgression. Πταλεῖν ἐν ἐνι signifies literally to *stumble at, trip up, fall, sin, &c.* At ἐν must be understood λόγῳ “one article of the law.” (Rosenm.) The *reason* of this
denunciation is, as all Commentators admit, obvious; namely, since he who wilfully violates one, at the same time tramples on the authority by which all are enjoined; and this setting at nought the authority of the Legislator, of course, draws with it the severest penalty he can inflict. The saying of Draco will readily occur. For the rest it may suffice to refer the reader to Beza, Whitby, and Grot., or Slade. Ἐνοχες (from ἔνεχεσθαι), "liable to the punishment of;" as 1 Cor. 11, 27. where see the note; and see also the note on Matt. 26, 67.

11. ὃ γὰρ—νόμου. Grot. and Rosenm. aptly cite Salvianus: “Si enim pro arbitrio suo servi dominis obtemperarent, ne in is quidem in quibus obtemperaverint obsequuntur. Quando enim servus ex Domini sui jussis ea facit tantummodo, quae vult facere, jam non dominicam voluntatem implet, sed suam.”

12. οὕτω λαλεῖτε—κρίνεσθαι. “Always remember ye then so to speak, and so to act, as those who are to be judged by a law of liberty.” The only difficulty here is to determine the meaning of the νόμου ἐλευθερίας, which is explained by Carpz. as equivalent to νόμος ἐλευθερίας, in opposition to νόμος κατακρίνων, i. e. “So speak and so act that ye may be absolved in that divine judgment, and not be condemned.” But I see no reason to abandon the usual interpretation, by which it is explained: the law and doctrine which frees us both from the ceremonial law and the tyranny of sin, and the punishment thence resulting (see Rom. 8, 2.); q. d. “a severe judgment shall he experience who transgresses this νομ. βασιλικ.” Διὰ νόμου is for κατὰ νόμον. It is remarked by Rosenm.: “Ergo sermonibus et actibus, amore plenis πίστεις νόμου ἐλευθερίας comprobanda est.” Wets. observes, that on works the Apostle treats to the end of the chapter; on words, c. 3. 1.

13. ὃ γὰρ κρίσις—ἔλεος, “For judgment without mercy (shall be) to him who hath shown no mercy and pity.” Κρίσις carries with it the idea of severe
punishment; and the ἔλεος, ἡ, must be understood of all the offices of humanity, love, and beneficence to others. See Matt. 9, 13, and the note. To this the Apostle subjoins κατακαυχάται ἔλεος κρίσεως, the sense of which is obscure: but it does not (as Mr. Slade supposes) depend upon what reading is adopted; since κατακαυχάσθω of the Alexandrian and two other MSS. has no semblance of truth, and is a mere emendation. Retaining then (as we ought) the common reading, the sense will be, according to Carpz., as follows: "He who obeys this law, despises judgment, and fears it not. The merciful man looks for every thing good from his merciful Father." And so Rosenm.: "Beneficence triumphs over condemnation, and fears it not. God will not condemn the imitators of his own goodness." Other virtues (he adds) are not excluded; but only the force of beneficence is set forth. Compare Rom. 13, 8—10. Perhaps, however, the sense of the words may be as follows: "The merciful man may venture, with holy confidence, to meet judgment, trusting that that virtue will serve to mitigate the severity of the divine wrath." Pott compares Demosth. adv. Med. οὔδες γὰρ ἐστι δίκαιος τυγχάνειν ἔλεον, τῶν μηδενα ἔλεοντων, οὐδὲ συγγενήματι, τῶν ἁσύγγενῶν.

14. The Apostle now returns to the subject treated on at 1, 22—27., namely, that a knowledge only of religion, unaccompanied with good works, will be fruitless. This is urged in opposition to those Christians who too much gave in to the Jewish error, that profession of a covenanted religion was enough, without practice. So Jerome on Mic. 3, 5. "Promittunt eis pacem et regna celestia, et dicunt: non necesse est, ut vivas continentur et sanctè, habeta fidem quam docemus, et omnia promissa Domini consequeris."

By πιστις is here meant such a faith as is not accompanied with works, an external and historical faith, a bare profession or assent to knowledge, like the ἅπαντις at 1, 23. See Grot. and Carpz., or Slade. It is observed by Rosenm., that this passage would not have been by some thought at variance with the doctrine inculcated by
St. Paul, of obtaining remission of sins without works, and solely by Christ, if the scope of each Apostle had been attentively considered. "Paul (continues he) teaches us at Rom 3. that our former sins are remitted, and we received into favour (for that is the sense there of δικαιούσθαι) purely by grace, before we had conciliated the favour of God by any works of merit. On the other hand, James shows that faith (in its extended sense) is not genuine, nor truly such, unless accompanied by good works. Therefore the Apostles are not concerned with the same persons. For with the former ὅνομος is the whole Jewish law; and those against whom he disputes are Jews, who fancy that they alone ἐξ ἔργων νόμου, by the observance of the Mosaic law, are to be justified, to the exclusion of Pagans. So that in this whole discussion we are to keep the ἔγρα νόμου and ἔγρα ἐγναθι quite distinct; since in James ἔγρα are words and deeds agreeable to the Christian religion (ver. 8.); and those against whom he was writing, were Christians, who separated faith from good works, and held a bare faith to be sufficient. But that conduct suitable to our profession is to be maintained, that St. Paul also teaches, Rom. 2, 13. c. 6., and in all his Epistles. The words of St. James may be illustrated from the arts exercised in common life, in which theory is dead, i. e. useless, if not carried into practice. So Philo, 430. Τις ὁνήμοι εὐφώνου ἄνθρωπον, ἢ μὴ ἀθλητὸν ἀθλητόν, ἢ κυβαρίστοι μὴ κυβαρίζοντος, ἢ συνδλε τεχνίτον τοῦ κατὰ τὴν ῥήμαν μὴ ἐνεργοῦσαν; ἢ γὰρ ἄνευ πρᾶξεως θεωρία ψυλὴ οὐδὲν ὁφελος τοῖς ἐπιστήμοις. Finally, the false opinion of faith only being available to salvation, was very prevalent among the Jews, who supposed that every Israelite who only held the profession of Judaism, would at last have part in the other world: and this St. James refutes." The most satisfactory information on this interesting subject may be obtained from the admirable Dissertation of Bp. Bull, Harm. Apost., and also the notes of Whitby and Doddr.

15, 16. ἐὰν δὲ ἀδελφος—ὁφελός; The Apostle now illustrates the thing by a familiar comparison, or simile, to this purpose: "As good words do not profit the needy to whom they are addressed, even though accompanied with good will; so neither does faith, destitute of good works, benefit the believer." (Rosenm.) Γυμνός, ill clothed; as Matt. 25, 31. Λείτομον ἀσί τῆς ἐφημέρου τροφῆς. A designation of extreme poverty, denoting those who cannot obtain food for the day which is passing over their heads. Ἕτανετε ἐν εἰρήνῃ. A common form of farewell, or good-by. So Grot. Ἐρμαίνεσθε καὶ χειράζεσθε. These are deponent and reflected verbs, and and import: "go warm yourselves (with clothing),
and satisfy yourselves with food." They also imply a good wish that they may have food and raiment. Ἑστία ἦν here denotes the warm of clothing; as Job. 31, 20. Τα ἑστίαια τοῦ σώματος. Ἐστία properly governs the dative; but sometimes, as here, the genitive; in which case it is considered as a substantive, like many neuter adjectives with the article. Τι τὸ ὄφελος; scil. ἔστι, "what is the use (of that to him)?" or, as some explain, "what is the use of such a mere profession of the Christian name?"

17. οὕτω καὶ—ἑαυτήν, "So also faith, of itself, and unaccompanied by works, is dead and useless." A repetition, in other words, of the sentiment at ver. 14. Νεκρὸς here signifies fruitless, ineffective, useless. The καὶ ἑαυτήν is by the Syr., Vulg., and most interpreters, taken to denote sola, i.e. if it be alone. Thus it will be pleonastic; and such redundances are not unfrequent in St. James. So Grot. and Carpz. Others, as Pott and Rosenm., take it to mean per se, ἡμ. And this seems preferable. For other interpretations the reader is referred to Pott. The application is obvious.

18. ἀλλ' ἐρεῖ τις—ἐχω. The Apostle here furnishes his brethren with a dialogue, by way of argument against a man who should magnify his profession of religion, and not concern himself with its fruit. The words from ver. 18. to ver. 24. inclusive, are addressed by a practical to a mere professing Christian. (Slade.)

Various explications of this passage have been propounded, which may be seen in Pole, Wolf, Storr, Carpz., and Pott. But it is necessary first, that the reading be settled; for some copies have ἐκ; others, χωπις. The former is defended by Mill, who supposes the sense to be as follows: "Shew me thy faith by thy works: It is the only way thou canst show it: But, as thou hast no works to produce, thou never canst shew me thy faith: I will prove that I have faith by my works." (See also Doddr., Carpz., and Mackn., or the abstract of their expositions in Slade.) And this will be not unsuitable to the Apostle's argument. But the other reading, χωπις, which the E. V. follows, is far stronger in critical authority; and it is justly thought by the most eminent to yield a far more
JAMES, CHAP. II.

apt sense. So Jaspis observes: "Hæc lectio acerius urget adversarium et tanquam aculeis pungit absque loquentem, atque vel ideo quod habet longè acutiorem et concinniorem sententiam, est Jacobo dignior." Thus the Apostle proves the necessity of good works, by showing the impossibility of evincing the existence of faith without them. See Wells or Slade. So Knapp and Rosenm., after observing that the words are ironical, lay down the following sense: "Shew me now the excellence of thy faith (if thou canst) without works. I will not believe that the faith of which thou boastest, is worthy of the name, unless thou show it me in re, and by thy deeds."

19. σὺ πιστεύεις—φρίσσουσί. An example is now adduced, to confirm and illustrate the sentiment at ver. 17, in which it was denied that faith alone (i.e. without works) is available to salvation. Here is taken for granted the first article of belief (that there is a God and one God only), whence depends all faith in Christ. (Rosenm.)

19. καλῶς ποιεῖς, "so far, so good." Καλ ἄφισ—σουσί, "shake and tremble while they believe; since to them it brings no hope of salvation, but "a fearful looking for of punishment, in proportion to their iniquity." See Wolf and Slade.

20—22. Now is illustrated the nature of genuine faith by the example of Abraham. Θέλεις δε γνωρίαν, &c., "Shall I show thee by examples from the Scripture thou professest to believe, that my position is true?" "Ἀνθρωπε κενε, sub. φρενώρ, foolish man. So the Syr., debilitis, Carpz., leviss (See his note). It may mean thoughtless. Rosenm. (after Grot.) compares the κρίν., Raca, Matt. 5, 23., the μαῦρος of Christ, Matt. 23, 17 & 19., and the ἀνόητος at Luke 24, 25., and Gal. 3, 1 & 3. He observes, that hence we may infer that the general use of such words is not forbidden, so much as the employing them from hatred and passionate feelings, unaccompanied with any desire to reform another; so Benson remarks, that some of the same words, or actions, may be right, or wrong, according to the temper of mind, or the principles, or views, from which they proceed. "Finally (continues he), when Christ and the Apostles use these, it is generally when a whole class is designated, not an individual."

21. Ἀβραὰμ—θυσιασθηρον; Δικαιοσθαι here signifies "to be approved, accepted, made meet for a reward." See Hebr. 11, 31., Ἀνεργες, "when he had offered up." For the actual preparation so to do is always considered, both in the Scriptural and Rabbinical writers, as a real sacrifice (see Hebr. 11, 4., and the note there). And, as Benson observes, in all cases, what we would do, if permitted, is regarded by God as if we actually did it.
On the supposed discrepancy between the doctrine of St. Paul and St. James, Rosenm. has the following remarks. "St. James has been by some thought to contradict the express words of St. Paul at Rom. 3, 28; and it is not improbable that some vain persons did abuse the doctrine there taught. But suppose that there were some of the Christians to whom James wrote who abused the words of St. Paul on justification. Thus, St. James will not contradict St. Paul, but only a false explanation of his doctrine. Now, St. Paul (it must be observed), when disputing against the Judaizers, who imagined that, by an observation of the Mosaic Law, they might attain the reward of eternal felicity, as of debt, had said that no man, whether Jew or Gentile, can obtain acceptance, except by Christ's merits, not his own. Rom. 3, 25. But those Christians against whom St. James is disputing, were of the persuasion (as appears from the answer of the Apostle), that a person might be made partaker of eternal felicity, πίστει, καρπὸς ἁγίων (Ἀγαθῶν); and not only is salvation by Christ attained by no merit of our own, but there is even no need of reformation and acts of piety on our part. Now this never entered into St. Paul's thoughts. For, he plainly teaches, Rom. c. 6 & 8., that it is the great excellence of the Christian religion, that it imparts to us what the Law could not confer, namely, by liberating us from the dominion of depraved lusts, and exciting in our minds a desire of heavenly things, holy feelings, and the study of true virtue. Thus St. Paul and St. James entirely agree. The former, teaches that there is no longer any need of the Mosaic Law in order to obtain the favour of God, and attain unto moral reformation; that the Christian religion alone affords us all that is necessary to salvation; and that of this felicity we are made partakers by no merit of our own, but purely by grace. The latter, teaches that faith (i.e. a general profession of religion, or dependence on Christ for salvation) which is unaccompanied by good feelings and virtuous deeds, is not of the right stamp, but imaginary and fictitious. Now each Apostle illustrates his position by the example of Abraham, and each suitably to the subject on which he is treating." Thus St. James does not deny that Abraham obtained the Divine favour by faith; but this he denies, that his faith was destitute of good works. Abraham rather showed his faith and reliance, by preparing to offer up his only son (by Sarah), if God had continued to require it. See Hebr. 9, 17. (Rosenm.)

22. βλέπεις γενικαται—abroû, "Thou seest that his faith was subservient unto works," i.e. produced them. So the Syr.: "fides ejus auxilio fuit operibus suis." This use of ουσίανειν for άνεργείαν or βοινείαν is very uncommon; though some examples of it are adduced from Philo, by Loesner and others. It is remarked by Carpz. : "Professio pietatis, et actio Abrahami heroica, hæc duo si-

* The circumstance, Benson observes, of both Apostles fixing on the example of Abraham, gives great confirmation to the opinion of the antients, that St. James wrote this Epistle to rectify the mistakes of such as had misinterpreted the Epistles of St. Paul, concerning the doctrine of justification by faith.
mul conjugebantur et sibi succurrebant, neutra extabat sola." Kαὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐρων ἡ πίστις ἐτελείωθη, ἵνα (as Rosenm. explains) from his works (especially his sacrifice of his son) he showed the truth and purity of his faith." So τελειοῦσθαι, to be acknowledged for perfect, 2 Cor., 12, 9. Carpz. explains: "His religion was known to be genuine and pure, by being abundantly productive of good fruits." See the sensible note of Slade.

28. καὶ ἐπιστράβη—λέγουσα. Carpz. renders: "et confirmabatur quod dictum fuerat." For (he remarks) the words were said before the birth of Isaac, Gen. 15, 6. Ἡ γραφή is put, by metonomy, for the passage of Scripture. Ἐπιστράβη, "was found to be true;" or, "this commendation of his faith was confirmed by the event." So Benson ap. Slade remarks: "It does not follow, that every passage of Scripture was intended as a prophecy of that particular event by which it is said to be fulfilled. The Jews understood this and the like expressions, in a great latitude, and often meant not more than that the passage was verified, that it might be fitly accommodated to the case in hand." καὶ ἐκλογισθη αὐτῷ εἰς δικαιοσύνην, i. e. "he was accounted worthy of the Divine favour." See the note on Rom. 4, 3., καὶ φίλος Θεοῦ ἐκλήθη, i. e. "he was made the friend of God;" calling here standing for state, by a frequent Hebraism. It is plain that the Apostle has reference to Gen. 22, 16., Is. 41, 8., 2 Chron., 20, 7. Compare Gen. 18, 17. And Philo 281, E., has the very expression: μη ἐπικαλύψω ἐγὼ ἀπὸ Ἀβραὰμ τοῦ φίλου μου. And though the Hebr. has רע; yet, as Rosenm., remarks, that word is rendered, by the Sept., Esth. 2, 18., friend. See also Matt. 15, 2. I would compare Liban. 30, c., ὁ ἰερεὺς ὁ παρὰ τοῖς ἀγάλμασι βεβιασκός, ὁ τῷ Θεῷ φίλος.

24—26. Dropping the prospopoeia, the Apostle again speaks in his own person. See the note on ver. 21. The sense of ver. 24, is thus expressed by Rosenm.: "Hoc ergo dicit Apostolus: Út, qui jam credit, Deum habeat amicum et autorem, non sufficeret fidem suam, sed, si tempus detur et occasio requiritet, bona opera, qualia praestitit Abrahamus." On Rahab and the signification of πόρνη see the note
on Hebr. 11, 31. ὄν ἐς ἐργαν ἔίκαισθη; "Was she not justified by her works, and thereby obtained the favour of God, by being alone preserved, and then united in marriage with an honourable person, Booz?" 'Προδέξαμένη, "took them in (ὑπ.);" which implies kind treatment and hospitality. Ἀγγέλους, spies. Such they were with respect to the Israelites, as being sent to make report on their return; though they would have been otherwise called by the citizens of Jericho. Ἐκβαλόντα. This verb does not always import forcible ejection, but sometimes simply to send forth, or away; as Matt. 9, 25., Ἑρέφα ὄδω, "a different one from that they entered." For she let them down by the wall; and, as Rosenm. supposes, pointed out another way to reach their camp. But this is harsh and unnecessary. For further observations on the case see the parallel passage of Hebrews.

From all this the Apostle concludes that, as a lifeless carcase is not a man; so the faith which does not produce good works, is only the dead carcase of faith, and not the genuine Christian faith,—a very forcible simile. The sense of the words may be thus expressed: "For as the body, without the soul, is dead, and useless to all the functions of human existence, so faith without works is dead," i. e. (as Rosenm. explains) does not produce what it ought to produce, a continuance of the Divine favour, and consequently eternal life. It is not vital, but useless to edification, and so fails of eternal salvation.

CHAP. III.

Verse 1. The connection here (if any be meant) is so uncertain, that nothing can be decided. See however Pott.

1. μὴ τολμῇ διδάσκαλοι—λῆψεμέθα. At these words many Commentators stumble. There seems to be here a popular mode of expression for, "Put
away from among you that evil of πολυδίασκαλα." Now, the evil of many aiming to be teachers, when few could be qualified, and when those few would discharge the office, and do the good required, better than many, is obvious.* Rosenm. explains διασκ. Bishops. But it rather refers to the offices of Presbyters and Deacons. What the Apostle here cautions them against, was a fault into which the Jews and, as may be seen, the Jewish Christians, were too apt to fall, namely, of a pragmatical spirit, which aimed at teaching others, and setting them right. He seems also to have reference to self-appointed censors (to which indeed Carpz. confines the sense), whose zeal greatly exceeded their knowledge. See Benson and Pott.

Then is subjoined the reason: "for be ye well assured that we (such of us as are teachers) shall have a severer trial, and give a stricter account." Such (I find) is the sense assigned by Pott (whom see); and it seems the most apt. Commentators, however, take the κρίμα for κατακρίμα, condemnation, and consequently punishment. But this requires the subaudition of the clause: "if we fail to discharge our office with fidelity, or are too censorious and hard upon the failings of others." The we is explained by Rosenm. as used per colossin. But it is not necessary to resort to that principle.

2. τολλα γαρ πταίομεν ἀπαντες. Here is adduced the reason why a more severe judgment will be exercised on teachers; namely, since, as the governance of the tongue is difficult, so it is often not attained by them (Pott). This, however, seems very little to the purpose. Rosenm. explains: "as in many

* I would compare a most opposite passage of Thucyd. 6, 72, μέγα δὲ βλάψαι καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ τὴν πολυνεχῖαν (ἡςαν γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα οἱ στρατηγοὶ αὐτοῖς) τῶν τε πολλῶν τὴν ἀδενακτὸν ἀνάρχιαν. Also Plut. Camill. 18. s. t., οὐδένος δὲ ήττον ἐγκαταστῆν ἡ πολυνεχια τὰ πραττόμενα' and Joseph. 172, 45. πολυ- αρχία γὰρ πρὸς τῷ τοῖς ὀδίως τί πράττειν, ἀνάγκην ἔχωσιν, ἑμποδίων εἶναι, καὶ βλάπτειν πέφυκε τοὺς χρωμένους.
things we all offend, so there is the greater danger of erring in the exercise of the office of teachers." But perhaps the Apostle here only adverts to that secondary sense couched in the διακρινεῖ, just before, namely, that of censors, whom we familiarly call set up teachers. And such (I find) is the view taken by Benson, who paraphrases thus: "And as we are all liable to offend, more or less, we should be very cautious how we censure others, or affect such a station as will render our own faults so highly aggravated."

At πολλά must be understood κατὰ and μέρη, "in many respects;" or, as Pott and Rosenm. explain, it stands for πολλάσ, often. This was a sort of common phrase, or proverb, of which Wets. adduces several examples. Πειραίεως signifies, properly, to trip, but, often, to offend, sin, (see Benson ap. Slade), of which sense numerous examples are given by Wets.

2. εἰ τις ἐν λόγῳ οὐ πειραίει, οὔτος τέλειος ἀνήρ, "If there be any man who does not even sin in words, he will be a perfect man." "But (observes Rosenm.) the Apostle has just said that there is no such person." It is not, however, necessary to rigorously to interpret the τέλειος, nor is this permitted by the words following. We must understand it of that comparative perfection to which good men are permitted to attain." So Carpz. explains: "He has made a great progress in virtue." And so also Beausobre and Doddr. Now the man who has attained to this, it is added, is able χαλιναγωγεῖσαι ὅλον τὸ σῶμα, "to hold in subjection the other members," since he can govern the tongue, which is managed with the greatest difficulty; and, therefore, as Benson adds in his paraphrase, such an one is fittest to instruct the ignorant, and reprove the guilty. I would compare, from an Author ap. Suid.: σοφίαν δὲ ἑαυτοῦ κατεψεύδετο, καὶ χαλίνος ὤκ ἦν ἐπὶ τῇ γλώσσῃ.

3. ήδον, τῶν ἵππων τοῦς χαλίνως—μετάγομεν. It is now shown by an apt similitude, that oftentimes
little things stir great matters. And ver 3 & 4 seem to be referable to ver. 5. Carpz., however, connects this verse with the preceding thus: "He who has a proper control over his tongue, can govern his whole body, just as he who holds a horse by the bridle, governs and turns about his whole body." (Rosenm.) And so Hottinger, whom see ap. Pott. Χαλίνοις—βάλλομεν. A common phrase in the Classical writers to denote bridling a horse. Πρὸς τὸ πείθεσθαι αὐτὸς ἤμων, "that they may obey us," i. e. (to use the words of Horace, cited by Rosenm.) "ire viam quam monstrat eques."

4. καὶ τὰ πλοῖα—βούληται, "the barks (for πλοῖα signifies not only a boat, but a ship, however large)."

Τρυλκαύτα, "bulky as they are." I would compare Aristot. Quæst. Mech. 5., μεγέθει πλοίων κύνεται (great bulks of ships) ὑπὸ μικρῶν οίκων. "Τὸ σκληρῶν ἀνέφω, "by stormy tempestuous winds, which add to the difficulty of guiding them." The epithet σκληρῶς, is often used of winds (and sometimes thunder). To the examples adduced by Wets., I add Procop., p. 67., Dionys. Hal. p. 611., and Nicoph. p. 25. (Corp. Byz.), ὀρμη τοῦ εὐθύνοντος, "the will of the steersman." A use of ὀρμη found in the later Historians.

4. οὕτω καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα μικρῶν μέλος ἐστι, καὶ μεγαλαυχεῖ "(as ships are turned about with a comparatively small implement) so also the tongue, though a little member, compared with the rest of the body, may boast of doing great things (good or evil, according to its use, or abuse)." So Οἰκουμεν.: μεγάλα ἐργάζεται, καλὰ δηλαδή καὶ κακὰ. And he adds: οὐκ ἐξῆλθον δὲ οὕτως, ὅτι τοῦ συντετειμημένου λόγου μαθήσει ταῦτα γράφων. In this view I would compare Anacharsis ap. Diog. Laert. 1, 105., ἑρωτηθεὶς τι ἐστιν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἄγαθων τε καὶ φαύλων; ἐφ', γλῶσσα. The verb μεγαλαυχέω is said by Carpz. to be coined by the Apostle; yet it occurs not only in the Sept., but in the Schol. on Thucyd. 246., nay, in Isocrat., Lucian, Diod., Plut., and other authors, cited by Wets. Στοῦ, ὅλιγον πῦρ ἥλικην ἅλιν ἀνάστει. Here ἅλι
signifies a heap of wood or faggots; as Thucyd. 2, 75. Some take it to denote forest; which is supported by Hom. II. λ. 155., and Pind. Pyth. 8, 60., cited by Wets. To which I add Thucyd. 2, 77., ἐμβαλόντες δὲ πῦρ (kindling) ἔθαν τὴν ὕλην—ἀνέβ. See also Thucyd. 4, 66., and Eurip. Ion. frag. 6, 2.

6. καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα—ἡμῶν, “And the tongue is, like fire, the cause of numberless evils.” Ὁ κόσμος τῆς ἁδικίας. On the sense of this phrase there has been much needless discussion. The only probable opinion is, that it is used populariter, (as world in our own language), i. e. to denote a cumulus & congeries malorum, or, rather, by metonymy, the cause of them. On the rest see Slade. Carpz. explains thus: “Etsi lingua est parvum membrum, ignis tamen et ipse est; totam vitam nostram, et totum terrarum orbem inflammare potest innumerabilibus malis;” quasi scriberetur τὸν κόσμον τῇ ἁδικίᾳ ἀνάστιν cui extingendo non satis est mare, quod totum circumfluit orbem.

6. οὖτως ἡ γλῶσσα καθίσταται ἐν τοῖς μέλεσιν ἡμῶν. “It is in our members what fire is, when cast into a wood (for καθίστ. here signifies to become, be), i. e. it may be compared to a devastating fire. So Rosenm. Other modes of interpretation may be seen in Benson, Semler, and Pott. 'Η σκιλώσα, “which stains, corrupts the whole body,” as fire destroys the whole wood. Καὶ φλογίζουσα τὸν τρόχον τῆς γένεσις. These words involve no little obscurity. Several expositions may be seen in Wets., Kypke, Heisen, and Pott. The most natural and probable one seems to be that of Grot., Heins., Aretas, Mich., Carpz., Rosenm., Pott, and Schleus., namely: “It is that which sets on fire and destroys the whole course of life, from boyhood to old age, and, by raising and nourishing hatred and enmity, renders life a scene of misery. Γένεσις, nature (as 1, 23.), the world, life. Thus the course of nature is a periphrasis of life. See more in Slade. How this is brought about it were easy to show; but the disposition would be here out of place.
6. καὶ φλογιζομένη ὑπὸ τῆς γεέννης. This, like many others in the Apostle, is a dark sentence, the obscurity of which may, perhaps, be ascribed to what Carpz. somewhere calls the “vehemens Jacobi et a spiritu Divino immissus affectus.” The most popular opinion is that of Grot., Benson, and Storr, that the φλογιζομένη is put for the Future; and that it refers to the future punishments of hell. The Apostle is thought by most recent Critics to allude to that common notion of the Jews, that punishment was (by the lex talionis), literally, to be inflicted on the very member with which any one had offended in this life. So Sapient. 11, 16. But it can scarcely be supposed that the Apostle would condescend to point an admonition or a warning from so anile a fancy, drawn from the very dregs of Pagan superstition. I am more inclined to think, with some eminent moderns, that the word hell is here put for the Devil, and the evil passions with which he inflames the heart of men, “darts tempered in hell.” See Benson and Mackn. I would compare Euthym. 1127. s. f., τοὺς Ἰουδαίους ἐξέκασιν ὁ διάβολος.

7. πᾶσα γὰρ φύσις—ἄνθρωπίνη, “Now all animals in nature, whether volatile, reptile, or marine, are tamed, and have been tamed, or subjected by human nature,” i. e. by man. Φύσις θηρίων is said to be for θηρία. But it rather signifies animals in nature. Φύσις ἄνθρωπίνη plainly denotes human kind, i. e. man, of which expression the Philologists adduce examples. The distribution of the θηρία into the τὰ πετεινὰ, the ἐρπετά, and the ἐνάλια, was common. See Gen. 9, 2, and the note of Carpz. So Theocr. Id. 15, 118., πάντ' αὐτῷ πετεινὰ καὶ ἐρπετά τῷ ἐπετεῖται and Æschyl. ch. 5, 78., where see Blomfield. In δαμάζεται καὶ δεδάμασται there is great point and energy. These terms refer to all the various arts by which noxious animals are subdued, or tamed, and the evils from them avoided.

8. τὴν δὲ γλώσσαν οὐδεὶς δύναται ἄνθρωπον δαμάσαι, i. e. “it is more difficult to repress the evils arising
from the abuse of the tongue, than those from the most savage beasts.” Such I believe to be the general sense; though it is disputed among Commentators whether the Apostle means one's own tongue, or the tongue of another. The controversy, however, is frivolous; since both may very well have been had in view. See Benson. "Ακατάσχετω κακών, μεστή ἵνα βασανιζόμενον, “has evils which cannot be effectually checked, but is full of deadly poison.” There seems to be an allusion to the bite of a venomous reptile. Carpz. observes, that the origin of the metaphor is in Ps. 189, 14. The term ακατάσχ. is sometimes (though Wets. fails to notice it) used of violent disorders which cannot be stopped (for it does not, as Benson supposes, contain a metaphor derived from beasts confined within a hedge). The various ways in which the tongue may produce this mischief may easily be imagined.

9. ἐν αὐτῇ εἰσλαμβάνει τὸν Θεόν—γεγονότας. Here is an amplification of the sentiment at ver. 7 & 8. Ἐν, in, by, with. Εἰσλαμβάνει, we praise, worship. Τῷ Θεῷ καὶ πατέρᾳ, “God, even our Father,” or, “our God and Father.” See the note, supra, 1, 27. Καταραβαμέθα τ. α., “imprecate curses on, heap invectives;” a mixture of cursing and abuse. Spoken per κοίνωνιν, meaning, Rosenm. thinks, certain teachers. But it rather seems to be meant, generally, for all those whom it might concern, who (by the evil example of an age prone to this vice) were probably not a few. The γεγον. καθ’ ὄρεσιν has reference to Gen. 1, 26 & 27. Carpz. states the argument thus: “It is preposterous to pretend to worship God as our Creator, and return him thanks for the benefits conferred on some of his creatures, and yet others of his creatures, and those made in the image of God, to revile, curse, and heap imprecations on.”

10—12. ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ στόματος—γίνεσθαι. The dignified gravity of this rebuke is truly admirable. Ἐξέρχεται, issues. Οὐ χρῆ, Hesych. οὐ δεῖ, q. d. “it is
unsuitable to our high calling in Christ that the noblest of God's creatures should so abuse his faculties as not even does the vilest." See Sir. 28, 12—14.

This the Apostle then illustrates by two familiar examples, arguing, as Grot. says, from what is impossible in nature, what is absurd in morals. Ἔκ τῆς αὐτῆς, i. e. (as Rosenm. explains) from the same opening, and at the same time. At γιλυκὶ and πικρῶν, must be understood ὅσα. The μὴ δύναται—σῶκα; is the same with the μητὶ συλλέγουσιν—σῶκα; at Matt. 7, 16.; and many similar sentiments are adduced from the Classical writers by Wets. and others. The meaning of all such expressions is, that nothing can take place contrary to the laws of nature.

The var. lect. here found in a few MSS., and received by Griesb., is, I conceive, merely an emendation of the early librarii. See Carpz. and Benson. Slade thinks it is an improvement; though he suspects the passage to be altogether corrupt.

18. Having cautioned them against the abuse of the tongue, the Apostle now goes further, and strikes the very root of that evil, while he warns them against envy and malice in their hearts; assuring them that meekness, peace, and beneficence, proceed from heaven; but envy and contention are the offspring of hell. (Benson.) The best Commentators suppose that the admonition is especially intended for certain conceited teachers, or persons who would be such, and who promoted schisms and needless separations of Christian societies.

18. τίς σοφὸς καὶ ἐπιστήμων. The σοφὸς and ἐπιστήμων Pott compares with the ἡλία in Hos. 14, 10., and Deut. 1, 13 & 15. 4, 6. And he observes, that there is usually this distinction between them, that the former denotes one who knows many things; the latter, one who can teach them to others. See Pollux. Yet they are here nearly synonymous.
Δειξάτω ἐκ τῆς καλῆς ἀναστροφῆς τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ ἐν πράξεις σοφίας, "Let him show, by a right and virtuous conduct the works of wisdom* (as well as utter the words), and that of a mild wisdom." Such is (I conceive) the true sense. Ἀναστροφῆς "life and conversation." Εν πράξεις σοφίας is for ἐν σοφίᾳ πραείᾳ. The ἐν is for σῶν. So Rosenm. Πραείᾳ denotes not only lenity, but patience and long suffering, in opposition to the proud, passionate, and morose dictatorial temper of the teachers in question and other self-appointed censors. Grot. compares the Horatian "mitis sapientia Læli." I add Philostr. V. S. p. 407. fin. τὰ τῆς φιλοσοφίας ἡδο—κεχρώμην δὲ οἶνον ἠδύσματι, τῇ πραείᾳ τά κατὰ φύσιν ἐρμηνεύειν μαθαῖος, ἐπεκόσμησαν αὐτὸ σαφαίμενῃ πραέιστῃ.

14. εἰ δὲ ζηλοῦν πικρῶν ἕχετε καὶ ἐρίθειαν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ ὑµῶν. It has been much disputed whether these words should be read interrogatively, or not. Most recent Commentators adopt the former, assigning the following sense: "Do ye not falsely boast, arrogating to yourselves contrary to truth, the title of wise?" Rosenm. compares a similar pleonasm at Rom. 9, 1. The above method is also approved by Carpz., who read the Epistle twice through, to determine how far this interrogation were consistent with the scope of the Apostle. Yet the common mode of taking the passage, yields a not contemptible sense, and is adopted by Jaspis (whom see), as also by Bp. Hall ap. D'Oyley.

15. οὐκ ἐστιν αὐτή ἡ σοφία ἀνωθέν κατερχοµένη, "This is not the wisdom which was sent by God (in the Gospel), but earthly, animal, carnal, diabolical." The ἐπίγειος Rosenm. explains: non quæres cælestia, sed terrena, conveniens curvis in terras animis. On ψυχική see the note on 1 Cor. 2. 14. and Jud. 19. Δαιμονιαῖς, i. e. such as we may conceive in Satan

* So Clem. Rom. ad. Cor. § 38. (cited by Carpz.) ὁ σοφὸς ἐν—δεικνύσθω τὴν σοφίαν αὐτοῦ ἐν ἔργοις ἀγάθοις.
and the demons, whose wisdom is but cunning and guile, and such as, like theirs, is full of deceit. Carpz. thinks there is chiefly reference to the self erected censors, who only gratified their conceit and malice, seeking neither the honour of God, nor the reformation of men.

16. ἐπὶ γὰρ—πρᾶγμα. Ακαταστασία, tumult, dissension; as Luke 21, 9. and 2 Cor. 6, 5. 12, 20., where see the notes. Φαύλον πρᾶγμα. This is accounted an hyperbole. But the sense seems to be, that from this source nothing but what is evil can arise.

17. ἦ δὲ ἀνωθέν σοφία—ἀνυπόκριτος. Under the description of things and qualities the Apostle couches that of persons. Thus the ἦ ἀνωθέν σοφία is for οἱ ἀνωθέν σοφοὶ. Now this wisdom, it is said, is ἀγνή, pure from terrestrial dross. See 1 Joh. 3, 8. Carpz. explains: a sincere and pure heart, removed from all evil affections, which ἀστικὸν τυρεῖ ἀπὸ τοῦ κόσμου. Εἰρηνική, "studious of peace," in opposition to the strife censured at ver. 15 & 16. Ἐπιεικής, gentle and candid, mild in judging of the lapses of others, and interpreting every thing for the best, sometimes yielding up its right, though it might obtain it by law. Ἐυπερικής, tractable, docile, and accommodating. Μετῆ ἐλέους καὶ καρπῶν ἁγαθῶν. These must be united, as designating εἰς in its most extensive sense, i. e. not only of mercy, but beneficence and charity; which is especially signified by the καρπῶν ἁγαθῶν. Compare 2, 14—17. Ἀδιάκριτος, without undue partiality on account of religion, sect, or party. Carpz. explains it: "animis benignus ab iracundia et fervore intemperante, personarum etiam delecto alienus," as opposed to the χῆλος, ἐρίθεια, and Ακαταστασία preceding. Ἀνυπόκριτος, undissembled, candid, free from ambition, &c.

18. καρπὸς δὲ τῆς δικαιοσύνης—εἰρήνην. From the flexibility of the phraseology it is difficult to fix the sense of this verse. Carpz. has minutely discussed it; but his interpretation is too bold and arbitrary.
Rosenm. explains: "fructus autem probitatis saluberrimus ab iis seritur, qui pacem colunt," i.e. "from the study of peace, which they cultivate, many other virtues, as fruits, spring forth:" for as all sorts of vices and evils of every kind arise from envy and strife, so from the study of peace spring all virtues and good of every kind. Δικαιοσύνη here, as often, comprehends the whole range of human duty. Dodd. renders: "The fruit of righteousness in peace is sown for them that make peace;" q.d. They who show a peaceful temper (supposing it to proceed from right principles), may assure themselves that they shall reap a harvest, in a world where righteousness flourishes in eternal peace. See also Benson and Slade. With the καρπὸς δικαιοσύνης I would compare Aristid. 1, 388. καρπὸς ἁρετής.

CHAP. IV.

From exhortation to the study of peace the Apostle glides into reprehension of the opposite, namely, of broils and disputes, to which too many, especially of the teachers, or those who aimed at being so, were probably addicted. Now these are traced from their fountain, even that of the lusts and passions natural to the human heart. (Pott.)

Ver. 1. πόθεν πόλεμοι καὶ μάχαι ἐν υμῖν; οὐκ ἐνεύθεν, ἐκ τῶν—ὑμῶν;

In the πόλεμοι and μάχαι some erroneously recognise the elements of those seditions which afterwards broke out into rebellion against the Roman power. The words rather denote domestic strifes, and contentions of sects and parties in the same city. (Rosenm.) These disputes, we may suppose, were fanned by the busy, conceited, and perhaps ambitious and grasping persons before mentioned. See Noesselt and Pott, or Rosenm. Οὐκ ἐνεύθεν, ἐκ τῶν ἡδονῶν ὑμῶν τῶν στρατευμένων ἐν τοῖς μέλεσιν ὑμῶν; The εἰν. must be referred to the words following, with the subaudition of δὴλαθ. Ἡδον. is put metonymically to denote lusts and passions; since these promise pleasure to their votaries. Now such would vary in different persons (though chiefly, as Carpz. observes, consisting of pride and selfishness); but still there was the lust or pas-
ion warring in their members. The στρατευόμενον ἐν τοῖς μέλεσιν, is explained by Rosenm. of vexing and troubling the mind. And he cites Max. Tyg. Diss. 36. τόλεμον οὗ δημόσιον, ἀλλ' ἱδιωτικὸν, οὗ σιδηροφοροῦντα, οὐδὲ πυρφοροῦντα—ἀλλὰ γνωμῶν ὀπλῶν ἀσθενῶν, ἄμωμον, λυμαίνομενον τὴν ψυχήν, καὶ αὐτὴν πολιορκοῦτα. But this is paring down the sense, which has been well pointed out by Carpz. thus: The seeds and causes of these contentions are ai ὕδωρ, a word in the New Testament almost always used in a bad sense. Theologians call it peccatum originis, the ἀμαρτία καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἀμαρτωλός, the seed and fomentum of all evils. So supra, 1, 14. ἵδια ἐπιθυμία and 1 Pet. 2, 11. ἐπιθυμήσαν σαρκικαί αἰτίνες στρατεύονται κατὰ τῆς ψυχῆς (a twin passage), and also Rom. 7, 23. βλέπω δὲ ἐτερον νόμον ἐν τοῖς μέλεσι μοι ἁντιστρατεύομεν, &c. By the μελ. is evidently meant the depraved nature of man, ἡ σάρκ. The στρατ. (which term is here used conformably to the military metaphor) signifies, exert their force, excite, instigate to disturbance." Hottinger well renders: "quae corporis facium inflammatis istos in animis vestris tumultus cien." Of πολ. and μαχαῖ the metaphorical sense Wets. adduces numerous examples. The general sentiment is illustrated by Cic. de fin. (cited by Rosenm.) Ἐκ cupiditatis odia, dissidia, discordiae, seditiones, bella nascentur. To which I add Mac. Tyg. Diss. 41. p. 448. διὰ τῆς ψυχῆς νόμον οἱ πολλοὶ τόλεμοι & Diss. 20, 6. μεστὰ πάντα πάντα τόλεμον και ἀδικίας αἱ γὰρ ἐπιθυμίαι πλαγιώτερα πανταχοῦ, περὶ πᾶσαν γῆν καὶ πλανενίασ ἐκεγελοῦσιν. Propr. 2, 8. Hominum vitis ad praec. lium venitur. See also Strabo 790, 35. and Plato de Rep. 600 f.

2, 3. Now follows a more exact description of this contest of the passions and appetites. (Pott.) Ἐπιθυμεῖτε, καὶ οὐκ ἔχετε, "ye desire riches, honours, fame, pleasures," &c. Καὶ μὴ ὑποτευχήσει. οὐκ ἔχετε (for αἰμβάνατε), acquire, obtain them not. Whitby and Semler refer this solely to the Judaizers stirring up civil commotions. But Rosenm. rightly accounts that too hypothetical; and justly observes, that men of the sort here described are found every where. Φυσεύτε καὶ δηλούτε. Many critics, as Erasm. and Beza, thinking φυσεύτε too strong a term, conjecture φθονεύτε. But this would yield too weak a sense; and it is unsupported by any MSS.; so that notwithstanding what Benson pleads in its favour, it must be rejected. Neither is it necessary. We have only to take φων. in a similar mild sense to that in which we had interpreted the τόλεμοι and μάχαι just before; and such a sense is found in various words both of the antient and modern languages.
Thus it may be explained, with Wolf, Mich., Rosenm., &c.: "ye are ready to murder." I should, however, prefer rendering it: "ye foster a brutal and murderous spirit;" or, taking ἐνανυφικόν. with it: "ye foster a murderous hatred and jealousy, to come at your ends:" which partakes of the guilt of murder. So 1 Joh. 3, 15. "whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer."

2. οὐκ ἔχετε δὲ, διὰ τὸ μὴ αἰτεῖσθαι ὑμᾶς.

The sense of these words is obscure, from brevity, and may best be expressed in a paraphrase thus: "Ye attain not the pleasures ye so vehemently long for and seek after [and no wonder, since vice ever cheats its deluded votaries with the semblance, but never affords the reality of pleasure], because ye do not (seriously) seek them [where alone they can be found, in the practice of true virtue, and in a humble dependence on the Lord of heaven and earth, the giver of every good and perfect gift, casting all your care on Him who careth for you]." Thus alone can disappointment, and the influence of evil passions, be cut off, by subjecting ourselves as humble pensioners on that God who waiteth to be gracious. See Matt. 6, 24.

The next words ἑρείτε, καὶ οὐ λαμβάνετε—ἐπαναχάσσε ἐστι—are said quasi per epanorthosin; q. d. "Ye do, indeed, some of you ask, but ye receive not what ye ask, because ye prefer improper petitions (for instance), that ye may have wherewith to expend on your carnal appetites." See Benson's references, who adds, that we ought to pray for such things only, and with such views, as are good in themselves, and according to the will of God. See Ps. 15, 1. 33, 18. 34, 8. 145, 19—20. Eccl. 2, 6. Joh. 9, 31. 1 Joh. 3, 22. & 5, 14. The phrase ἐπαναχάσσε ἐστι is (I think) rare. 'Es would have been more correct. So Thucyd. 845. οἱ μὲν τὸ σῶμα κείμεν εἴκοσι, δαπανώντες ἐστὶν θουάτα ἄφ' ὑ' ἄσθενείας ἐμβαθαῖνει.

He now admonishes them to abstain from those lusts whence come strifes and dissensions, and, indeed (ver. 4 & 5), from all excessive attachment to the things of this world. (Pott.)

4. μοιχοὶ καὶ μοιχαλίδες. In the interpretation of these words Commentators (as on many other occasions) run into two extremes. Some take them in a strictly literal sense; others altogether in a figurative one, namely, of spiritual idolatry, base worldly-mindedness, which would make no sacrifice for religion; and some understand, persons who were neither Christians nor Jews, and who brought disgrace on both. See 2 Pet. 2, 1 & 2. But, assuredly, we
must not fail to include the literal sense; since immorality, in the then corrupt state of society, was sure to be found everywhere, for which, alas, the propensities of our corrupt nature furnish, in all ages, sufficient fuel. By the δ κοσμός is meant the corrupt part of the world, and sin generally, the love or preference to which must imply enmity to God, as being at variance with all his plans for the promotion of human virtue, and consequently happiness.

In the words ός αν δον βουληθη—καθισταται there is a sort of solemn repetition of the position involved in the preceding interrogation. And καθισταται is very significant.

5, 6. ἥ δοκεῖε ὅτι κενῶς ἢ γραφὴ λέγει. Πρὸς φθόνον—ἡμῖν;

There are few passages in the New Testament that have so much, and with so little success, exercised the Commentators as the present. It is impossible for me to detail and review even half of the various interpretations proposed. First, some would avoid the difficulty by supposing the passage to be corrupt, or a mere assumption foisted in from the margin, and therefore to be cancelled. But this is too violent a method to be thought of. As little attention is due to the conjectures that have been hazarded. One great difficulty is, that the words to which ἡ γραφὴ λέγει belong, are not found in Scripture (though many Commentators refer to Gen. 6, 3 & 5. and 8, 21. Num. 11, 29. Prov. 21, 10.), to avoid which, some understand them interrogatively, taking the first clause as a general intimation of the infallibility of God; i.e. “Do ye think that the Scripture can speak falsely? or does the spirit which dwelleth in us incline us to vehement envy and rage?” See Slade and his references. The best Commentators are agreed that ἡ γραφὴ must refer to some passage of Scripture; and Semler and Knatchbull fix on some Apocryphal book, as Test. Simeonis §. 3., which treats of the baleful effects of envy. But the two passages have nothing common between them but the subject; and to suppose an Apocryphal book referred to as a passage of Scripture, is not to be thought of. As to the methods proposed by Heins. and Pott, they are justly objected to by Rosenm. Mr. Slade treats the words πρὸς φθόνον—χάριν as parenthetical; and he translates thus: “Think ye that the Scripture saith falsely (the spirit, that hath taken up his abode in us, resisteth and subdueth the feelings of envy, and gives us a more abundant supply of grace)? wherefore this Scripture saith, “God resisteth,” &c. Or thus: “Does the Spirit, which has taken up his abode in us, lust unto envy? yea, rather, it gives us more grace.” The latter mode is greatly preferable: indeed, the former (founded on a criticism of Schleusner) can by no means be
admitted, as devoid of authority, and contrary to all analogy. One thing seems clear, that the words in question are the words of St. James, and that they must be divided into two clauses, each interrogative. As to the expedient of a parenthesis, suggested by Mr. Slade, it seems to be not only too arbitrary, but rather to tend to break up the construction, and yet more obscure the sense.

Upon the whole, I see no serious objection to the first mentioned interpretation, which is ably supported by Benson, who paraphrases thus: "Do you think that the Scripture speaketh in vain, or without a very good reason, when it condemns such a worldly temper? No, that you cannot rationally suppose. Do you imagine that the spirit of God, which dwelleth in us Christians, leadeth us to covetousness, pride, or envy? No, by no means. On the contrary, unto such as follow his guidance and direction, and excel in love, humility, and moderation, as to the things of this world, he showeth greater favour. Wherefore, the Scripture saith," &c. But perhaps no Commentator has so happily and so briefly expressed the sense as the venerable Bp. Hall, ap. D'Oyley and Mant, as follows: "This the Scripture beateth upon every where; and do ye think it speaketh thus in vain? Certainly every word thereof is to excellent purpose, and shall be verified upon us. Doth, then, that Spirit of God, which we profess to have dwelling in us, lust after envy, and envy the good things of others? Surely not: so far is He from that, as that He giveth more grace where He hath given some already." The πρὸς φόνον ἐπιτόδει seems to be a provincial expression.

The words μελῶνα χάριν δίδωσι are, by Storr, explained: "God bestoweth more benefits than the world can bestow, if ye be its friends," which is, perhaps, a more regular mode of filling up the ellipsis than that of Bp. Hall. Διὸ λέγει. The διὸ may be rendered, in which respect, in which view, agreeably to which. Λέγει, scil. ἡ γραφή. The sense, then, is: "In which view, I repeat, the Scripture saith." So in Prov. 3, 34. I would compare Ἀσχyl. Pers. 832—6. Blomf. Zeus τοι κολασθή τῶν ὑπερκάπων ἀγαν Φρονιμάτων ἐπεστίν, εὔθυνος βαρύς. Πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐκείνον, ἀφφονεῖν κεχρημένον, Πινάκης εὐλογοίς νοικηθέας λέξις θεοβλαζούνθ' ὑπερκάπων τράσας. By the ὑπερφήνως, Roseum, understands those before termed the friends of this world, and the enemies of God. But it rather seems to denote the envious, self-conceited, censorious, spiritually proud persons above mentioned, in the whole of the preceding Chapter, and to this verse of the present. Now these God resisteth, by refusing his grace to prosper their endeavours. The ταχ. may denote all those who are, in every respect, obedient to his will.

7. ὑποτάγητε ὑπὸ τῷ Θεῷ, "Be subject (i.e. subject yourselves) to God; and seek his favour by perfect obedience, and value it before that of the world." Ἀντίστητε τῷ διαβόλῳ. The διαβ. is interpreted, by many recent Commentators, the principle of moral evil, i.e. the friendship of the world. But this is very far-fetched. There seems no reason to abandon
the common interpretation, the Devil, Satan (see Benson), which is required by the θείζεται ἀφ' ὑμῶν following. Now to resist the Devil is to resist the temptations to sin (especially those before mentioned, namely, pride, self-conceit, sensuality, &c.) which he is permitted to raise in the hearts of men. And the most effectual mode of resisting such temptations is by persevering in the practice of virtue, supported by those aids to human weakness which earnest prayer may draw down from Him who knoweth our weakness, and remembereth that we are but dust. This latter mean is, indeed, suggested by the words following; for ἐγγίσατε may mean, draw near in prayer, as well as yield obedience.

8. ἐγγίσατε τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ ἐγγίσει ὑμῖν. An expression, as Benson thinks, derived from the temple worship, in which the Priests drew nigh to the Shechinah. (See his references.) And thus may Christians draw nigh unto God, as a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, 1 Pet. 2, 9."

8. καθαρίσατε χεῖρας, ἀμαρτωλοὶ. "By polluted hands (says Benson) the antient Heathens meant hands stained with blood or murder. See Herod. 1, 85. and Schol. on Soph. Aj. 667. But the Scriptures do not confine the phrase to freedom from murder, but extend it to vice, or wickedness in general. Now both the Heathens and Jews used (and still do) to wash their hands before worship: and to this the Apostle seems to allude." Ἀμαρτωλοὶ. This may denote all those guilty of great offences, especially the ones above alluded to, pride, cruelty, sensuality, hypocrisy, worldly-mindedness, &c. By the διίψυχοι many Commentators understand those who were waivering between two opinions, i.e. neither Jews, nor Christians, but, by their immorality, a disgrace to both religions. Another view is taken by Carpz., whom see, and also Pott. The expression may, however, denote persons who, though Christians, were waivering and halting between two opinions, the service of God and the service of the world, who,
as we find from ver. 8., did indeed pray to God, but prayed with hearts attached to the world, and with tongues which sought alone the world's goods. Now such as these had great occasion to purify their hearts, and rectify such fatal misconceptions of religion.

9. ταλαιπωρήσατε καὶ πενθήσατε παῦ κλαῦσατε, &c. In this verse there is a prophetical grandeur of style, expressing the same thing in different language. Hence the accumulation, by climax, of terms designating sadness, intended to impress the Christians whom he is addressing with the greater sorrow and shame. Compare 5, 1. (Pott.)

The Apostle means to say that, by having been guilty of such offences as those before mentioned, pride, envy, sensuality, covetousness, &c., it is fitting that they should not rejoice in the comforts of the Gospel, but humble themselves by every act that may be expressive of contrition. For, as Rosenm. observes, it is this animi affectus that is chiefly had in view. Weeping and mourning are to be considered only as acts attendant on contrition, and it is not so much these external acts, as rather the internal feelings that are urged." Ταλαιπωρήσατε, "acknowledge and be deeply sensible of your miserable state, even amidst the world's goods, which may so soon fail you." Ο γέλως ύμων εἰς πένθος μετατραφήτω, καὶ η γάρ αί τοι καθήσειν, "Let your former levity and sensual mirth be turned into deep penitence and heavy sorrow at having offended God." Καθήσεια is a strong term, used by the best authors, from Homer to Plutarch. I would here compare Dionys. Hal. 743, 39. Γελάτε, έφησεν, ἐως ἔξεστιν ύμων, ἄνδρες Ταραντίνοι, γελάτε τοις γὰρ τοῦ μετὰ ταύτα χρόνου κλαῦσατε.

10. ταπεινώθητε ἐνάπιον τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ υψάσει ύμᾶς. The Apostle here suggests some motives for consolation amidst the deep sorrow and repentance to which they are called, namely, that God will, if it be real, heartfelt, and productive of true reformation,
be the means of recommending them to the Divine forgiveness, and raising them to the Divine favour. For I cannot think, with some eminent Commentators, that this has reference to any temporal deliverance and exaltation of the Christians within a few years, by the removal of their persecutors, the Jews.

11, 12. The Apostle here cautions them against censure and detraction, letting them know that it was taking too much upon them, and was, in effect, a censuring the Christian law, which forbade such things; as well as displeasing to Christ, who is our only lawgiver and judge. (Benson.) Apostolus claudit monitiones de intempestivâ censurâ aliorum, quas ineceperat Capite terto, et huc usque communi- verat rationibus: simul revocat nonnulla in memoriam ex superioribus. (Carpz.)

11. μη καταλαλεῖτε ἄλληλαν. Καταλαλεῖν signifies, properly, to talk against, and hence to calumniate, censoriously pronounce judgment against, διαβάλλω, κακολογέω. Such had, perhaps, been the practice of some who, in other respects, were not unobservant of Christian duties. Into the speculations of Commentators on the persons intended, and the particulars of the calumny, I shall not enter. Ο καταλαλῶν ἀδελφόν—νόμον "He who calumniates or speaks evil of another, and condemns him (i.e. on account of things not forbidden in the Gospel, as the observation of days, meats, &c.), he censures and condemns the law, and the religion itself, of Christ, as being imperfect." At νόμου must be understood ἡμῶν, or τοῦ Χριστοῦ, i.e. νόμος τέλειος τῆς ἔλευθερίας 1, 25. (Rosenm., partly from Bens.) It is simplest to suppose the article omitted, which will stand for either of these subauditions. Carpzov thinks that by the νόμος is meant the νόμος βασιλικὸς at 2, 8., which prohibits all calumny. See 1 Pet. 2, 1. and 2 Cor. 12, 20.

It is rightly remarked, by Benson and Rosenm., that κρίνειν νόμον is, to declare it imperfect, by regarding a certain part of Judaism as necessary to be introduced; and he who thinks he may lawfully
calumniate others, does, in effect, condemn that law as defective, because it has forbidden such calumny.” Bp. Middleton would interpret νόμων of religion, or moral obligation in general, to which candour and good will are essential. A true remark, but such a sense is not permitted by the context. See Carpzov and Slade.

The Apostle then adds yet more. Εἰ δὲ νόμων κρίνεις, ὅκ εἶ ποιητὴς νόμου, ἀλλὰ κριτὴς, “thou art not a doer of the law, but affectest to be a judge of it, pretending to decide on what is and what is not necessary; a great presumption, which must draw down the heavy wrath of God.”

The next words assign a strong reason why this self-erected judgment ought not to be held upon others. Εἰς ἐστιν ὁ νομοθέτης ὁ δυνάμενος σώσαι καὶ ἀπόλεσαι σὺς ἔτερον; q. d. “Thou intrudest into a province that is none of thine. There is one law-giver and judge (and one only), who is (alone) able to save (such as obey him) and to destroy (such as disobey his commands; such being the case), who art thou (weak and erring mortal, thyself accountable to that one judge,) that darest to wrest judgment from his hands, and exercise it on another (especially for not doing what God has not required of him).” By εἰς is meant Christ. Δυνάμενος, “who hath the right and power;” as Acts 4, 20. 2 Cor. 13, 8.

13—15. The Apostles now reprove those who presumed too much on the present life, and had not a due regard to their own frailty and mortality, and perpetual dependance on the providence of God.

13. ἔγε νῦν, “come now.” A particle (Rosenm. says), of exhortation, to be referred to 5, 1. where it is repeated. It should rather seem to be here a form of soliciting attention; as Is. 1, 18. καὶ δεῦτε δὴ, διελέγετωμεν, λέγει Κύριος. So the Latin age. In the words σήμερον καὶ αύριον—κερδήσομεν (where some MSS. have the subjunctive, which, however, is less proper,) the Apostle represents the worldly-minded persons in question as saying what, perhaps, was sometimes only the subject of their thoughts. The rebuke, however, is well pointed. There is an allusion to the commercial business in which almost all foreign Jews were engaged, and for the furtherance of which they had to take long journeys to distant trading
places, as Tyre, Alexandria, Antioch, Ephesus, Corinth, Rome, &c. ἐναυτῶν ἔνα. A certain for an uncertain, but somewhat long, period. See Benson’s references. Ποιήσομεν, spend, sojourn; as Acts 15, 3. 18. 23. 20. 3, where see the notes. So the Latin facere dies et annos.

14. οἵτινες ὁμ. ἐκτισσασθε τῷ τῆς αὐρίων, i.e. literally, “ye who know not (i.e. though ye know not) the event of the morrow.” Here must be understood πεπαγμένον or πράγμα, i.e. “whether you shall hold your property, or be removed from all enjoyment of it by death, or hopeless sickness.” On the uncertainty of the morrow numerous passages are cited by the Philologists, which may very well be dispensed with. See Prov. 27, 1. Then, to illustrate the uncertainty of life, the Apostle subjoins: ποιὰ γὰρ ἡ ἐών ὅμων; “For what, or how fleeting and frail, is your life! how short a span at the most!” Αὐτίς γὰρ ἐστιν ἡ πρὸς ἐλέγον φανομένη, ἐκεῖνα δὲ ἀφανιζομένη, “Why it is a vapour, appearing for a short time, and then vanishing away.” Γὰρ, profecto, why. Similar comparisons of life to a shadow are found in Ps. 102, 12. Job. 8, 4. 1 Chron. 29, 15. And the Classical writers are full of them. The conclusion is, that we ought not to be too anxious to provide necessaries for so short a sojourn, but we should cast ourselves on the protection of that God on whom we wholly depend, and endeavour to seek his favour, and obtain his promises.

15. ἀντὶ τοῦ λέγειν ὅμως Ἐὰν—ἐκεῖνο. These words are closely connected with σήμερον καὶ αὕριον (the clause ποιὰ γὰρ—ἀφανιζομένη being parenthetical); and the sense is: “instead of saying (as ye ought), If the Lord please that we live, we will do so and so.” Now even the Heathens used expressions of this sort (of which many examples are adduced by Wets.), though we may suppose, rather, as common phrases and words of course; how much then is it the duty of Christians to acknowledge and be deeply sensible of their dependence on God for every thing.*

16. νῦν δὲ καυχάσοδε ἐν ταῖς ἀλαξονείαις, “Whereas now (or as things now are, as the custom too much is), ye insolently boast.” So Jaspis: “quæ vestra est arrogantia, gloriamini.” And Schleus.: “jac-tabundi gloriamini.” And he compares 2 Macc. 15, 8. Or we may simply render: “now ye rather exult in your boastful projects and plans.” Rosenm. explains: “are tickled with the conception of the thing, and, anticipating the pleasure of it, as if it certain, ye break out into boasts.” See Carpz.

* Maackn. too much pares down the sense, when he says that the Apostle does not mean that these words should always be used by us, when we speak of our purposes respecting futurity; but that on such occasions, the sentiment which these words express, should always be present to our mind.
JAMES, CHAP. IV. V.

17. εἰτέν ὅποι οἱ τις αἱ ὑμεῖς ἐπιταχύνετε, ἀραπτέται· ἔνι τὸ ἐστω. This is a conclusion, having reference either (as Beza and Est. think) to all the foregoing reproofs, or (as it should rather seem) only to this Heathenish custom of forming plans without referring their event to God. And so the best Commentators. By the good is meant that of acknowledging the providence of God. And ἀραπτέται must be taken emphatically to denote wilful and deliberate sin. The εἰτέν seems to hint at a probable reply from the self-conceited teachers: "We know this very well."

CHAP. V.

VER. 1. ἄγε ὑνι οἱ τινὲς, κλαύσατε ἐξαρίστετε ἐν ταῖς τολαμαίριαις ὑπὸ ταῖς ἐπερχόμεναις. The first six verses of this chapter have been thought by some to be addressed to the unbelieving Jews, among whom the Jewish Christians lived and were persecuted; and of whom many were rich, and for the most part lived a very dissolute life; as we learn from Philo. But, as Benson observes, it is not likely that the Apostle would read his Epistle. He is therefore of opinion that they are here only apostrophized: and he gives examples of similar apostrophies from Rom. 18, 20. &c. I, however, assent to Rosenm. and others, that there is no reason why we should not suppose the Christians who are censured at c. 2. It is rightly observed by Carpz., that there commences with the words of ver. 1. the apodosis, of which the protasis was extended from c. 4, 8—17.; and that the Apostle means those very boasters, whom he had rebuked, and repeats the ἄγε ὑνι. He thinks that these, in some measure, nominal Christians, were rich wholesale dealers in merchandise: whence mention is made of their gold, silver, and precious garments.

1. κλαύσατε, “weep”. (for well ye may and will). This use of the imperative for the future (in speak-
ing of a thing certain) is characteristic of the prophethical style. 'Ερι, on account of. The miseries here described are by some thought to have a reference to those which then impeded over the Jews, and took place soon after, in the destruction of Jerusalem and the universal dispersion, when those resident in foreign countries received much worse usage than before. See Benson and Mackn. But it is far more natural to interpret the words (with the antients and most moderns) of the miseries and punishments attending an abuse of riches, both in this world, and especially in the next. See Carpz. and Rosenm.

2, 3. ὁ πλοῖτος ὑμῶν σέσητε, καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια ὑμῶν στέβρατα γέγονεν.

It is well observed by Carpz., that in σέσητε we are not (as many do) to dwell on the etymological sense of putrefaction (understanding the ελουρ. of corn, wine, oil, fruit), but solely interpret it de operibus caducis, of riches which come to nought and perish. The perfect is here (as in the words following) used for the present, to denote continuation of action, and habit.

3. Ὅ χρυσὸς ὑμῶν καὶ ὁ ἄργυρος καρίωται. By χρυσὸς is meant gold in ingots, or worked up into utensils, or coined; which last use is frequent in the best authors. On καρίωται it is observed by Rosenm., that though gold does not, properly speaking, rust, yet by long use it contracts a green colour, and gathers a sort of acrid humour.* I would here compare Philae. ap. Athen. 390 D. Εἰς αἱρόνον οὐχὶ φροντίζειν ὅτι ἔσται, περιέργον ἐστιν ἀποκείθεται πάν τιν "Ἐσωλον ἐνδον ἄργυριον. The Mythological fiction of Tantalus (who was punished with an insatiable desire for what he could not enjoy), inculcates, it may be observed, a fine moral lesson on the punishment of avarice even in this world.

In the καὶ ὁ ἐς αὖτὰν εἰς μαρτίριον ὑμῖν ἔσται there is a beautiful metaphor, by which, as Carpz. remarks, sense and speech is ascribed to things inanimate. ὑμῖν is for ἐπ' ὑμῖν, or ἐπὶ ὑμᾶς, or καὶ ὑμῖν. The sense is: "is a testimony of your covetousness, (since otherwise your money not have lain by you and rusted)." See Matt. 8, 4. 10, 18. Καὶ φαγεται τὰς σάρκας ὑμῶν ὡς πῦρ ἐθησαυρίσατε εν ἔχασαι ἡμέραις. A most sublime image (on which see Pott), taken

* I would add, that perhaps the antient gold and silver might be more liable to rust, from having a greater proportion of alloy. That gold coin was thought to be subject to rust, appears from Theocrit. Id. 16. where he says that no one would give poets money, nay, not rub off the rust of their money and give it them. Χρυσὸς seems properly an adjective signifying yellow; as ἄργυρος, white. I find an allusion to the latter in Eurip. frag. ΩEd.5.

VOL. VIII. 2 s
from the deleterious and painful effects of rust, when rubbed into raw flesh. It describes the present misery and future never-ending woe, which must result from the abuse of riches, or the amassing them by lawless methods. At all events I cannot, with Benson and others, refer to the miseries attendant on the destruction of Jerusalem. For the πῶς plainly alludes to that state where "the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched," Mark 9, 44. With respect to the words ἑσοφαύωσατε ἐν ἑσχάταις ἡμέραις, which are abrupt, and have somewhat exercised the Commentators, the best method is to repeat πῶς from the preceding clause, and render: "For (I say) a fiery punishment (see Hebr. 10, 27.) do ye treasure up against the last days." So Rom. 2, 5. θησαυρίζεις ὀργήν. The ἐσχάτα ἡμ. answers to the day of judgment in that passage, the period of judgment.

4. ιδοὺ, ὁ μισθὸς τῶν ἐργατῶν τῶν ἀμησάντων—κράζει. The Apostle proceeds in a strain of warm indignation against those who, in order to amass riches, had not scrupled to defraud their labourers by various mean and dishonest artifices. By a beautiful figure (found in Gen. 4, 10. 18. 20. Exod. 2, 23 and 24.), and elsewhere, the withheld wages are said to call to God for vengeance. On which Rosenm. remarks: "Clamare ad Coelum (i. e. ad Deum) quaedam scelerar et flagitia dicuntur, quia et graviora sunt aliis, et justus judex inter homines ii desesse solet." So Benson: "Those sins are said to cry unto heaven, which so affect the guilty as to seem, with a loud voice, to require vengeance." So we say, "crying sins." The Apostle (I would observe) appears to have had in view Malach. 3, 5. προσάξει πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐν κρίσει, καὶ ἐγὼ μέρις ταχὺς—ἐκ τοῦ ἀποστροφῆς μισθῶν μισητοῦ. In this verse there is a fine parallelism. Carpz. and Rosenm. remark, that ἀμάν and ἀμάσθαι are used of all agricultural work, both in fields, and vineyards, up to the time of harvest: and θησαῦρων, of all harvest work. But this may be doubted. 'Ἀμῶν can scarcely signify more than mowing grass, or reaping corn; though θησαῦρων may denote the getting in of any of the fruits of summer. 'Εργ., however, may very well denote agricultural labourers of every sort, and at any season. It is needless to refine. On Kρ. Σαβ. see the note on Rom. 9, 29. and Benson in loc. By
entering into the ears of the Lord (in which there is a fine anthropopathia,) it is implied that they are heard, and will be attended to.

I would observe that this keeping back of the wages does not necessarily imply utterly depriving them thereof, but may, as we say, denote stopping wages for various articles of food and clothing supplied to the labourer, and perhaps charged at an extravagant rate; which comes to the same thing. And this is supported by Phocyl. (or rather the Pseud. Phocyl,) in carmine voustikō (ap. Gaisf. Poel. M. p. 447.) ver. 17. μυθῶν μεσθήσατι δίδων μη βλάβε πέντα, which appears to be an imitation of the present passage. The practice seems to have originated in the East, and thence passed into Spain. Thus there is an allusion to it in a well known story of Cervantes’ Don Quixote, vol. I.

5. ἐτρωφήσατε ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, &c. Having censured their capacity, the Apostle proceeds to animadvert on their swinish sensuality. The sense is: “Ye live in all manner of luxury and lasciviousness.” On σπερ. see the note on 1 Tim. 5, 6. Ἐθρέψατε τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν ἀσ ἐν ἡμέρῃ σφαγῆς, “Ye fatten yourselves as for a day of slaughter,” i. e. as animals are fattened up for slaughter. So Jerem. 12, 3. “pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them for the day of slaughter.” Ἐν is for εἰς. The καρδίας is for ἐν αὐτῶν. Schleus. renders it stomachs. But see the note on Acts 14, 17. It may be compared with the Latin genium. Here we have a fine image to designate the degrading nature of gross sensuality. Loesner compares Philo 990. where Flacius, despairing of his safety, complains: “σκηνα μοι καὶ ποτὰ καθάπερ τῶν θρήμασιν ἐπὶ σφαγῆς δίδοται. It is well remarked by Carpz., Pott, and Rosenm., that by this figure is also implied the punishment which will follow their luxury and sensuality. So Carpz.: “Ut pecorum instar mactemini, obsessi Satanœ porci, extremo judicii die exitio tradendi.”
I would compare Ἀeschyl. Ag. 1659. where the Chorus thus addresses Ἀγισθύς: Πράσσε, πιαίνω, μιαίνος την δίκην. ἐπεὶ πάρα, &c.

6. κατεδικάσατε, ἐφονεύσατε τῶν δίκαιων. οὐκ ἀντιτάσσεται ὑμῖν. The Apostle now touches on the merciless cruelty with which they endeavour to plunder their inferiors of their little stock, to increase their own overgrown stores. The κατεδικάσατε Rosenm. explains: "Ye bring about, by contrivance and influence, that they shall be condemned by the Judges (Christian or Heathen). And the ἐφονεύσατε: "ye as good as slay them, while by litigation and withholding from them their due, ye deprive them of the means of subsistence." Benson takes it literally; and some interpret it of the crucifixion of Christ.

The cowardice as well as cruelty of this is noted by the οὐκ ἀντιτάσσεται ὑμῖν; for little resistance could the poor make in such circumstances! Τῶν δίκαιων is put collectively, singular for plural.

7. μακροθυμήσατε οὖν, ἀδελφοῖ, ἵνα τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ Κυρίου. From ver. 7—11. the Apostle turns to the Christians suffering under their oppression, and exhorts them patiently to endure the injuries inflicted on them, seeing that the advent of the Lord Jesus Christ approaches. This he confirms and illustrates by the example of the husbandman waiting for the early and latter rains, and by that held out to them in the suffering Prophets. (Pott.)

The μακροθυμ. has a double signification, i.e. patiently endure their persecutions, and patiently wait for the coming of the Lord. This is by many understood of the advent of the Lord to destroy the Jewish nation. But although that may be included, I cannot but think (with many eminent Commentators) that it principally refers to the last advent of the Lord to the general judgment. (See a Sermon of Bishop Horsely on this text.) For (as Rosenm. observes) of the time thereof the early Christians had learnt nothing certain; but they were continually enjoined
to be mindful of that day which would liberate the
good from all the injuries and oppressions of the bad.
See ver. 8.

7. δ' γεωργὸς ἐκδέχεται τοῦ τίμιου καρπὸν τῆς γῆς. The
agricultural allusions of James and Jude are by some
ascribed to their having been husbandmen. Be that
as it may, it has been well observed by Benson, that
the works of nature afford the most obvious, noble,
and lively comparisons, and such as are most gene-
 rally understood, and (I would add) especially by an
agricultural people like the Jews. Τίμιος, precious,
as supplying the staff of life. The πραύμαν and
δυνμαν denote, Carpz. and Rosenm. remark, what the
Hebrews called מַרְחֵץ מְשָׁמַלִים and מִלְחַקָּה, which are used conjointly in Deut. 11, 14. Joel 2,
28. and elsewhere. The πραύμα is that rain which
falls at the time when the seed is committed to the
ground, namely, the early autumnal rain. That by
which the corn is brought to maturity is the ὕψ. or
later spring rain. See Harmer. With the sen-
timent I would compare Aristid. 8, 270 c. ἀλλ' ἀπερ
ὁ γεωργὸς πολλοστά ἁπλὰ τῶν σπερμάτων τὴν ἐπικαρπίαν
κομίζονται, καὶ οὐχ ἁμα τῷ καταλεῖν αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ.

9. μὴ στενάζετε κατ' ἄλληλαν, ἀδελφόν, ἵνα μὴ κατα-
kribήτε. Benson and Mackn. render: “Do not
groan against each other.” But though this seems
more exact than our common version grudge, it is,
in fact, less so: for στεν. is rightly supposed by the
best Commentators to denote that low, and some-
times inaudible, expression of discontent and um-
brage signified by our mutter, murmur, grumble.
And therefore it is not well rendered by Carpz. vocif-
erari. Now this querulous feeling would originate
from various passions, mostly above adverted to,
envy, pride, &c. Whether the words can be ex-
plained (as they are by some) of the καταλαλὰ before
mentioned, may be doubted. Rosenm. remarks,
that the poorer Christians are here forbidden to even
groan or murmur under the oppressions of the rich,
much less resist them. But this seems a misappre-
hension. The Apostle could scarcely mean to forbid what is but the natural expression of affliction. He seems merely to have in view that spirit of revenge which is the result of it. There is, however, no proof that the case of the rich and poor is particularly adverted to. It should rather seem that there is reference generally to all those murmurings for which, from the various competitions of life, and the frailty of human nature, there may, nay must, be frequent occasions, and for which mutual forbearance (as the Poet says:

"Gentle, compassionate, and kind,
To faults, compassionate, or blind,") is the best cure. The most powerful motive, however, to mildness in judgment is that then suggested by the Apostle, ἵνα μὴ κατακριθῇτε· ἰδοὺ, κρίτης πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν ἐστήκες, namely, that we have all to meet a common judge, who, with respect to every one of us, may be said to be "at the door," since the irreversible judgment in effect takes place at what is to us the advent of our Lord, even the day of our death.

10. ὑπάρχει ὁ λάβητε — Κυρίου. To encourage them to the observance of this precept, the Apostle points to the examples of those who had trod the same thorny path before them. On ὑπάρχει see Joh. 13, 15. And on the evils endured by the Prophets see Hebr. 11, 33. seq. Ἡχορυσία, "patient endurance of adversity;" as Col. 1, 11. 2 Tim. 3, 10. 4, 2. Hebr. 6, 12. Οἱ ἐλάλησαν τῷ θεῷ μαθῶν Κυρίου, "who spake by the authority and orders of God;" q. d. "If they had to encounter such evils, well may ye be content to do so."

11. ἵδο, μακαρίζομεν τοὺς ὑπομένοντας. Ἡττοι. is the participle imperfect; and therefore we need not adopt ὑπομενόντας from a few MSS. Rosenm. well paraphrases: "We praise the constancy of those who endured such evils, and we pronounce them on that account blessed. Therefore we should imitate their example." Τὴν ὑπομονὴν ἵωθε νηκώσατε, "Ye have (for instance) heard of, and know the patience of Job." Notwithstanding the doubts of some scep-
tical Theologians, it must remain unquestionable that the main events of the interesting story of Job were literally true; though some minor circumstances be worked up in the poetical and oriental manner. On Job see some excellent observations in Suid. Ἰαβ.

11. καὶ τὸ τέλος Κυρίου εἴδετε. A brief expression for: "ye know the properous end which the Lord mercifully granted to him." Κυρίου is, as Grot. observes, the genitive of cause, i. e. ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου δίδομένων or δοθέν, of which he adduces as examples 2 Cor. 11, 26. 1 Pet. 3, 14. Thucyd. 3, 40. κινδυνον τοῦ ὑπολειτουμένου ἐξορου. The τέλος κ. is, however, explained by Augustin, Luther, and Wets., the death of Jesus Christ for our salvation, as represented in the Eucharist. But this seems a groundless fancy, which might have been spared, had they remembered the words of Job. 42, 12. (which I am surprised should not have occurred to any of the Commentators) ὁ δὲ Κύριος εὐλόγησε τὰ ἐσχατὰ Ἰαβ ἢ τὰ ἐμπροσθεν, where the τὰ ἐσχατὰ answers to the τὸ τέλος of the present passage.

12. πρὸ πάντων δὲ—ὁρκον. Hitherto, Pott. observes, there has been a connection in the several parts; but from this verse (as the Apostle is hastening to a conclusion) there seems to be no regular plan. At ὠμνύετε τῶν οὐρανῶν there is an ellipsis of εἰς or the like. At μὴ ἄλλον τινα ὁρκον, however, the preposition must not be repeated. It is put for, μὴ ὠμνύετε ὁρκον τινα, μὴν ἐις τῶν οὐρανον, μὴν ἐις τὴν γην, μὴν κατ' άλλο τὸ χρῆμα. The best Commentators are agreed that the oaths here meant are (as the context requires) those in common conversation, and on trifling occasions, to the use of which the Jews were too prone; and the Jewish Christians, probably, did not sufficiently abstain from it. Thus there was need to remind them of our Lord’s prohibition. See Carpz. As to judicial oaths, these are by no means forbidden in the Gospel.”

12. Ἰνα μὴ εἰς ὑπὸ κρίσιν πέσητε. The reading εἰς ὑπόκρισιν I suspect to be two readings melted into one.
The recent Editions have ὑπα. But εἰς seems to be quite as good. 'Εμπίπτειν εἰς κρίσιν is cited by Rosenm. from Sir. 29, 19. κρίσιν is for κατακρ., condemnation, and consequently punishment.

This practice is also disapproved of by Isocr. ad Demon. p. 7. ἔνεκα δὲ χρησάντων μηδένα ἔσθων ὁμόσις, μηδὲ ἀν εὐσφυκεῖν μέλλης, ὁδεῖς γὰρ τοῖς ἑτοιρκεῖν, τοῖς δὲ φιλοχρησάτως ἔχειν.

13. From hence to ver. 18. follows a general admonition to preserve patience and fortitude under adversity, and especially when suffering under sickness. (Pott.) And in order to the attainment of this, the Apostle very properly suggests the use of prayer to God, who (to use the words of the Royal Psalmist) "holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to slip. Κακοπαθεῖν signifies to be in trouble, calamity, or affliction. It is remarked by Rosenm.: "Judaei quaedam morborum atrociorum genera tribuerunt daemonis, illisque ejiciendis adsciverunt varias formulas verborum et cærimonias tristes. Talem morborum curationem prohibere videtur Jacobus." But this is too hypothetical and precarious. I would simply understand this passage as enjoining the use of prayer, as the best unction and balm for the wounds of affliction, in opposition to those resources which the world suggests, as the giving vent to passionate exclamations, the use of strong liquors, taking refuge in noisy merriment, &c. See Benson and Mackn.

On the sense of ἡλπιν see the note on 2 Cor. 1, 17. and Col. 3, 16.

14. ἄσθενει τις—Kupioν.

The τοῖς πρεσβυτέρους Carpz. explains, viros peritos, pios, cordatos, viros proiecta jam etate, in quibus major rerum usus et consilia solidiora sunt quam plerumque in junioribus. And he adds: "Olim consilia dabant ii etate conspicui erant, et propter gravitatem Patres, propter etatem Presbyteri vocabantur." To this, however, it is objected by Noesselt and Rosenm., that the name πρεσβ. τῆς ἐκκλησίας, in the New Testament, always denotes the president of the church. ἄσθενει must, from the context, denote sickness. The Apostle directs that these Presbyters be called in, and pray over the sick, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord. Now Noes. and Rosenm., and many others, would join ἐν τῷ ὄνοματὶ τοῦ
James, Chap. V.

Κατέσκυψεν with προσευχή, i.e. "pray in the name of Christ." But this seems harsh. It is better to refer the words both to the προσευχή and the εὐαλωτή; since the whole was done in dependence on the aid of God, thus solemnly invoked; though, as far as regarded the oil, it might be called a medical as well as religious means. For, as Carpz. observes, the generous oil of the East has powerful medicinal properties, and is used for various disorders; and he refers to the story of the good Samaritan and Mark 6, 13. He and Ros. would take the oil as put for any medicaments the case might require. But this seems too harsh; and would be supposing the Presbyters skilful physicians; unless indeed they administered them under the direction of such. The difficulty might be removed by supposing, with some eminent Commentators, as Deyling, Wolf, Benson, that miraculous healing is here meant, with which the use of oil would not be inconsistent. Thus the disciples, Mark 6, 13., used it even with the miraculous power. And even our Lord himself condescended in general to employ some media of producing his miraculous effects. But this hypothesis is liable to some objections, which I cannot detail, and seems scarcely tenable: though I would by no means deny that miraculous cures did sometimes then arise from the prayer of faith. It is remarked by Rosenm. "Fuit nempe haec commotio animi sanctior, non semper quidem, sepe tamen, conjuncta cum restitutione valetudinis, praestitisse, si languor corporis ex animi maerore et tristitiae ortus et auctus esset." Which I can scarcely understand. It should seem to have been a religious ceremony accompanied with the use of oil, as a symbol of cure; though it might sometimes contribute to it. How far and in what proportion that means, or the strongly affected mind of the patient or the real efficacy of the prayer of faith, produced these effects, would, of course, be different in different circumstances; and therefore nothing can well be defined. But one thing seems certain, namely, that (to use the words of Doddr.) this is far removed from the extreme union practised by the Romanists, not for cure, but when life is despaired of. See especially Benson. The term εὐχαριστία πιστεύων, does not necessarily imply any extraordinary or miraculous effect. And though it is said σώσει τὸν καθώς, yet I agree with Rosenm., that it does not follow that all the sick persons thus prayed over recovered: the σώσει (and he might have added ἐγερεῖ and ἀφεθήσεται) is to be taken with restriction, i.e. "this prayer will help the sick, if it be the will of God, and expedient to his salvation. That is (it is meant) the use of this religious ceremony shall tend to produce the good effects implored, so far as may be consistent with the plans of God, and his knowledge of the true state of the patient’s heart.

16. ἔξωμολογεῖσθε ἄλληλοις τὰ παραπτώματα. This is understood by most Commentators of confession of some great sin which may have caused the disorder, and by which confession the recovery would be furthered. But it may also be understood ge-
nerally of a confession of injuries done to any person or persons, accompanied with entreaty for pardon, and which ought to draw from the injurer not only forgiveness, but prayer. Thus (I find) Carpz. takes this verse to commence a new exhortation, not connected with the former. Yet it is harsh to take ὅπως ἰαθῆτε (as he does) of the healing and amending of sinful habits; for the context requires it to be taken in a physical sense. It may denote that by the use of all the above means the healing of the sick will be promoted; i.e. they will tend to produce it. The prayers here meant, Rosenm. thinks, are public. See more in Benson and Mackn, or Slade.

16. Πολλ ἴσως ἔργοις—ἐνέργοιμένη. Rosen. renders: "Pretatio pri multum valet efficere;" taking it for ἴσως ἐνεργεῖν. But this is sinking the ἐνέργοιμένη, in which the difficulty is seated. Of all the versions the E. V. effectual, is the worst, as being miserably tautological. Possibly it may be rightly rendered by Hamm., Bull, Benson, Wells, and Mackn., "prayer inwrought by the spirit;" for this verb and its cognate ones are often used of inspired prayer. See Schl. Lex. or Wahl. I could compare Procop. B. G. 2. p. 64, 29. ἄνθρωπος τε καὶ Θεὸς μάλιστα φίλος, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐνέργεισαν ἐσ 8, τι βούλεισι τὴν εἰντὸν ἦχον. But it is not clear that the context will permit this: and it may very well be rendered, with the Vulg., assidua, earnest, ardent; for the participle passive often signifies what is done with much labour, ἐνεργεῖς. On the availing of the prayer of the righteous see the numerous references in Benson.

17, 18. On ὀμολογάθης, "a mere mortal, of like faculties with ourselves, with no more natural powers than such as we possess," see the note on Acts 14. 15. Προσευχῇ προσεῦξατο, "prayed earnestly." Αἰτ τοῦ μή must be understood ἐνεκα. 'Εκ τῆς γῆς is taken by most recent Commentators to mean the ten tribes of Israel. And to this sense Benson thinks the connexion determines it. On the tripling discrepancy in the three years and six months of James,
and what we find in Luke 4, 25., see the note on that passage. Κάρπος is used collectively for fruits. Βλαστ. is used of the growth of corn or grass, or any other of the fruits of the earth.

It is observed by Rosenm., that St. James adduces the example of Elijah, to show that God listens to the prayers of good men; but does not define whether he satisfies their wishes in a natural or in a miraculous manner. See, however, Benson.

19, 20. The Apostle now, in some measure, returns to the subject of ver. 15 & 16., in which, having exhorted them to mutual confession, he now inculcates mutual assistance in correcting each other's vices. (Pott.)

Πλαυθηναι απο της αληθειας must denote not only a deviation from truth and purity of doctrine, but also from true virtue. So Joh. 3, 21. ὁ που ἂν ἀληθειαν. Compare 1 Joh. 3, 8. Rom. 2, 8. and other places. Thus εκ πλάνης ἐδού, will denote not only error of opinion, but of practice. See Benson. Σώσειν ζωὴν εκ θανάτου, i. e. by leading him to reformation, he will do what shall tend to the salvation of his house.

20. καὶ καλωσει πλῆθος ἀμαρτιῶν. It has been a disputed point whether this covering of sins should be referred to the person who converts, or to him that is converted. The former opinion is adopted by Bede, Aquin., Origen, Damasc., Vorst., Hamm., Whitby, Wells, Pyle, and others; and it is countenanced by a few parallel passages of the Old Testament, as Prov. 16, 6. and Dan. 14, 27.; and is ably defended by Hamm. and Whitby. The latter opinion is supported by the most eminent Commentators from Grot., as Benson, Pott, and Rosenm. They argue (to use the words of Slade) that "it seems hardly consonant with the language and doctrines of the Gospel, that any sin should be forgiven, if it be unrepented or persisted in; and if it be repented and forsaken, it will be pardoned without the meritorious act here mentioned." This might perhaps admit of a satisfactory answer; but when the context is
attentively considered, I cannot but wonder that any should ever have interpreted the words otherwise than in the latter way. To the objection, that "thus the latter clause will add nothing to the sense," it may be replied, with Mr. Slade, that the Apostle is treating of the sick, &c. And he might have added that innumerable instances of a similar exergasia are to be found in Scripture. The passage is very well paraphrased by Mr. Slade (after the above Commentators) thus: "Brethren, if any of you shall have erred from the truth, and one shall have converted him, know, that he who (in such circumstances, i.e. of sickness or disease) shall have turned a sinner from the error of his way (shall have led him effectually to repent of his offences, and have thus prepared him for the prayer and blessing of the elders), will be the means of saving him from death, and of drawing a veil over many of his transgressions (of screening them from the sight or remembrance of God, as well as men, i.e. of obtaining for them pardon and entire forgiveness)." See also Bp. Hall ap. D'Oyly. Now in this clause, as in the former one, it is the tendency only that is spoken of, i.e. "he shall do what will tend to save his soul from perdition, and will contribute to his former sins being covered, hidden out of sight, and forgiven by God. See Ps. 32, 1. In no other way can it be understood; since even conversion, when real, does not necessarily imply final perseverance, which can alone ensure salvation."
THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF PETER.

For introductory matter to this Epistle I must refer the reader to the usual authorities. I will only observe, in reference to the doubt entertained whether St. Peter's remains are really deposited at Rome, that the fact is attested by Procop. 195, 10.

CHAP. I.

Ver. 1. In this and the following verse there is contained a salutation; but the exordium of the whole Epistle extends to ver. 12. (Carpz.)

1. ἔκκλησίας, Christians (as Rom. 8, 33. and elsewhere). A title taken from the Old Testament, in which the Israelites are called בָּנָיָם. Παρεκκλησίαις, יהודים, Jews dwelling out of the country, and therefore sojourners. Some understand proselytes of the gate, not circumcised, but worshipping the one true God. This interpretation they found on C. 4, 8., which seems to hint that those to whom Peter wrote were not all Jews by nation. But see the note in loco. (Rosenm.) The same view too, is taken by Carpz., who observes that there were in the congregation doubtless many converted Gentiles as well as Jews. So in St. Paul's Epistles to Gentiles we often meet with expressions which relate to Jews. And Wolf, Rosenm., and Pott have shown that the Epistle was written to all Christians, both Jewish and Gentile, in the countries out of Palestine; though chiefly to the Jews. For many things occur in the Epistle which pertain to the Jews only; and others only to the Jews.
1. διασπορᾶς Πόντου, "dispersed over Pontus." The Jews were indeed dispersed over various regions, at different times and occasions, whether in wars, as by Tiglath Phalesar, Shalmanazar, and Nebuchadnezzar; or to avoid internal evils, on which accounts many emigrated into Syria, Egypt, and other parts of the Roman empire. See a curious passage in Plato 1051 d. where are named Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, all countries of Asia Minor. When, therefore, Asia is separately mentioned, we are to understand Asia Proper, i. e. Proconsular, viz. Phrygia, Mysia, Caria, Lydia, and the sea-coast generally of Asia Minor. The ἐκλεκτὸς παρεκδήμως διασπορὰς Πόντου, &c., are, then, the Jewish Christians dispersed over those countries. (Rosenm.) That ἐκλεκτ. cannot imply absolute election to life eternal, See Lardner ap. Slade.

2. κατὰ πρόγνωσιν Θεοῦ πατρὸς—Χριστοῦ. The κατὰ πρόγνωσιν is to be referred, per trajectioem, to the ἐκλεκτὸς preceding. Πρόγνωσις here signifies counsel, desire; as Acts 2, 23. The sense then is, that they were brought to the Christian religion by the counsel and desire of God the Father. See Eph. 1, 5 & 11. Αγιασμός, consecration, initiation. Now those are initiated into religion (eis ὑπακοήν), who are instructed in it, which instruction was effected by the spirit (πνεῦμα), not immediately, but through the Apostles and other inspired teachers. Ὑπακοή does not belong to αἵματος, but stands alone. Ραντισμός is joined with it, and must be taken passively. By ὑπακοή is meant the embracing of the religion, ἑπακοή πίστεως; so termed, because a belief in the doctrines and an obedience to the injunctions of Christ is involved in embracing his religion. Ραντισμός is derived from the ceremonial law. See Exod. 24, 8. and Numb. 31, 23. So we, in entering the heavenly sanctuary, must be sprinkled with the blood of Christ, and purged from our sins; which is effected by that blood. The death of Christ is therefore the cause of the remission of our sins, and a reason why
we should avoid sin, and live holily, righteously, and godly.

2. χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη πληρωθείη. There is the same prayer in 1 Cor. 1, 3. and elsewhere.

3. Incipit Petrus ab insigni religionis Christianæ commendatione, et commemoratio beneficiorum Dei, in illos Judæos collatorum, v. 3—12. (Rosenm.) The Apostle reminds them of the happy immortality set before them in the Gospel, and which they would obtain, if they continued true to their Christian profession. This paves the way for the mention of trials and persecutions introduced at ver. 6. 'Ana-

yevνάν is here, by most recent Commentators, interpreted recreare, feliciorem reddere; and this is countenanced by ἐλπίδα ζωᾶν just after. But it seems only a secondary sense; and the primary one is, doubtless, the regeneration we experience on becoming Christians. So, in a kindred passage of Tit. 3. 5. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἔλεον ἔσωσεν ἡμᾶς, διὰ λου-

τροῦ παλιγγενεσίας, καὶ ἀνακαινώσεως. Πνεύματος ἁγίου. This regeneration, of course, implies a change for the better, both physical and moral.

The ἐλπίδα ζωᾶν, Carpz. explains, spem certam, ἀσφαλῆ. But this is too limited. It must mean a vigorous, active, spirit-stirring hope; as opposed to the cold faint hope of Heathenism, nay, even Judaism. There may, too, be an allusion to the "life" which Christ emphatically "brought to light." Rosenm. and Pott render: lētissimam. But this is too vague. Now this hope was ministered by Christ's resurrection, inasmuch as that showed the possibility of our own resurrection, and as being a proof and pledge thereof, and a seal and confirmation of the whole Christian doctrine.

4. εἰς κληρονομιὰν άφθαρτον καὶ άμάντον καὶ άμάραν-

τον. The Apostle explains the object of that hope, even the greatest felicity that can be enjoyed. (Bens. and Rosenm.) Κληρονομία is often used to denote certainty of attainment. "Ἀφθαρτον, imper-

rishable, "like the joys of paradise (says Rosenm.),
ever flourishing." Benson thinks there is an allusion to the immortality of the former verse. 'Ἀμαρτούν, undefiled, pure, uncontaminated by those frailties and vices which so detract from all human happiness, and untainted with that evil which in this world is necessarily mixed with good. Such appears to be the simplest sense; though Benson has many refined speculations, and Pott runs into the other extreme of treating the ἄφθ., ἀμαρτ., and ἀμαρ. as mere synonyms, accumulated to represent consummate felicity. Ἀμάρτον, never fading, because (as Mackn. explains) it will never grow old; its beauties will remain fresh through all eternity; and its pleasures never become insipid by enjoyment. Τετραμένη νῦν οὐρανοῖς εἰς ημᾶς. So ἀποκείμεθα, 2 Tim. 1, 8. and Col. 1, 4. where see the note. "Not (explains Bens.) to be enjoyed in Canaan, or on this earth, or under the kingdom of a temporal Messiah, but secure in heaven; which denotes its certainty, duration, and excellence." See 2 Pet. 3, 13.

5. τοὺς ἐν δυνάμει Θεοῦ φρονουμένους—ἐσχάτον, "For ye who are preserved and guarded by the powerful protection of God (who can give us all the felicity we hope for), through faith, i. e. through the profession of the Gospel, by which ye obtain it," or (as some explain) under condition of faith in the Gospel. Now this, the Apostle says, is ἔτοιμη ἀποκάλυφθαι, i. e. is reserved, destined to be revealed, and will be revealed and imparted to us. Ἔν καιρῷ ἐσχάτῳ. This some understand of the destruction of Jerusalem, or the Gospel age, the last end of the world. But it seems most natural to interpret it of the final consummation of all things. For, as Benson says, the revelation of Jesus Christ is sometimes called the end of the world, the last day, the last time. And at the general conflagration a great salvation shall be revealed." See his note.

6. ἐν ω ἀγαλλίασθε—πεισμοῖς. By this very hope of future felicity, and the beneficial effects of adversity in producing moral reformation, the Apostle
supported them under the tribulations to be endured in the cause of religion. Ἐν δὲ, by the perpetual custom of the Apostle of joining periods to periods by the use of the pronoun relative, is for ἐν τούτῳ δὲ, scil. καὶ ρῶ έσχάτῳ; or we may, with Grot. and Wolf, subaud χρήματι. (Pott.) Ἀγαλλιάσθε is for the future, ἀγαλλιάσθε. Εἰ δέον ἐστι, “if thus it must be (see Acts 14, 22.);” namely, from the nature of circumstances, and the disposition of the Jews and Heathens. The sense is: “this felicity ye expect, although now, for a time ye feel misery from various tribulations brought upon you by the Jews and unbelieving Gentiles.” Ὀλγοῦ, short, as compared with eternity. (Rosenm.) Other modes of interpretation are propounded by some Commentators. See Pole, Pott, and Benson. The ὀλγοῦ may perhaps signify both a short time, and “in a slight degree.” The ei δέον ἐστι may be rendered, “seeing it is needful.” And so Benson and Jaspis. But it rather seems that the expression is highly elliptical, and is used because some of those whom the Apostle addressed were thus afflicted, and others not. Now ei δέον ἐστι would, in its popular acceptance, embrace both. I would here compare Philostr. V. Ap. 4, 37.

7. Ἰνα τὸ δοκίμιον ὑμῶν τῆς πίστεως—Χριστοῦ. The τὸ δοκίμιον ὑμ. τ. π. signifies, “that by which your faith is tried,” or, “your approved faith,” i.e. reliance on God for a happy termination to your trials, and firm constancy by which you bear up under them. See more in Benson and Pott. Δοκίμιον is, as Rosenm. says, put for δοκυμή (as at James 1, 3.), i.e. πίστις δοκυμαζομένη. Now this, it is said, is more precious than the most precious of metals, and is far more permanent than that which resisteth corruption the longest, even gold.

By the ἀποκαλύψις Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, must be meant the advent of Christ to judgment. Now as gold is said διὰ πυρὸς δοκιμάζεται, so, it is meant, that our...
virtue, the most valuable of all our possessions, is tried and proved.

8. ἂν οἷκ εἰδότες ἁγαπᾶτε—δεδοξασμένη, “Whom, though not having seen (when on earth), ye love, and in whom, though not now beholding, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and glorious.” The loving and trusting in, denote the recognising him as Messiah, and from him alone looking for salvation. The eἰδότες is supposed by Wells to allude to the case of Thomas, and to the words which our Saviour uttered on that occasion; “Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed,” Joh. 20, 29. οὗτος δὲ δεδοξασταί τὸ δεδοξασμένον ἐν τούτῳ τῷ μέρει. Besides (as Pott remarks) the blessedness of the Messiah’s kingdom is usually represented under the term δόξα. See Schleus. Lex. The ἁγαπᾶτε is explained by Benson and the recent Commentators as put for the future. And so some of the ancient Versions. But this is precarious, and indeed unnecessary; since the joy in question would have its commencement in this world; though its consummation would be reserved for another.

9. κομισόμενον τῷ τέλος τῆς πίστεως ὑμῶν, σωτηρίαν ψυχῶν. Agreeably to the interpretation of ἁγαπᾶυθε just mentioned, the κομισόμενον is by some taken for κομισόμενοι. But this is too bold. It is only necessary to suppose the word to refer to their being placed in a state which led to salvation, and that so certain that, unless it were their own fault, they might be said already to have it. Κομισόμενον here signifies to carry off as a reward; as 2 Cor. 5, 10. and Eph. 6, 8. where see the notes. Τῷ τέλος, the best Commentators are agreed (like the Hebr. ἰδίως), is, by an agonistical metaphor, used to denote the crown, or reward. See Rom. 6, 21. σωτηρίαν ψυχῶν. So James 1, 21. σώσαι τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν. I agree with Moldenhauer and Rosenm. that this has reference to the present blessings as well as the future felicity, conferred by the Gospel.
10. τελι ἄει σωτηρίας—προφητεύσαντες, “concerning which felicity, and its nature, the Prophets studiously examined, and diligently enquired after (the Prophets I say), who prophesied of the grace which was to come unto you.” The ἄς is intensive. They saw (says Rosenm.) that something great was reserved for our later times; but what it would be, the Prophets did not fully apprehend. (Compare Luke 10, 24.) They prophesied, indeed, of the blessings of which we are now made partakers; but, for the most part, under types and shadows.” The various blessings of the Gospel are here, as often, designated by the general term χάρις: and (as Rosenm. observes) their being prophesied is mentioned, as showing that they are not fortuitous.

11. ἐγενώντες εἰς τίνα—δόξας. Ἐγεν. is for ἐγενώντες, and that for the verb. The sense, then, is: “For they diligently investigated at what time, and what kind of time, that would happen which the Holy Spirit, given by Christ, had showed to them, who, by his inspiration, signified what Christ should suffer, and the glory to which he should be exalted.” Τίνα ἡ ποιούν are treated by Pott as synonymous; as in Mark 4, 30. and Acts 7, 49. He also adduces some passages of the Classical writers. But in those cases there are parallelisms, which is not the case here. Rosenm. rightly thinks the ποιούν may refer to the state of the people, whether wholly free, or partly so, or in bondage. The Apostle is supposed to have in view Dan. 9, 22 & 23. At τὰ there is the usual ellipsis of ὧν. The Spirit is called the Spirit of Christ, because it was then given by Christ to the Prophets (especially as concerning himself). Τὰ εἰς Χριστοῦ παθήματα, sub. ἑαυτενα, which is for ἀρεσκομενα (like the τοῦ παθήματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Acts 5, 1.). There is the same ellipsis at τὰς μετὰ τῶν δόξας. The δόξα refers to the various glories subsequent to the passion of Christ, namely, his resurrection, ascension, glorification, the sending of the Holy Spirit, the
calling of the Gentiles, the working of miracles, &c. Phil. 2, 9.

12. ὦς ἀπεκαλύφθη δι' οὗ εἰστε ἡμῖν δὲ διηκόνους αὐτὰ, "To whom (in consequence of their anxious enquiry) it was revealed, that not for their own benefit, or with relation to themselves, but for us, and to us, they were made ministers of announcing those things unto us (those things, I say) which now have been (plainly) revealed to you by those who have preached the Gospel to you, by the influence and assistance of the Holy Spirit sent from heaven (things, I say), over which the angels bend with admiration, and delight to look into." Of ἰδιωκοῦν in the sense announce, Rosenm. adduces an example from Joseph. Ant. 6, 13. ταύτα δὲ τῶν πεμφθέντων ἱδιωκούσατων πρὸς τὴν Νάβαλον. Εὐαγγελεῖν, in an active sense, with the Accusative of person for a Dative, is frequent in Scripture. It is observed, by Rosenm., that the predictions of the Prophets preceded, in order to increase our faith in the preaching of the Apostles. Eis τὴν ἐπιθυμούσαν παρακάτω. Παρακ. is taken as at James 1, 25., where see the note. By the ἐν are meant all the wonderful things above mentioned, before their event not thoroughly known to the Angels, but now surveyed and contemplated with wonder and delight; for that is the sense of ἐπιθυμ. Perhaps nothing can more strongly excite our admiration of the Gospel than this glorious passage.

13. Now follows an exhortation to a holy life, deduced from the foregoing commemoration of the glories and blessings of the Gospel: and this is extended to 3, 16. (Rosenm.)

13. διὰ ἀναθεωρήσαμεν τὰς ὑπόσεις—Χριστοῦ, "Therefore, such being the glory and felicity prepared to reward your obedience, gird up the loins of your minds." A metaphor, as Rosenm. says, in which there is blended the image of the thing, and the thing expressed by the image. It is (he thinks) a metaphor
taken from *Oriental* travellers, who, on setting out, gird up their long flowing garments about their loins. But it may have reference to *any* active exertion or labour, to which such girding is there equally necessary. The application is obvious. On νleftJoin see 1 Thess. 5, 6. and 2 Tim. 4, 5. and the notes. *Τελείως* must be construed with ἔλπισατε. It is, as Fischer thinks, for τελέως, and stands in the place of εἰς τέλος, constantly. In the words following Rosenm. thinks there is a trajectio for ἐπὶ τὴν χάριν τῆς φερομένην ὑμῖν ἐν ἀποκαλύψει Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. The χάριν (he observes) denotes the highest effect of Divine benevolence, namely, eternal felicity. Φέρειν here signifies to offer: for that is offered unto all who obey the Gospel; but will be attained only at the revelation of Jesus Christ, when he will show his majesty to all, both men, angels, and demons.

14. αἰς τέκνα ἰσάκος, for τέκνα ἰσηκοῦ. The συν-χηματιζόμαι is strangely rendered, by Rosenm., transformari. It rather means conformari, or, as being reflected verb, se conformare, to conform, accommodate, mould oneself by (σω) any mould. *What* these ἐπιθυμίαι were, we find from 4, 3. Ἐν τῇ ἁγνοίᾳ is for ἐν χρώμῃ τῆς ἁγιοίᾳ (as at Acts 17, 30.). before they had been enlightened by the Gospel.

15, 16. ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸν καλέσαντα ὑμᾶς ἁγιον, καὶ αὐτῷ ἁγιον ἐν πάσῃ ἁγιωταιρίᾳ γενήσετε, "But, after the example of the holy Being that hath called you, be ye also, in all your conduct and behaviour, holy." Thus we are to imitate our Father and our God, as good children do their parents. The sentiment is confirmed from Levit. 11, 44. It is well remarked, by Rosenm., that such an imitation must be still more incumbent on us, who profess a far purer religion than Judaism.

On ἁγιωταιρίᾳ in the above sense I have before treated. Ἀγιον, it may be observed, is an epithet which is, above all others, applicable to God, and ascribed to him in Scripture. See Pole’s Synopsis.

17. Now follows the second argument, by which
we are actuated to virtue, and that derived from the Divine benignity and justice. The καὶ is rendered, by Rosenm., immo. But it may more simply be rendered porro, and further, moreover. Ei, ὡς, seeing that. Πατέρα ἐπικαλεῖτε τῷ δ. κ. κ. τ. ἐ. ἑ., “ye religiously invoke (or profess so to do) a Father who impartially judgeth every one’s work.” Αὐταρκεκτήτως, “without reference to birth or fortune, or any thing but virtue.” Ἔργον is a collective put for the plural. Ἐν φόβῳ τῷ τῆς παροικίας ὄμοιον χρόνον ἀναστράφητε. Αὐταρκεκτήτως signifies vereri, se gerere; as 2 Cor. 1, 12. Eph. 2, 3. and 2 Pet. 2, 18., and often in the later Classical writers. Τὸν χρόνον is an accusative of duration of time. Παροικίας, sojourn; and that in two respects, both as sojourning among the Gentiles, and as human life is itself a sojourn. See Heb. 11, 13., and consult Slade. I would compare Arrian Ep. 2, 23. and Philostr. V. ap. 1, 22. s. m. χρόνος τῆς ἀποθηκής. By ἐν φόβῳ is denoted anxious caution in our conduct, through fear of offending God; as in Phil. 2, 12. μετὰ φόβου καὶ τρόμου τὴν έκαστῶν σειστήριαν κατεργ., where see the note. 18, 19. εἰδότες δὴ τῷ φοβοῖς—καταραμένως, “Knowing (as ye do), and bearing in mind, that ye were not, by corruptible things (however precious), as gold and silver, liberated from your vain and foolish conduct and manner of life received from your forefathers.” Ματαιάς, vain, vicious; as Tit. 8, 9. It has reference not only to idolatry, but to the other vices which that carries with it, and to which human nature is so prone. 'Ελυσάθητε may simply signify liberated: but there is an allusion to the atoning blood of Christ, without which not even the religion that liberated them could have been promulgated. Τιμίω σώματι, “with that blood which procured us the most precious advantages.” The ἀμαρτίας and ἀσφάλεια have an allusion to the requisites in the victims, which were to be without blemish or defect, i.e. by either being defective, or crippled in any member. Of the blemishes mention is made in
Levit. 22, 20—24. and Mal. 1, 8. Now the spotlessness of Christ consisted in his being absolutely exempt from all sin. The ας is taken, by Rosenm., for ἀληθῶς. But this is too arbitrary. The sense is: “as (being).” So Pott resolves it by ἦν γὰρ αἷμα ἄμων, &c. He observes that lamb and dove have ever been symbols of innocence and patience. Compare 1 Cor. 6, 20. & Rom. 4, 7—9. And see Slade.

20, 21. προεγκατέστη μὲν, &c., “Of that Christ (I say) who was ordained, destined to this work of liberation and redemption before the creation of the world, but made his appearance in these latter times for your sakes, who, by him and his preaching, trust in God that raised him from the dead and glorified him, so that your faith and hope are (reposed) in God.” Such, I conceive, is the true sense. προγνώσκειν here signifies, not to foreknow, but, what is consequent on it, predetermine, predestinate, decree. Thus it is joined with προφητεύειν at Rom. 8, 29., and Kypke adds some Classical examples, but not apposite. ἐν καταβολὴς κόσμου, “from eternity.” This has been before explained. Ἰανεχεῖς has the reflected sense, having showed himself; appeared; which may include his actions on earth. See Rosenm. On ἐπʼ ἐσχάτων τῶν χρόνων see Heb. 1, 1. Δι’ ὑμᾶς (on which Pott unnecessarily dilates) plainly signifies, you and your fellow Christians, or you Christians. Δι’ αὐτοῦ, “by him,” i. e. by his doctrine, miracles, and the various blessings he imparted. See Joh. 14, 6. and Heb. 7, 25. By πίστις is meant not only belief in God (for in that they were not wanting), but trust in his mercy, as shown in sending the Messiah to redeem and bless. This includes (what the words following hint at) their belief in the Divine legation of Jesus. Or, as Benson explains, they believed not so much in God who had brought them out of the land of Egypt, who had raised and glorified Jesus Christ.

your countrymen charge you with defection from God; for your very faith and hope in Christ tend to that God of whom they profess to be worshippers." In this and the preceding verse, Benson thinks the Gentile converts are meant. But that seems an erroneous opinion.

22. After having given the above arguments to the living holy and righteously, he returns to the exhortation that they should strive after virtue, and, above all, brotherly love. (Pott.)

22. τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν ἁγιώτατε, &c. "Wherefore, having purified your hearts by your obedience to the true doctrine, so far as to bear a sincere love to your Christian brethren, see that ye (continue to) love each other with a pure heart, and ardently." In ἁγιώτατε Rosenm. recognizes a similitude derived from the lustrations previous to sacrifice enjoined by the Mosaic Law, Exod. 19, 10, What the Christian lustrations previous to worship should be, few can need being informed. See Rosenm. By the ἀληθεία is meant "the truth as it is in Jesus, the Gospel." Τῇ ὑπακοῇ τῆς ἀληθείας, "hearkening to the Gospel of truth, embracing the religion to whose acceptance it invites. The διὰ πνεύματος, Benson explains, "made and confirmed by the Spirit." But it seems to refer to the influence of the Holy Spirit, both in the promulgation of the Gospel, and in its operation on the hearts of believers unto sanctification. So ver. 2. ἐν ἄγιασμῷ πνεύματος. These words are, indeed, omitted in some MSS.; but that is only ex emendation, since they seem to interrupt the construction. "Εκ καθαρᾶς καρδίας is taken as at 1 Tim. 1, 5., where see the note. I would compare Ἀeschyl. Eum. 282. ἂφ' ἀγνοῦ στόματος εὐφὺς καλῷ—'Αθηναίαν. 'Εκτικός, ardently, as Christ loved us.

23. ἀναγεννημένοι οὐκ ἐκ σπορᾶς φθαρτῆς, ἀλλὰ ἀφθάρτου. These words assign a reason for this love. And ἀναγεν. is for ἀναγ. γὰρ ἐστε. (Pott.) "For ye have been born again," i.e. of water and the Holy Spirit, and have attained a moral regeneration, which
I PETER, CHAP. I.

is the pledge of eternal salvation, regenerated (I say) not of perishable seed, or by human means.” This, Rosenm. observes, is levelled against the Jews, who boasted of their descent from Abraham. Compare Joh. 1, 13. 3, 6. Σπορᾶς αὐθαματον, “imperishable and ever efficacious,” i. e. as the Apostle adds, the λόγου γὰρ Θεοῦ καὶ μένοντος εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, “the doctrine of the living God.” The μένοντος εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα may either refer to God (and so Grot. and Est., who cite Dan. 6, 26. αὐτὸς ἐστι Θεὸς γὰρ καὶ μένον), or to λόγον, i. e. the Gospel; and this method, which is adopted by Pisc., Vorst., Wolf, and almost all recent Critics, is more agreeable to the propriety of language and the context, especially the following citation from Isaiah: “Now this Gospel (annotates Rosenm.) remaineth for ever; for whatever God has said is for ever true and valid.” The application is obvious. Λόγος γὰρ is for λ. ζωοποιόν. See Acts 7, 38.

24, 25. The sentiment of the preceding verse is amplified by a passage of Is. 40, 5 & 7., in which, however, the words of the Prophet are probably accommodated to the present purpose; q. d. “these words of the Prophet Isaiah may, in a more excellent sense, hold good of the Gospel.” The sense of the words is plain. Σαρξ, our earthly, human nature, man. Δόξα αὐθαματος, man in his most glorious state, adorned with all that health, strength, beauty, riches, honours, learning, and eloquence can give him. Ἑξηκοτυς ο χορτος, καὶ τὸ αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ ἐξετερε. These words are exegetical of the preceding; and the past tenses are used for presents, Hebraicè, or perhaps to suggest the speed of the falling away. See James 1, 11. Philologists compare the passage of Hom. II. δ. 146., and others. The application is obvious.

25. τὸ δὲ ῥῆμα Κυρίου μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, “But the word of the Lord is invariably true, always efficacious, and tending to eternal life and happiness.” Τοῦτο δὲ ἐστι τὸ ῥῆμα τὸ εὐαγγελιοθέν εἰς ὑμᾶς, “And that eternal truth is the very doctrine which is preached to you, i. e. (as Benson paraphrases) “1
am desirous that you should know what I mean by the seed of a spiritual and incorruptible life; and by that word which renders men immortal, or makes them to endure for ever. And therefore, I expressly declare, I here mean the Gospel of Jesus Christ.”

CHAP. II.

VER. 1, 2. Ἀναθεματισμὸν οὖν πάσαν κακίαν—καταλα-λίας, “Seeing then that ye are regenerated by the word of truth, laying aside the vices which are so opposite to that state, as malice, guile, &c. Here αὐτοῖς. is used as at James 1, 21. Eph. 4, 22 and 25. Κακία, though a general term, yet, from the context, must here denote that species of evil, namely, malice. Now to this and other vices associated with it the Jews were too prone.

2. Ὡς ἄρτιγέννητα βρέφη, τὸ λογικὸν ἄδολον γάλα ἐκποθήσατε. This is said in conformity to the metaphor at 1, 23. Such they were, as being recent converts. The metaphor was used by the Jews, who (as will appear from the citations of Wets.) called new converts sucklings. On ἀρτιγ. see Pollux 2, 8. Τὸ λο-γικὸν γάλα is for τὸ τοῦ λόγου γ., the milk of the Gos- pel, which (especially in its elementary parts) is often so called. See 1 Cor. 3, 2. Hebr. 5, 12. and the notes. Whitby explains it of the milk which rational creatures feed upon: and he compares Rom. 12, 1. and James 1, 21. But something higher seems intended; and this interpretation is (I think) not so proper as the former. Ἅδολον, pure, sincere, and therefore salutary, in opposition to the mixed and adulterated doctrines spoken of at 2 Cor. 2, 17. I would compare Æschyl. Ag. 94. ἄδολοις παιγγορίαις. In ἐκποθήσατε, earnestly desire, the ἐν is intensive. The application is obvious.

2. ἵνα ἐν αὐτῷ αὐξηθῆτε, “that ye may make greater and greater progress in knowledge and virtue.” In many MSS., Versions, and Fathers is added ἐστι σω-
1 Peter, Chap. II.

τῆς πλανᾶ; which reading is adopted by almost all recent Critics. Yet, though it is well supported, I cannot but suspect it (with Mill and Wolf) to be a gloss; since for its omission in so many MSS. no reason can be imagined; but its addition is easily accounted for. Wolf moreover thinks, that, had the Apostle chose to add any thing further, he would have written εἰς ἄνδρα τέλειον; as Eph. 4, 13.

3. εἰςερ ἐγενεσθε δότι κριστὸς ὁ Κύριος. Γενεσθαι here signifies to know by taste, or experience; as Joseph. Ant. 2, 10, 3. Compare Ps. 39, 9. The sense is: "If indeed (as is the case) ye have experienced that the Lord is gracious and benignant; q. d. "As infants in experiencing the sweetness of the mother's milk, seek it the more, and love the mother the better; so ye Christians, who have experienced the salubrity of the milk of doctrine, are similarly affected towards Christ."

4, 5. πρὸς δῦ προσερχόμενοι—Χριστοῦ.

It is rightly observed by Wolf and Pott, that these verses (in which, using the words of Ps. 118, 12, the Apostle proceeds to exhort Christians not only to receive, but also to observe the precepts of the Christian religion) are closely connected; the former containing a protasis; the latter, an apodosis. Rosenm. paraphrases thus: "A quo tempore Jesum, a primoribus Judaeorum reprobatum, Deo autem carissimum, pro Messiah agnovistis, eumque colistis, ab eo tempore ipsi quoque Deo estis cari; estis pars societatis electissimorum hominum, Deum secundum praemissa Christi coëstinent." The words (he continues) designate the dignity and excellence of Christians. Compare ver. 9. and Ps. 118, 92. Is. 8, 14, 38, 16. Matt. 21, 42. Eph. 2, 20. By the ἄνδρων, men, are meant the Jews, particularly those of the Sanhedrim, who rejected Jesus, though declared by God himself the Messiah. Παρὰ δὲ Θεῷ ἐκλεκτῶν, "in the sight of God most excellent." II. 9. is a forensic metaphor. The προσερχομαι πρὸς τὸν Κριστοῦ, come unto Christ, who is here improperly called a living stone, is nothing more than believing in and professing his religion. Then as Christ is compared with a stone, so are Christians compared with the living stones of which the Temple was built, i. e. a society acknowledging Jesus for the Messiah.

Καὶ intra—πρεμαρίστιν, "Ye also are a part of the Temple, allegorically so called; are members of that Church and society of which Christ is the head and Lord. By the ὀλιγος πρεμαρίστιν is meant the universal Church, all Christians throughout the world. Not only (it is said) are Christians a part of this temple, but priests of it
themselves, i.e. as acceptable to God as those chosen priests of the Old Testament. Πνευματικὰς θυσίας, i.e. sacrifices offered from the heart (of which the antient ones were but types and shadows), and consisting of prayers and good works of every kind. (Rosenm.) See more in Pott, or in Whitby and Mackn., or the extracts in Slade. I would observe that there is a very similar expression to the παρὰ δὲ Θεῷ ἐκλεκτόν, ἐντίμων, in the Carmina Sybillina Edit. Gallei. ἐκλεκτόν παρὰ πατρὶ Θεῷ καὶ τίμων εἶναι, evidently an imitation, probably from interpolation; although I suspect that many of those Carmina are fabrications of the Monks of the middle ages. With the πνευματικὰς θυσίας I would compare Heb. 13, 16. τιμωρόντας θυσίας εὐπρεπεῖται ὁ Θεὸς. Ps. 51, 17. and Aristid. 2, 278 b. καὶ (νομίζειν) μήτε θυσίαν οὕτω λαμπράν, μήτε σπουδαῖς εκχαρισμένας, ἐν οἷς ἢδονα ἤν εἶναι τοῖς θεοῖς, ή ἠ τῆς γυμνῆς ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν ὥς βελτιστὴν παρεξοικέθα. A passage, supplying one among the many proofs that the publication of the Gospel raised the tone of morals among the philosophical and didactic writers of the Heathens, most of whom, there is no doubt, read and profited by the Scriptures; though very few, if any, vouchsafe to make the slightest allusion to them: a disingenuousness worthy of such a cause as they vainly endeavoured to prop up, by imparting to a false, sensual, and worn-out religion, those spiritualities which were peculiar to the Gospel of truth.

6. Returning to the subject of ver. 4., the Apostle shows that, in a passage of the Old Testament, Christ is compared with a corner-stone, and those who fly to this stone are declared blessed. (Pott.)

6. διότι καὶ περιέχει, for περιέχεται: an hypallage frequent in other verbs. Rosenm. compares Joseph. Ant. 11, 4, 7. where Darius is said to have sent an epistle to his Prefects, with the addition βούλομαι γίνεσθαι πάντα, καθὼς ἐν αὐτῇ περιέχει. See Raphel, Krebs, and Kypke. In Acts 8, 32. we have γὰρ περιοχῇ τῆς γραφῆς. The citation which follows is from Is. 18, 16.; but it does not exactly correspond either with the Hebrew or the Sept., at least as we now have it. On the connection of the passage as it stands, Commentators exceedingly differ. See Pole, Wolf, at Pott. The passage is doubtless accommodated by the Apostle. Rosenm. observes, that according to the primary sense there is promised that defence and security which Jerusalem would afford to its inhabitants, and all who took refuge there from Sennacherib. Thus Sion signifies Jerusalem; and
the stone is a symbol of security. But in a sublimer sense, the words hold good of Christ, to whom all should take refuge who desire eternal salvation. Then Sion is the Jewish nation, from which Christ descended; and the corner-stone is Christ.

7, 8. υμιν ονη τιμη των πιστεουσον, "That stone in respect of you has a price," i. e. you know its price, while you know that Jesus is Lord and Messiah. Η τιμη. Abstract for concrete εντιμως; alluding to what preceded. ἀπειδουσι δε—σκανδαλον. Ἀλθων is for λοθος; a construction found in Matt. 21, 52. and 1 Cor. 10, 16. : or there may be an ellipsis of quod attinet ad. See the note on Matt. 21, 42. Now this, it is said, is made the corner-stone, on which any one may easily stumble: for although a corner-stone is placed in order to sustain the walls of an edifice, yet careless passers by may stumble upon it, to their injury; as the Jews had done, in stumbling at the humble birth and lowly estate of Jesus. Οι προσκατουσι τω λογῳ, ἀπειδουτες, "those who stumble upon are those who disbelieve the doctrine, rejecting both Jesus and his doctrine." Εἰς δ και ἐτέθησαν, "unto which (disbelief) they were destined." A phrase derived from the usage of common life, by which things that happen by the permission of God, are referred to him, as the doer and effecter. (Rosenm.) See Whitby, Benson, Carpz., and Pott. I would observe that the υμιν ονη τιμη των πιστεουσον may be rendered: "To you, therefore, who believe, is this preciousness." The τιμη is for εντιμως. Of this sense there is an example in Plut. Is. § 5. ουδεν γαρ οστα τιμη Αιγυπτιως αις δ Νειλως, where Reiske causelessly conjectures τιμων. And so ἀτιμα for ἀτιμον in 1 Cor. 2, 15. With respect to the εἰς δ και ἐτέθησαν, the above explanation of it may (I think) be admitted. At all events, it is ably rescued from doctrinal perversion by the Greek Fathers and Commentators. To the Scholiast cited by Matt. and Slade I add OEcumen. whose exposition, however, is too long for me to insert.
9. ἡμεῖς δὲ, γένος ἐκλεκτῶν, βασιλείαν ἱεράτευμα, ἔθνος ἅγιον. Τένος ἐκλεκτῶν, a beloved people. Taken from Is. 48, 20., where the term is used of the Israelites. Now it is yet more applicable to Christians. Βασιλείαν ἱεράτευμα, "as Priests of the Great King of Kings." An appellation taken from Exod. 19, 6. Sept., and applicable to Christians, as worshipping the true God in a more excellent way than did the Israelish Priests of old. "Ethnos ἅγιον. See supra, 1, 15. Taken from Deut. 7, 6. and 14, 2. Λαός εἰς περιποίησιν. Taken from Exod. 19, 5. where the Sept. have λαός περινοήσιν. But at Malach. 3, 17. they render the same noun πάροικος by εἰς περιποίησιν. See the note on Acts 20, 28. "Οὐκ εἰς τὰς ἁρετὰς—φῶς, "That ye should show forth (by words and deeds) the praises of him who hath called (and drawn) you from the darkness (of ignorance, sin, and misery,) to the light (of knowledge, truth, and happiness)." Τὰς ἁρετὰς, the praises, glories, exalted attributes of God; Is. 42, 8. (in the Hebr. and Sept.) and 42, 12. ἁρετὰς ἀναγγελέων. Schleus. also cites Is. 63, 7. τὰς ἁρετὰς Κυρίων ἐν πάσιν ὑμῖν ἀνταξοθίδωσιν. (To which I add Thucyd. 2, 40. τὴν ἁρετὴν ἀποδοθέαν, i. e. εὐνοεῖ, χάριν. Other examples from Josephus and the Classical writers may be seen in Krebs. Ed.) Now if it was the duty of the Priests to celebrate the praises of the great God, how much more ought Christians, whose dignity is greater than that of those Priests. See 4, 11. Θαυμαστῶν, admirable, worthy of all admiration. (Rosenm.) See Doddr.

10. οἱ ποτὲ οὐ λαός, νῦν δὲ λαός Θεοῦ, "Who formerly were not a people of God, but now are so; who were not (formerly) received into favour and made a people of God, but now have been made so." The words are taken from Hos. 2, 25., but accommodated (as the best Commentators say; see Pott, Rosenm., and Doddr.) to the Gentile Christians. Compare 9, 25. where see the note. They are, however, applicable to Jewish as well as Gentile converts. The application is obvious. See Benson, Pott, and Rosenm., or Slade.
11. The Apostle now presses on them another admonition, namely, to abstain from lasciviousness, that so they might remove the suspicion of immorality which the Heathens entertained respecting them. (Pott.)

The πάροικοι are those who reside out of their country; the παρεκθημοι, those who are staying, or sojourning, out of it. Others explain the πάροικοι, private guests, as opposed to ξένοι, public ones. Slade thinks it appears from the next verse, and from the whole tenour of the Epistle, that the Apostle intends a primary reference to the state of dispersion in which his brethren then were; it being especially incumbent on them to be circumspect in their conduct, for the honour and recommendation of their religion in a foreign land. But that makes a very frigid reason for their abstaining, &c.; and Mr. Slade took an incorrect view of the reasoning of Grot., from whom he adduces an extract. That Commentator, and from him Pott and Rosenm. steer a middle course between the interpretation of Slade and the common one, by which the Apostle is supposed to speak of life as a pilgrimage. The Apostle (they say) reminds them of their situation as πάροικοι and παρεκθημοι in a foreign country, and also of their like situation in this world, as compared with the next; and then in the next verse takes occasion, from their situation as Christian strangers in Heathen countries, to press on them the duty of adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things. Here Loesn. compares Philo 5, 18 ο. To which I add Eephantes ap. Stob. Serm. 323, 49. ἐν δὲ γῆς ἄηκονισμενον χήμα. Cic. de Senect. meminermus nos venire in hanc vitam tanquam in hospitium, non tanquam in domum. Natura enim hic commodo diversorium, non habitandi locum nobis dedit. Hebr. 11, 13. ὁς ξένοι καὶ παρεκθημοι.

11. ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν σαρκικῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν. These are the ἐπιθυμίαι σαρκός at Gal. 5, 26., denoting not only lasciviousness, but sensuality of every kind. The
aιτίνες στρατεύονται κατὰ τῆς ψυχῆς assigns the reason why, namely, since these militate against and are repugnant to the welfare of their souls. Here Pott rightly recognizes a military metaphor, by which lusts are considered as the enemies of the mind. And he compares Marc. Anton. 2, 17. ὃ δὲ βίος πόλεμος. He and most recent Commentators take the ψυχῆς to mean mind and reason; which however yields a cold and frigid sense, not at all suitable to the Apostle; though it be true that the indulgence of these lusts is contrary to reason, and the happiness of man in this world: in which view Wets. addsuce several Classical citations.

12. τὴν ἀναστροφὴν ὕμων ἐν τοῖς—καλὴν.

See the note on James 3, 13. ἐν τοῖς ἐθέσεις, "in the sight of the Heathens, who are close observers and severe censors of your actions." Ἰδα ἐν ἀγάλαλος—ἐπισκοπῆς. The ἐν, like the Hebr. ונע, signifies inasmuch as, whereas. See Wets. Καταλαλ., "they calumniate." I would point: ἐκ τῶν καλῶν ἐργῶν, ἐποκεκαλυκήσατε διὰ ὑμῶν: for at ἐποτ. must be understood, not (as Rosenm. supposes) ὑμᾶς, but ἀντα, i.e. τὰ καλὰ ἐργα; as is clear from a kindred passage at 3, 2. ἐποκεκαλυκήσατε τὴν ἁγνὴν ἀναστροφὴν ὕμων. Εποκεκαλυκήσατε signifies to closely inspect: so that ἐποκεκαλυκήσατε is for ἐκ τῶν ἐποκεκαλυκήσατε, i.e. upon close inspection, and severe scrutiny. By this means (it is said) they may be led to glorify God, by which, (I agree with Beza, Calvin, and Rosenm.,) is meant give glory and praise to, and conceive highly of that God and religion whereof they before thought and spoke evil of. For δοκίμως is, as Rosenm. observes, used of divine worship of every kind. It is strange none of the Commentators should have cited a kindred passage in 1 Cor. 14, 25. where, after a similar dissipation of Heathen prejudices, it is added: καὶ ὅτι, πεσὼν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον, προσκυνεῖ τῷ Θεῷ, ἀκογὲν θελών ὅτι ὁ Θεός δίως ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστ. Now in this passage the προσκυνεῖ expresses that first and faint kind of worship which succeeds to some conviction of the truth.

As to the ἡμέρᾳ ἐπισκοπῆς, of this phrase, the sense is much controverted. See Pole's Synopsis; and Benson or Slade. Some understand by it the day of judgment. But, as Benson says, it plainly denotes something in this life. Others, as Whitby and Mackn., take it of the time of persecution. Schleus, Grot., Benson, and Jaspis, of the infliction of divine punishment. (See more in Grot. and Benson.) But that does not suit the δοκίμως. The two best founded interpretations seem to be, 1. that of Wolf, Hamm., Raphael, Carpz., Slade, &c., who take it to allude to persecution (she the details in Slade); 2, that of Pisc., Calv., Menoch, Eat., Ger., Beza, Doddrr., Pott, and Rosenm., who interpret: "when God shall mercifully visit them with a conviction of the truth and blessings of the Gospel." The very same expression
occurs, and in the same sense, at Luke 1, 66, 78. 7, 16, 19, 44. Acts 15, 14. Now this is surely quite agreeable to the context; nor is it (I think) open to any serious objections; for such I cannot consider those of Benson and Slade.

13, 14. The Apostle now proceeds to illustrate the general precept of ver. 11 and 12. by the particular duties to be observed among the Heathens both by Jewish and Gentile Christians. (Pott.)

13. ὑποτάγητε. A passive in an hitpael, or reciprocal, sense, "subject yourselves." Πάσην ἀνθρώπινην κτίσει, "to every institution or ordinance of man," i. e. every political institution. A sort of Hebraism, Rosenm. observes, from νόμος, ordinare, Sir. 38, 12. And so the Latin creare magistratum. The ἀνθρ. signifies that which is constituted by men, by which is meant government, or those by whom it is administered, as kings, governors, and magistrates in general; for, in a popular sense, the κτίσις will apply to all. Now on this interpretation the antients and nearly all the moderns are agreed. Yet Pott objects that this sense of κτίσις is devoid of authority. And he would take πάσην ἀνθρ. κτ. to mean "all men." But this is liable to far more serious objections. Compare similar admonitions in Rom. 13, 1; and Tit. 3, 1.

18. διὰ τοῦ Κυρίου, "out of regard to the injunction of the Lord," (at Matt. 22, 21; see also Matt. 17, 27.) This had probably been given in Peter's hearing; but if not, it could not fail to come to his knowledge. Βασιλεὺς is, by the usage of the Greek and Hebr. (So κύριος), used to denote the Imperator Romanus, because he enjoyed that absolute power which centered in the βασιλεὺς and τύρων. Τερέχωντι, Sovereign Lord. By the νέμω. are denoted provincial governors of every class, chiefly the Legati Cæsaris, or the Proconsuls. See more in Pott and Rosenm., or the works on Roman Antiquities. Δι' αὐτῶν πεμπομένων, "sent out by him (i. e. Cæsar) and deputed to govern." This, Rosenm. observes, is mentioned, that in case of civil commotion they...
may know to whom obedience is primarily due." The words εἰς ἐκδίκησιν μὲν κακοποιῶν, ἔπαινον δὲ ἀγαθοποιῶν advert to the only legitimate end and purpose of all regular government, (see Rom. 13, 3 and 4); though there have been in all ages exceptions. So, in an interesting citation from Ulpian adduced (from Lardner) by Benson, government is defined to be the power of punishing evil doers, facinorosos homines. Now if any governors fail in their bounden duty, by not punishing evil doers, or by evil treating those that do well, they must answer for the crime in another world, and meet the consequences even in this.

15. ὅτι ὅταν ἔστι τὸ δέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀγαθοποιώντας φιμοῦν τὴν τῶν ἀφρόων ἀνθρώπων ἀγνοεῖαν. Ἀγαθοποιῶν often signifies to confer benefits; here it simply denotes well doing. Φιμοῦν, to reduce to silence, i. e. to leave them nothing to object. A frequent signification in the New Testament. See Schleus. Lex. or Wahl. Ἀγνοεῖαν, i. e. objection arising from ignorance or prejudice. Ἀφρόνων, foolish, without knowledge of the religion they revile.

16. ὃς ἔλευθερος—Θεός. Ἐλευθ. free, viz. from vices; as Joh. 8, 33 and 36. Rom. 6, 18 and 22. The Christians, too, were free from the yoke of the Mosaic Law, and from the necessity of worshipping the gods of the Gentiles. But the Jews affected political liberty; saying that God was their only King: whence St. Peter adds: καὶ μὴ ὃς ἐπικάλυμμα ἔχωτε τῆς κακοτετειχίδρα ἔλευθερία, "not making use of your Christian liberty as a cloak for evil (i. e. sedition), as

The some Jewish Christians did, who expecting a political kingdom, visible on the earth, were apt to suppose Christians to be free from all public laws, κυριότητα ἀθετῶντες, as says Jude (Rosenm. from Benson). Ἐπικάλυμμαι, cloak, pretext to shroud secret and evil designs. ὃς δοῦλος τοῦ Θεοῦ, "as bound to the observance of the divine laws;" and thence subject to those whom God orders us to serve. For it is the will of God that there should be magistrates whom we may obey.
17. χάνως τιμᾶτε, "Honour all," i. e. to whom honour is due; as Rom. 13. 7. A general injunction, afterwards explained by its species. Τὴν ἀδελφότητα ἀγαπᾶτε, "love the Christian fraternity." Abstract for concrete. (Rosenm.) Τὸν Θεὸν φοβεῖσθε. This term in Scripture unites the kindred notions of reverence and obedience. It is also included in τιμᾶτε. Pott. here cites Soph. Aj. 658. and Arta- banus ap. Plut. in Themistocl. p. 125. Ἡμῖν δὲ πολλῶν νόμων καὶ καλῶν ὄντων, κάλλιστος οὗτος ἔστι: τὸ τιμῶν ἐκείνα, καὶ προσκυνεῖν εἰκόνα Θεοῦ, τοῦ τὰ πάντα σάι- δεντος.

18. οἱ οἰκέται, ὑποτασσόμενοι—σκολιοῖς. Now since the conduct of Christian servants or slaves would be likely to influence the opinions of their superiors respecting Christianity, it therefore became a matter of importance; and hence the injunctions of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The article οἱ stands for the pronoun υμείς; as often in St. Paul’s Epistles. The οἰκέται are supposed to be the domestic slaves. But the term might include freedmen acting in the capacity of domestics. At ὑποτασσόμενοι must be understood ἐστε. Ἐν παντί φόβῳ, "with all reverence and submission." Πᾶς expresses the highest degree of any thing. Σκολιῶν, literally crooked, and, in a metaphorical sense, awkward, perverse, morose, χαλέπως, δυσκόλως:

19. τοῦτο γὰρ χάρις, "for autē γὰρ χάρις, scil. ἔστι," says Pott, who also observes that the words admit of various senses; but he finally acquiesces in the following: "For this is acceptable (to God), and conciliates his favour." A sense required by the ποιῶν γὰρ κλέος at ver. 20., and on which both the antients and the best moderns are agreed. Here Θεῶ must be understood, which is expressed in some MSS. (by a gloss); literally, "for this is a favour laid up with God, and will be rewarded by him. The did συνείδησιν Rosenm. explains, "from his consciousness of what he owes to God." Pott takes it to mean the mens conscia Numinis. The former interpretation seems
preferable; but the expression may be explained with Schleus., "ob religionem quam Deus postulat." (So Rom. 13, 5. ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν συνείδησιν,) "from a principle of religion, to do the will of God, and discharge that duty." And so Theodoret. Λύτως is for τὰ λυπηδά, grievances; as Gen. 3, 16.

20. τοίοι γὰρ κλέος—ὑπομενεῖτε, "For what praise is it, if ye be roughly treated for your faults, ye bear it patiently?" Κολαφίζεσθαι may denote the various modes both by words and actions, by which slaves were chastised for ill conduct. Ἀγαθοτέρως must denote "discharging your duty." Καὶ πᾶσχετε, "and yet suffer ill treatment." At the former ὑπομενεῖτε must be understood κολαφίζεσθαι, at the latter πᾶσχειν, both taken from the context. Pott adduces Senec. de benef. 4, 11.

21—23. The Apostle now supplies them with a strong motive to this obedience, appealing to the example of Christ, for their imitation, who bore keener contumelies, and more grievous sufferings with unshaken constancy. (Pott.)

21. εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ἐκλήσητε, "For to this purpose, and on this condition, ye were made Christians, that ye should follow the footsteps of Christ, and bear all trials for conscience sake. "Ὅτι καὶ Χριστὸς ἐπαλεῖν—αὐτοῦ, "Christ suffered for your sake, and for your salvation, not for his own advantage." Τομογραμμᾶς signifies properly a faint chalked outline for a painter to fill up, or a slight model for an architect to go by: but it denotes, in a general way, an exemplar, a copy. The word is adduced from Polycarp and Clem. Rom. by Schleus. Lex. Of these passages the former is an imitation of the present one.

22. ὅσ ἀμαρτίαν οὐκ ἔτοίσησεν—αὐτοῦ. These words (which are from Is. 58, 9.) simply signify, "who sinned neither in word nor deed, who suffered without having committed any crime."

23. ὅσ λοιπον ὑπομένεις—δικαιοί. See Matt. 26, 63 and 68. 27, 12, 29 and 39. seq. Πάσχειν οὐκ ἔτειλεν, "when suffering ignominiously, stripes, nay crucifixion,
uttered not a minatory or objurgatory expression. αὐτολογορέω is a rare word. At παραδίδου there is an ellipsis, which most antients and moderns supply by κρίσιν, or τὴν αὐτῶν αὐτῷ. See Benson. Others, as Beza, Bos, and Pott, understand ἐν τῷ. And this they might have supported from the words, “Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit.” The sense is much the same.

24. ἐς τὰς ἁμαρτίας—ἐξιλον. Ἀμαρτία stands for the punishment of sin; as Joh. 9, 41, 15, 22 & 24. Acts 22, 16. Ἀναφέρειν is a stronger term for φέρειν. ἐπὶ τὸ ἐξιλον, “at,” or “on, the cross.” No passage can more emphatically declare the glorious doctrine of the atonement (the key-stone of the Gospel) than the present, on which I can only refer the reader to the admirable note of Whitby.

Ἰνα ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις ἀπογενόμενοι, τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ ἐκσώμεν, “that we being freed from the dominion of sin, might live unto righteousness,” i.e. perpetually exercise ourselves therein. So Rosenm., from Beza and Schmid. But it is far better, with the antients and, of the moderns, Wolf, Raphael, &c. and recently Pott and Slade, to take ἀπογ. in the sense die (by an euphemism), which is frequent in Herodotus. See examples in Raphael, Krebs, and Wets. This is also confirmed by Rom. 6, 2 & 10. ἀποθνῄσκειν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ. and 6, 11. νεκροὶ εἶναι τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, i.e. wholly abstain from sin. Οὐ τῷ μάλα τι αὐτῶν ἰάθη, “by whose stripes and miseries your wounds are healed,” i.e. ye obtain salvation. Taken from Is. 53, 6. Μοιλή properly signifies a pinch, and the bruise and smart resulting.

25. ἦτε γὰρ οίς πρόβατα πλανώμενα—ὀμοί. From Is. 53, 6. The sense is: “For ye were as stray sheep, without pasture, exposed to peril, and without protection.” A fine image of complete misery, and utter destitution. The comparison of disciples with sheep is frequent. See Pott’s examples. Classical passages in illustration of the propensity of sheep to wander are very numerous. See the Phi-
lologists. Ἐπιστράφητε, "ye are returned." Ἐπισκοποῦ τῶν ψυχῶν ὑμῶν. "Now the ἐπισκ. τῶν ψυχῶν (annotates Rosenm.) takes care of the souls, as the shepherd does of the sheep." The καὶ is explicative. Here there is a mixture of the image and the thing compared: and ἐπισκ. is added, to explain how Christ is our shepherd. On this passage see the note of Mackn. or Slade.

CHAP. III.

Ver. 1, 2. From hence to ver. 7. follow the duties of wives to husbands, and husbands to wives.

1. αἰγυναῖκες, ὑποτασσόμεναι. Here again we have the participle for the verb, and the article for the pronoun. In the ἴδιοι there is an Hebrew pleonasm. See 1 Thess. 2, 14. and Eph. 5, 22. Benson, however, thinks it has some force. By the subjection here enjoined is meant such as is agreeable to the customs and laws in force in any country. Yet the term never authorizes more than ready and willing obedience, not slavish subjection. In which view Rosenm. cites Joseph. Ant. 1, 49, 8. (of the maidens of Leah and Rachel) δοῦλαι μὲν οὐδαμῶς, ὑποτασσόμεναι δὲ. On the inferiority of the female sex Joseph. adv. Ap. 2. (cited by Pott) shows that the Mosaic law speaks decidedly. Ἀναστραφῆς, scil. καλῆς, "virtuous conduct." Ἀνευ λόγου, "without (further) proof, argument, or exhortation." For such fruits of the Gospel supply a tacit, but powerful proof of its beneficial tendency, and a popular argument for its truth. And (as Benson remarks) indeed in all times and places, the way to recommend religion is not so much to talk of it, as to live according to one's profession. See the whole note. Κερδηθῆσαι, "may be gained, or won over." So Matt. 18, 15. ἐκέρδησα τῶν ἀδελφῶν σου and 1 Cor. 9, 19. Of course, it is nearly equivalent to σώζεν, "put in the way of sal-
vation.” That Christian wives were often such, we find even from Liban. (cited by Grot.): “Proh, quales feminas habent Christiani!”

2. ἔστατεστατες την ἐν φόβω ἀγυνήν ἀναστροφὴν ὑμῶν. These words are exegetical of the preceding. The sense is: “when they see your chastity, respectful obedience, and other virtues.” At ἐν φόβῳ some, as Pott, subaud Θεοῦ.

3. ὁν ἐστὶν οὐχ ὁ ἐξωθεν, ἐμπλοκής τριχῶν, καὶ περιβέσεως χρυσία, ἡ εὐσπέρεως ἱμαιτίων κόσμος. Compare a kindred passage at 1 Tim. 2, 9. ’Εμπλ. τρίχων, i. e. the curling, plaiting, and other ornamental disposition of the hair, like the πλέγματα, braids, locks, of the above passage. The τὰ κρυσία are explained by Rosenm. of all the ornaments of female attire; and he cites from Demosth.: χρυσία καλὰ ἔχουσαι, καὶ ἱματία καλὰ. And he remarks (after Kypke) that as περιβέσεως is united, the χρυσ. must especially mean head ornaments, all of which, as we find from Pollux 5, 16. were of gold; and sometimes the hair was powdered with gold dust.” So Philo 689. (cited by Pott.) περιτιθέναι τῶν κλῆρον, ὁσάνει κόσμον ἐξωθεν. To the above I would add, that these head ornaments are only specimens of the kind of κόσμος ὁ ἐξωθεν, which is to be made subservient to the inner adorning.

On the various female ornaments, as combs, bracelets, necklaces, and a hundred other such ornaments, of which some conception may be formed from a passage of Isaiah on this subject, and the various articles dug up at Herculaneum and Pompeii, this is no place to treat, though I have noted down a vast number of curious passages. I shall, however, just introduce such as relate to the ornaments for the hair. Most of my readers will remember the Virgilian “crines nodantur in aurum;” and “crinem—implicat auro.” That gold was very antiently worn in the hair we find from Hom. II. ν. 872. Herod. 1, 88. and Thucyd. 1, 6. χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρωσεν κρυσίλων ἀναδοίμων τῶν ἐν κεφαλῇ τριχῶν. Sometimes in the form of a crown: as we find from Artemid. 2, 9, where see Reisk. So also Joseph. 696, 30. καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν κεκοσμήμενος τῇ συνθέει τῆς κόμης and 908, 48. This wearing of gold in the hair was, however, especially in use among prostitutes. So Pollux 4, 153. ἂ δὲ διάχρυσα ἐγαίνα, πολὺν ἔχει τῶν κρυσῶν ἐπὶ τῇ κώμῃ. And from Tabula sexta Inst. Justinian 10. we find that the lawyers
wished to confuse it to them. The words are as follows: “Aurum et pietas vestes matronæe non gestant, sed tustum meretrices.” We may, however, suppose that these jurists were not very successful in their attempts to legislate for the regulation of female attire. I can only refer to a beautiful and true sentiment in Phœnix, Imag. p. 823, where for deum I conjecture deus. And I must conclude with the following pretty passage in the Praecepta matutinalia of Naumachius: Μη σε ντό ήρημος περιμένει, μη τι δεινη περιφέρειν δαιμονικ δχους, ε χλαραν λασιν. Χρειάζεται κόνις έστι και σαρκοφάγος οι δε και αυτοί λαος ειτε βραχύνει πολυχρώμα θαλάσσης where I would observe the Poet seems to have had in view Eurip. Hec. 154. παρθένον εκ χρυσόφρου δειρίης.

4. άλλ’ ο θρόπός της καρδιάς άνθρωπος—πολυτελές. The ο θρόπος της καρδιάς άνθρωπος is the same with the ο έστιν άνθρωπος of St. Paul, Rom. 7, 22., the mind, heart. At εν άφθαρτο must be understood κόσμος. Here internal and mental is put in opposition to external ornament; q. d. “Vests easily fade, and wear out; but the internal ornament is ever during.” (Rosenm.) It is in the words of the Poet,

“A wreath that cannot fade, of flowers that bloom
With most success when all beside decay.”

It is well observed too, by Bens., that “a great part of religion consists in the government of the passions, and regulating the temper of the mind: and such a dress of the inward man is incorruptible. Whereas the richest ornaments will wear out and perish.”

4. τού πρεσβος καλ ἡμειων πνεύματος, “a meek and quiet disposition.” This sense of πνεύμα occurs also in 1 Cor. 4, 21. and Gal. 6, 1. The Θεός is emphatical, involving an opposition to the preference too often given to external over internal excellences. And yet meekness and a quiet spirit (as opposed to a petulant and pragmatical one) is much lauded in the Classical writers.

5. οὕτω γὰρ τότε καὶ αἱ ἁγιαι γυναῖκες—σαυτὰς. By the ἁγιαι γυναῖκες are meant the wives of the Patriarchs, of whom we read in holy writ. Αἱ ἁγιαὶ γυναῖκες εἰσ τῶν Θεοῦ, a periphrasis for “true worshippers of God.” Προσωποφύμενοι, “as being also in subjection
(and were also in subjection), how much more ought Christian wives?"

6. ἀς Σάρα ὑπήκουσε τῷ Ἀβραὰμ, Κύριω αὐτῶν κα-
λώσα, "Thus, for example (ὡς being for ὧντως),
Sarah was obedient to Abraham, calling him Lord,"

Gen. 18, 12. Which is noticed in the Rabbi-
nical writers. Ὑποτασσέται is here used for ὑποτάσ-
σεσθαι. Elsn., Wets., and Pott prove from Plut. 2,
§ 252 s. and Aristoph. Ep. 565., that the Greek wives
called their husbands κύλιοι; nay, as we find from
Eurip. Med. 223. Hal. 578. and Ach. Tat. 309,
δεσπότας.
And they might have added that the
Roman wives called their husbands dominos, as I
think we may infer from Virg. Æen. 4, § 14. Con-
nubia nostra repulit, ac dominum Æneam in regna
recept; and 4, 10. Phrygio servire marito. This ex-
treme subjection seems to have been kept up longest
in the East, where customs never change; but was
early laid aside in the hardy countries of the North;
for from the Germania of Tacitus it appears that the
situation there of wives differed little from what it
is in civilized countries of Europe at the present
day; except that the former might be said to have
more open power, the latter more secret influence.

As to the names by which husbands are to be
addressed by their wives, the Apostle's words are
not to be supposed authoritative. Reverence and
obedience are the bounden duty of wives; and the
expression of this, as being made in terms purely
conventional, may very well vary with manners and
customs of different ages. See the note on Matt. 18, 17.

The words ἀγαθοτοιούσα, καὶ μὴ φοβοῦμενα μηδεμιαν πτοίησιν,
are somewhat obscure, and have been variously interpreted. By
some, as Gataker, they are understood of voluntary and uncompli-
catory subjection. But this is harsh. See other interpretations
stated and refuted in Elsn., and Pott. Some there are (as Doddridge,
observes) who think this clause is suggested as an argument to per-
suade them to do well, that they would be preserved from those
alarms and terrors which a perverse and rebellious contest with
superior power may bring with it, and which would indeed prove
as injurious to their peace as to their character. Rosenm. explains:
"si recte agitis, nullis perterritis minis," nempe maritorum in se-

I PETER, CHAP. III. 665
lium, si forte ad abnegandam fidem religioni datam vos cogeret vellent. I should prefer, with Est. and Calvin, to understand it of a firmness and intrepidity of character which would be necessary to support their religious independence, when united to Heathen husbands. The πτοίσην is well explained by Calvin of that weak timidity which fosters causeless fear, and is too often found in the female sex.

7. The Apostle now treats on the duties of husbands. Οἱ ἀνδρεῖς ὁμοίως συνοικοῦτες κατὰ γυναῖκας. Ὁμοίως is for πάλιν or ὁσαυτῶς. Συνοικοῦν signifies to live in wedlock, including all conjugal duties and offices. To detail the Heathen notions of marriage, as compared with those of the Gospel, were here out of place. Κατὰ γυναῖκα, i.e. in a manner suitable to that superior knowledge (as enlightened by the Gospel) which they possess over the Pagans. Bens. and Pott take it for ἐν γυναικείᾳ, "prudently, discreetly, and indulgently;" as 2 Cor. 6, 6. And the latter compares it with other adverbial phrases formed by κατὰ and a substantive.

7. οὐς ἀθένεστέρω σκεύει τῷ γυναικεῖῳ ἀπονέμωτες τιμήν.

Σκεύος, like the Heb. יָּחָה, signifies properly "something made for use, an utensil." Hence it is generally supposed to designate the wife, as the utensil, or, tool for serving the purposes of the husband. And so, they remark, Aristotle calls the wife the ὀργανον of the husband. I cannot, however, help thinking, that as σκεύος simply signifies any thing made, so it may here only mean a creature. Thus the sense will be, that "woman is the weaker creature." And so, I find, Benson. In proof of the fact we need not the opus citations of Wolf, Schoettg., and Wets. With respect to the words ἀπονέμωτες τιμήν, they seem meant to further explain the former. It is plain that the sense of τιμὴ, (as being a very extensive term,) must be determined by the context and the subject: and the best Commentators, from Bp. Hall to Slade and Valpy, are agreed that it must here denote that indulgent care and respect which is shown to valuable but fragile articles; as Lib. Mus.: Sicut hono quidam habitur crystallinis, quia sollicitè tractantur; and honorare uxorém is used by many Rabbinical writers. See Schoettg. and Wets. And, besides other examples of ἀπονέμειν (tribuere) τιμήν, they cite Epic. 62. τιμῶναι αἰ γυναικεῖ τοῦ τῶν ἀνδρῶν. But there the term is used in its proper sense. They might have more aptly cited Philo 2, 36, 9. (of Abraham with respect to Sarah) διὰ τὴν τιμὴν ἥν ἀπένεμε τῇ γαμήλῃ. Eurip. Troad 735. ὡ φίλταρ, οὐ πέρσα τιμθεὶς τέκνον' & Orest. 449. παῖς ἀγκαλάσα τεριφέρων τιμὴν τε. Eurip. Med. 657. φίλους τιμῶν. And so Rom. 12, 10. τῇ τιμῇ
where it denotes the duties of benevolence and courtesy.

It is then added, to further show why they should be thus respectfully and indulgently treated (and not despotically, as if naturally inferior and without souls), that they are fellow-heirs with them of the grace of life and salvation, and destined to the same future felicity. A further reason is added in εἰς τὸ μὴ ἐγκόπτεσθαι τὰς προσευχὰς ὑμῶν (for such appears to be the true reading, instead of the ἐκκόπτῃ of many MSS., Versions, and Fathers), namely, that mutual disagreements indispel the mind for that heartfelt prayer which can alone be effectual, and draw down a blessing from the God of peace. Ἐγκόπτειν signifies to cut off any one's course, and consequently to hinder, impede it. As to the var. lect. ἐκκόπτῃ, it only denotes cutting out, and destroying. Now the former is the only suitable sense. Many examples are adduced, by Schöttg., of similar expressions in the Rabbinical writers; as: “Num preces quaedam absconduntur?” There may be (as Doddr. thinks) an allusion to social or family prayer, for which such dissensions greatly unfit Christians.

8. The Apostle now, from hence to ver. 13., gives some general directions, which concerned all the Christians; exhorting them to mutual affection and concord; and to a kind treatment of all men, even of their enemies and persecutors, as the most likely way to soften them, and to obtain the Divine approbation. (Benson.)

Τὸ τέλος is usually rendered denique, finally. But the discourse does not draw to a conclusion. The context seems to require the version of Erasm., Vatab., Zeger, Grot., Bens., Rosenm., and Pott, in summd, summâtim. So the Classical ἐν κεφαλαίῳ Rosenm. refers to Num. 31, 37—41., where it is used to address the Heb. ויהי. And he adds that after the particular duties, as of children, servants, wives, and husbands, the Apostle subjoins those which concern all the classes. Ὀμόφρονες denotes mutual concord. Συμπαθεῖς, “have a kind of sympathy in each other’s sorrows;” as Rom. 12, 5 & 15. 1 Cor. 12, 26. Heb. 10, 33 & 34. Φιλαδελφοί, see 1, 22. and the note there. This denotes benignant courtesy. Others, indeed, read ταπεινοφρόνες, which most Critics prefer. But the common reading, (I agree with Bens.,) seems the more suitable to the
context. Nor do I see in what it is difficult to account for the diversity.

9. μὴ ἀποδιδόντες κακῶν ἀντί κακοῦ—κληρονομήσῃ. See Rom. 12, 17. and the note. And on εὐλογοῦντες see Matt. 5, 44. Eis τούτο ἐκλήθητε, ἣν εὐλογίαν κληρονομήσῃ, "For to this end were ye called, that ye should obtain a blessing, i.e. every sort of felicity; therefore it behoves you to wish and pray for blessings upon others."

10. ο γὰρ θέλων ζωὴν ἁγαπῶν, καὶ ίδεῖν ἡμέρας ἁγαθὰς—δόλον. By the last words εἰδότας ὅτι—κληρονομήσῃ being put in a parenthesis, the connexion here will be clearer; for on the words λοιποὶν ἀντί λοιποῖς the Apostle engraves an exhortation to curb the tongue (in expressions borrowed from Ps. 34, 13 & 14. Compare the words with the Heb. and Sept.). Rosenm. would read, with the Syr., ο γὰρ θέλων ζωήν, καὶ ἁγαπῶν ίδεῖν, &c. And this is plainer, and more agreeable to the Sept.: but as there is no authority for it, it seems to be a mere emendation. The Apostle appears to have blended the two clauses into one: and we may render: "he that would fain enjoy life," &c. A sense also (I find) assigned by Mackn.; and, though I know no authority for it, it seems to be required by the context; the words being exegetical. Παῦσάτω, stop, repress. The primary sense of παῦε and which often occurs in the Classical writers. Κακῶ, reviling. Δόλον, falsehood. On this passage see an apposite Rabbinical citation in Rosenm., and the note of Doddrr.

11, 12. ἐκλινάτω ἀπὸ κακοῦ—αὐτὴν. Taken from Ps. 34., with a change of person. Ζητησάτω εἰς ἄλλην, "strive after peace and concord." Διάκειν imports strenuously endeavouring to attain at.

12. ὥστε οἱ ἄφθαρμοι Κυρίου—κακὰ. The ἄφθαρμοι suggest intent observance and watching over; and ἄφθαρτος readiness to hearken to their petitions. Compare Joh. 9, 31. James 5, 16. I would also subjoin an elegant passage of Herodian, 7, 3, 7. ἢν δὲ καὶ τῶν
1 Peter, Chap. III. 669

...κυρίως ἐστὶ διδάσκεις. The πρόσωπον is intended, (per anthropopathian), to set forth more strongly the displeasure of the Lord against evil doers; since by this expression anger is denoted. 'Ερι, against them, i.e. for their punishment and destruction; as, indeed, is added in one MS. and the two Syriac Versions, but from the margin.

13. The Apostle now subjoins some further inducements to a virtuous and holy life. (Pott.) Καὶ τίς ὁ κακῶσιν ύμῶς, ἐὰν τῷ ἀγάθῳ μυηταὶ γένηθε; "And who (ordinarily) will harm you, if ye be followers of what is good and right? Few or none."
'Αλλ' εἰ καὶ πάσχοιτε διὰ δικαιοσύνην, μνᾶρι, "But even if ye suffer in the cause of virtue, or of your religion." (Matt. 5, 10.) This, as Rosenm. observes, is a reply to an objection, that magistrates would harm them even for what was good. Μακάριοι, "happy are ye." There seems to be a reference to the words of our Lord, Matt. 5, 10.

14. τὸν δὲ φόβον αὐτῶν μὴ φοβηθῆτε, μηδὲ παραχθῆτε. These and the words following Κύριον δὲ τὸν Θεόν—ὑμῶν are from Is. 8, 12 & 18. Φόβος here is for φοβητωρ, terriculamentum; as Rom. 13, 3. See also Jude 23. and the examples of Pott, to which I add Artemid. 8, 66. p. 301. Athen. S16 B. Liban. Or. Parent. 9, 106. fin.

15. Κύριον δὲ τὸν Θεόν ἀγιάσατε ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν, "Dominum Deum sanctè colite." Ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις Rosenm. renders, animo candido, sincero. But this is too feeble. It rather means (according to the antients and most moderns), to themselves, in their secret retirements, and for their private comfort under all circumstances, whether prosperous or adverse. To this the Apostle adds: ἓτοιμος δὲ (scil. ἄλτε) πρὸς ἀπολογίαν, where Rosenm. supplies "religionis vestræ." But that is not necessary; since (as Pott observes) πρὸς ἀπολογίαν is put for εἰς τὸ δοκεῖν λόγον. If there were any ellipsis, I would supply τῆς ἐλπίδος, from ἐλπίδος just after, which Rosenm. in-
plans and purposes as when on earth; as, for instance, Hercules, Agamemnon, Achilles, &c. This is surely in the worst spirit of the New School; and the arrogance is only equalled by the folly of it.

To me no interpretation seems at all natural, or to carry with it the stamp of truth, but the common one, namely, that Christ went and preached (or rather, proclaimed his kingdom) to the antediluvians in Hadès. And this is supported by the united authority of the antients and the soundest of our modern Commentators. (See Cæcumen., Cyril, and Schol. Matth.) Even Rosenm. acknowledges: "Videtur Petrus docere, Christum etiam post mortem corporis, quoad animum a corpore separatum, et in ἄνευ delatum, continuasse negotium docendi et religionem tradendi, in quo peragendo vitam suam in his terris consummerat." The words certainly involve no difficulty; and the plain and natural sense is not to be rejected because it contains matter of wonder, or what is little accountable, to us with our present faculties. Man (as Mr. Slade says), on this point, is not an adequate judge; the subject lies entirely beyond the reach of his knowledge; and we may apply to this case the remarkable words of St. Paul, τὸ μαρτυρον τοῦ Θεοῦ αὐθεντέων τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔτη, 1 Cor. 1, 25. He also cites some excellent remarks from Bp. Horsley, Serm. 20., the whole of which deserves attentive perusal. See also Bp. Pearson on the Creed, p. 228. In the words following ἀνεθήκασεν πότε—ὑδατος there is no difficulty, if for ἀνεῖ ἐξεθέκερο we read ἀνεθέκερο, with many MSS. of different recensions. The common reading is justly supposed to have been a mere conjecture of Erasmus. Ἀνεθήκεροι, denotes long and patient waiting. Ἡ τοῦ Θεοῦ μακροθύμια, for ὁ Θεος μακροθυμων. Eis ἦν is said to be for ἦν. But it is a frequent phrase. The sense is: "into which a few (i.e. eight) persons (embarking) were saved through the naver." The ἐδι, Rosenm. says, is for ἐν. But we may compare the expression ἠσθήκεται ἐδι πῦρς at 1 Cor. 3, 15.

21, 22. ὅ καὶ ἦμᾶς ἀντίτυπον, &c. "The antetype to which ark (namely, what corresponds to, and was figured by it, i.e. by the preservation in it of Noah and his family) doth now save us, as the ark did them (I mean), baptism, which, it must be remembered, is not merely the putting away the filth of the flesh (by material water), but the answer of a good conscience towards God. For ὅ some read ὅ, i.e. the water: which, in the end, produces the same sense; but less regularly. ἐκεφαλήμα, Rosenm. observes, signifies, properly, an interrogation, and then an engagement resulting from it, a stipulation, promise. "Now in baptism (continues he) the minister used to put the interrogation: ἀντίδοσαν τῷ Ἐκατανω; To which the candidate answered, ἀντίδοσαμον. Again
he interrogated: συννάσσῃ τῷ Χριστῷ. Ans.: συννάσσομαι. By συνείδησις is meant what we are "con- scious of," our internal perceptions and feelings. The επεφώνησα συνειδήσεως ἀγαθῆς εἰς Θεὸ will therefore be the ε. σ., &c. Θεὸ πυρεῦ, the promise made to God that we will live righteously and holily, that we may have a conscience void of offence towards God. This Tertullian calls the sponsio salutis. Δι' ἀναστάσεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. This must be referred to σωζεῖ. The sense is: "Baptism, and sincere profession of religion conjoined with it, preserves us from perdition, and procures us a hope of eternal felicity, because of the resurrection of Jesus Christ; for from thence we also conceive a hope of our own resurrection." (Rosenm.) See the note of Carpzov, and also Whitby, Benson, and Mackn., or the extracts in Slade. With the συνείδ. ἀγαθ. I would compare Herodian 6, 3, 9. τῆς ἀγαθῆς συνείδησεως τὸ βαρβαλέων.

The remaining words ὣς ἐστὶν—δυνάμεων are sufficiently plain. On δεξιὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ see the note on Rom 8, 34. And on ἐξουσίων καὶ δυνάμεων see the note on Eph. 1, 21.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter consists of two parts. In the first (ver. 1—12.) is contained an exhortation to a holy life. In the second St. Peter fortifies the Christians against the persecutions which they were suffering for religion's sake. (Rosenm.) Having told them, ch. 3, 17., &c., that if it was better to suffer for well-doing than for wickedness, and enforced it by the example of Christ, who suffered death for others, but is now exalted to glory, he here returns to the same subject, recommending it to them to imitate Christ in his holiness as well as his sufferings. And, to prevent the bad effects of the reproach which was thrown upon them by their old acquaintance, who continued in idolatry and vice, he puts them in mind.

VOL. VIII. 2 x
of a righteous judgment to come, when they should be rewarded, and their enemies punished. (Bens.)

Verse 1, 2. Χριστῷ οὖν—ἀκλίσασθε. The ἀκλίσασθε signifies the feelings, dispositions, &c.; and the sense is: “Arm yourselves with the same feelings for patiently bearing the evils of this life, and the impending persecutions for religion’s sake.” On ἐπιθανεῖν ἐν σαρκί, πέπαυται ἀμαρτίας, “for he who suffers in the flesh usually ceases to sin, and abstains from it.” See Rom. 6, 7. On the benefits of adversity, and especially if borne patiently, in promoting piety (and, as Gray says, “leaving us leisure to be good,”) not only the sacred writers treat, but also the profane ones. And the experience of every age confirms it. See Gray’s beautiful Ode to Adversity.

The words following are closely connected; and the sense, according to the best Critics, is: “so as no longer to live conformably to the lusts of men, but to the will of God.” See Carpzov. and Rosenm. The εἰς τὸ signifies ita ut, so as. Ἀνθρώπ. must be taken (as κόσμος often is) to denote men of the world, ungodly persons. Βιῶσαί θελήματι Θεοῦ is well expressed by Doddr. in his celebrated epigram: “I live to pleasure while I live to thee.” See Rom. 6, 10 & 11.

3. ἀφρέτως γὰρ—κατεργάσασθαι, “Suffice it for us, for the time past of our life, to have practised the things to which the Heathens are prone.” The words following πεπορευμένως ἐν ἀσελγείαις are added exegetically. Ἰμὼν is for ὑμῖν, per κοίνων, and to mitigate the severity of the censure. Κατεργάσασθαι, practise, perpetrate; for the term is mostly used in a bad sense. Πορεύεσθαι, like the Heb. תֵּבֹא, denotes habitual action. Εἰλιθυμίαις, lusts. Οἰνοβουλγίαις “beastly drunkenness;” since οἰνοβουλγίαι literally denotes one who vomits up wine, like Polyphemus in Homer’s Odyssey. On κόσμος see Rom. 18, 18. Πότες, i.e. συμποσίας, drinking parties, which, even though not extending to drunkenness, are blameable, as tending to it in the end. Αἰσχροῖς εἰδολοτραίαις, “abominable idolatries.” Now since the Jews are usually supposed
to have been, in this age, not chargeable with idolatry, many Commentators, as Whitby and Doddrr., think the Gentile converts only are here addressed. But there is no change in the form of address; and therefore it seems preferable, with Grot., Hamm., Rosenm., and most recent Commentators, to understand it, not of idolatry itself (of which Benson rightly asserts that the Jews, as a body, are no where charged either by Christ or the Apostles), but of a participation in it (or the guilt of it) by imitating some of the customs at the Gentile idol feasts, or sometimes partaking of these, or frequenting games in honour of the Heathen gods; or, at least, eating of meats offered to idols; and, in a general way, falling into idolatrous manners and heathen morals. Now, from the close connection of the Jews with the Greeks and other Heathens, they had, we know, imbibed many of their opinions, and adopted many practices which partook of idolatry. Of all which Josephus and Philo supply abundant evidence. And of the horrible corruption of Jews, as well as Gentiles, no one who has read the histories of that age can doubt.

4. ἐν δὲ ξενίζονταis—θλασφημοῦντες. Mackn. renders the ἐν δὲ "on account of your former life." But this sense seems not well founded. Nor can I approve of the wherein of our common version, which occasions a pleonasm. Preferable is the sense assigned by Dind., in respect to which. But perhaps it is rightly taken by Pott for ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ξενίζονταis ἢ, "they wonder at this, namely, that," &c. The ἐν δὲ is for ὃς ὁ δὲ; as in a passage of Josephus, cited by Kypke. And so Rosenm. ξενίζονταis, "they are amazed, surprised." A signification found in Joseph., Polyb., Plut., and the Greek Fathers. See Elsn., Wets., Krebs., and Kypke. It is, by Rosenm., derived from the admiration with which guests and strangers view houses, public buildings, &c. for the first time. Σωμρεχοῦνταis, "rushing eagerly with them up to the same sink of profligacy and corruption;"
for such is, by Wets., Pott, and Rosénm., supposed to be the sense of ἀνάχωσις, colluvium. The term denotes, properly, the act of out-pouring; and then, the place of emptying, &c. Τῆς ἁσωρίας. This designates every kind of intertemperance and corruption, literally sottishness. See Wakef. on Eurip. Ἡ. Φ. 967. And it qualifies the ἀνάχωσις. Βλασφημ. includes both bitter railing and every kind of mockery. Now it is very natural men of this description should so act; for, to use the words of a writer from whom we should little expect such a reflection (Petron., cited by Wets.), qui vitiorum omnium inimicus rectum iter vitae coepit inspicere, primum propter morum differentiam odium habet; quis enim potest probare diversa?

5. οὗ ἀποθανοῦσι λόγον τῶν ἐτοιμῶν ἐχωντι κρίνας ζωντας καὶ νεκρούς, for ἀλλ' ἀποθανοῦς. Pott says. Αἰτ ἐτοιμῶν ἐχωντι κ. must be understood εἰστὶν. The phrase ἐτοιμῶν ἐχων signifies "to be prepared, to be about to do;" as Acts 21, 13. 2 Cor. 12, 14. and the best writers. It here does not import, as Rosenm. explains, the having full power, but the fully intending; and is used to show the absolute certainty of the action. This will not, therefore, prove that the Apostle was in immediate expectation of the judgment.

After all Benson's refinements, the ζωντας must mean τῶς ἐτιζώντας, those (then) alive; as the νεκρούς, those already dead. So Rosenm.: "tunc viatures, quam veniet, et præmortuos," i.e. omnes omnino homines. Benson interprets the νεκρος figuratively, i.e. "dead in trespasses and sins." Wets. explains, "those who have died for the Gospel." Mackn. understands by the ζωντας καὶ νεκρούς the Jews and Gentiles.

6. εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ νεκροῖς εὐγγελίσθη, ἵνα—πνεύματι.

The sense of these words is somewhat obscure; and therefore the context is so much the more carefully to be attended to. Now if this be done, I see not how the interpretations of those (as Whitby, Bens., Dodd., &c.), who take νεκρος in a figurative sense, can be tolerated. Yet understanding it in a physical one (conformably to the interpretation of the word adopted in the preceding verse), the
perplexing question is, how the Gospel can be said to be preached to the dead? This, as Wets. observes, is no where asserted in Scripture. And he might have added, that it is contradictory to the tenour of Scripture. For it is as certain that the Gospel is not preached to the dead, as that the dead do not perform any acts of religion. So Ps. 115, 17. "The dead praise not thee, O Lord, neither all they that go down into silence." To obviate this, some, as Slade, comparing the passage with 3, 19., understand the Apostle to assert that the Gospel had been preached, or proclaimed, even to the dead (καὶ νεκροῖς), that they will be judged by the law of nature for the things done in the body, and be rewarded, in proportion to their deserts, by a spiritual life, according to the will and power of God." But this is too harsh to be admitted. Others, as Jensius, Carpz., and Rosenm. would take εὐγγελίαθη to denote the announcing of good news. Whether this sense can be admitted, I would not venture to say: but be that as it may, νεκροῖς must (I think) be interpreted as in the preceding verse; and it involves the least difficulty to suppose, with the above mentioned Commentators, as also Wets. and Jaspis, that it is meant of those who, being Christians, have died for the profession of the faith. The general sense is thus expressed by Rosenm.: "Even to those who in these times have suffered death, was brought the glad annunciation, that although they had suffered death in the flesh, yet by the divine omnipotence they shall be made alive."

The πᾶνα is eventual. And κρίνεις καὶ σαρκὶ is a phrase prægnans, or two phrases condensed into one, for, "be capitally condemned, and suffer execution in the body." Καρδ. ἀνθρώπουε signifies, as far as concerns, at the hands of men. The καρδ. is used in conformity to the καρδ. in καρδ. Θεόν.

7. From the consideration of the awful event just adverted to, the Apostle proceeds to exhort them to the practice of sobriety, and regular constant prayer; enjoining withal mutual love, hospitality, and a right use of their spiritual gifts.

7. πάντων δὲ τὸ τέλος ἡγγυκέ. The expression τέλος πάντων, is thought to involve some difficulty; since, if taken in its natural import, as denoting the end of the world and the final consummation of all things, it will show that Peter was informed as to the period of that awful event. To obviate this, many, as Schoettg. and Mede, interpret it of the destruction of Jerusalem. But (as Doddr. observes) those to whom the Apostle was writing were little concerned with such an event. (See, however, Mackn.) Others, as ОEcumen., explain τέλος, the
issue of the prophecies concerning that event. Which is liable to the same objection: and of πάνταν, according to either interpretation, no satisfactory account can be given. Rosenm. would supply ἀνθρώπων, and take the words to express this sentiment, "The life of all men is short." But that is so arbitrary a method, and yields a sense so precarious and, a prima facie, improbable, that it cannot be thought of.

Upon the whole, the first interpretation seems preferable to either of the two others. (See Grot. and Germ.) But there is no reason why we may not understand the expression (with Doddr. and others, as at James 5, 9. ἡ παρουσία τοῦ Κυρίου ἡγγικέ), of that particular and personal consummation of all things, which takes place at the death of every one. See Bp. Horsley's Serm. 1, 11 & 111. and the note of Slade.

7. σωφρόνισατε οὖν καὶ νῦνματε εἰς τὰς προσευχὰς, "be sober-minded, and watchful in the exercise of prayer;" literally, be vigilant for the exercise of prayer, and to preserve a sober-mindedness of character. Both necessary to support the life of God in the soul of man. See 1 Thess. 5, 6 & 8. and the note there. The above signification of νυφεων is rare: yet I have noted down the following example. Plut. adv. Stoic. § 19. νυφεων πρὸς ἀρετὴν οὐδὲ ἔστι.

8. πρὸ πάντων δὲ τὴν εἰς ἑαυτοῦ ἀγάπην ἐκτενὴ ἐχομε. Here, as often, the participle is for the finite verb. Πρὸ πάντων, imprimes. See the note on James 5, 12. Ἐχειν ἀγάπην seems a popular phrase for παρέχειν, exercise. Ἐαυτοῦ is for ἀλλώς; as often. Ἐκτενὴ, intensive, fervent. See the note on 1, 22.

On the interpretation of the words following, ὅτι ἡ ἀγάπη καλύπτει πλῆθος ἀμαρτιῶν, Commentators differ. Some (and especially the Romanists) explain: "charity shall procure us pardon for a multitude of sins." But (as Doddr. observes) it would be monstrous to imagine, that acts of liberality to the poor can procure the pardon of sin, while men continue in a course of impieteness and unbelief; for by this the whole Gospel would be subverted.
Rosenm. explains thus: "Amicitia et charitas proximo condonat, quicquit condonari potest. Deinde etiam eos, quos sincerè amamus à peccatis abstrahimus; cui consequens est ut Deus hominis jam emendati priora peccata dissimulat." But this seems scarcely taking a right view. The sense (as required by the context) is plainly this: "For (this) affectionate feeling will cover and cause us to forgive a multitude of offences in others." So Prov. 10, 12., which the Apostle had doubtless in view: "Hatred stirreth up strife, but love covereth sins:" or in the words of the Christian Poet,

"'Tis gentle, delicate, and kind,
To faults compassionate or blind."

Thus kalûpsi will be, as Hardouin says, for condonat. See Plut. Vit. Pomp., cited by Valpy from Weston ap. Bowyer. To which I add a yet more apposite passage from Procop. 129, 12. ἐπειδὴ ἡ γενετέρα ὡς ϕίλια μὴν αἰτίως πολλὰς καλύπτειν πέφυκεν, ἐχθρὰ δὲ ὡδὲ τῶν εἰμικράτων. As to the passage of James 5, 20., to which most Commentators here refer, it is not of the same nature. Though, however, the above must be considered as the only correct interpretation of the words, yet it is not to be denied that the exercise of this virtue will (in the words of Doddr.) "entile us, by divine mercy, to expect forgiveness for numberless slips and failings. For (as he adds) where acts of charity towards the souls and bodies of men spring from an inward principle of love to God, and faith in Christ, with that humble regard to his stonement and righteousness, which every true Christian will have, it cheerfully encourages our hopes of finding many merciful allowances from God in our final account with him." See the note of Slade. Finally, to use the words of Sherlock, Dis. 6, Vol. 3. (referred to by Weston) Charity is the assistant part of that repentance to which the promises of life are made in the Gospel.


10. ἐκατός καθώς ἐλαβὲ χάρισμα—χάριτος Θεοῦ. Here, as on many other occasions, the antients and most moderns explain χάρισμα of the spiritual and supernatural gifts vouchsafed to many of the primitive Christians. Others, as Grot., Est., Rosenm., and most recent Commentators, take it of any faculty or endowment of mind. But though that may be included, yet the other sense is, I doubt not, principally intended; as appears not only by the context, but by the term itself, which has usually that force; as in 1 Tim. 4, 14. and the three celebrated chapters of 1 Cor. 12, 13 & 14. on those χαρίσματα. See the excellent note of Bens. At the same time, from the words immediately preceding, I cannot but
suspect (though the Commentators do not notice it) that the Apostle also intended those temporal gifts, natural or acquired (including those of fortune), for which we are equally stewards, and have to administer for the good of others. And this Οἰκομεν. includes.

11. εἰ τις λαλεῖ, ὡς λόγια Θεοῦ. "If any one (for instance) has the gift, and feels an impulse to teach and preach, let him speak as (one speaking) the oracles and doctrines of God and Christ (and therefore true), and not mere human notions and inventions." Such, I conceive, is the real and complete sense; and it is supported by the Syr. and other antient Versions. See also Bens., and his remarks on the λόγια. The ὡς is not (as Rosenm. supposes) redundant. On λαλεῖ, see the note on 1 Cor. 14, 27.

11. εἰ τις διακονεῖ, &c., "If any one exercise the office of Deacon, let him do it (heartily) as out of the full strength which God supplies." Or, as Benson says, this clause may be filled up in like manner with the former one. Now the Deacon's chief, though not sole, business was to attend to the care of the sick, and the relief and sustenance of the poor; for which reason, the Commentators say, the younger persons were selected, and to which there is an allusion in the ἴσχύος. But this seems too fanciful. At εἰ πᾶσι we may either understand ἄνθρωπος, with reference to both the orders just mentioned, and all other Christians; or πράγματα, denoting the actions of such persons: or it may relate to both.

The doxology which follows is by Ben., Wets., and most recent Commentators, as Slade, Rosenm., and Pott, referred to God the Father; as at Gal. 1, 5. Rom. 1, 25. 11, 36. 2 Cor. 11, 31. But as διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ seems here to mean by the religion of

* In which view I would compare Eurip. Phoen. 565. Οὐροὶ τὰ χρήματι ἵδια κεκτηται βροχι, τὰ τῶν Θεῶν δ' ἔχοντες ἐπιμελούμεθα· ὅταν δὲ χρῆσιν ἀν αφαιροῦνται πάλιν, and Phocylid. f. 3, 7. σικυόνιος τ' ἄγαθη.
Jesus Christ, the Gospel, whose manifestations have been above adverted to, I cannot but agree with Grot. and Doddr. in understanding it of Christ: And Grot. aptly compares a very similar acclamation ad Christum at 1 Tim. 4, 18. Καίρος, empire, dominion; as the Hebr. י on is sometimes rendered by the Sept. דומיא." 

12. From hence to ver. 19. the Apostle exhorts them patientely to endure afflictions in the cause of Christianity; especially employing two arguments: 1. That the more the trials are which we have borne on earth, after the example of Christ, the greater will be our reward (ver. 13). 2. That afflicutions suffered for conscience sake are no longer to be accounted such (ver. 14. fin.). Now those for whom the Epistle was meant seem to have been exposed to many and fierce persecutions; since to these the Apostle again and again revertts. (Pott.) The arguments are thus stated by Benson. "It was not, the Apostle hints, a strange or unusual thing for the people of God to be persecuted. 2. Though they suffered here, as Christ did, they should hereafter be glorified together with him. 3. Besides the prospect of that future glory, they had, at present, the spirit of God for their support and comfort. 4. That it was an honour for any one of them to suffer, not as a malefactor, but as a Christian. 5. Though afflictions began with the Christians, yet the weight of the storm would fall on the unbelievers.

12. μὴ εξεισέθετε τῇ ἐν ὑμῖν πυράσσει πρὸς πειρασμὸν ὑμῶν γενόμενη. The construction is thus laid down by Rosenm.: Ἰησοῦς (ἐκ) τῇ πυράσσει γενόμενῃ ἐν ὑμῖν πρὸς πειρασμὸν ὑμῶν, i.e. ὑμῶν. The literal sense is: "Be not surprised (and therefore troubled) by, or through, fire for trial (i.e. the severe persecution permitted, for your trial) which ye now suffer. The words εἰς ζένων—συμβαινόντως, are exegetical of ξεισθ. In the πυράσσει εἰς πειρασμὸν there is an allusion to the quæstio; a torment by fire. So
Joseph. Val. 4, 469. (Transl. Whist.): "and they made them pass the fiery trial," Polyb. 22, 8, 7. εἰ γὰρ καὶ ῥοι τὴν καὶ ῥοι τὴν ἐκ τυρών βάσανον πρόσηγον. See also 33, 9, 3.

13. ἀλλὰ καθὼς κοιμοῦστε—ἀγαλλιάζειν. "But rather as ye participate in the sufferings of Christ, rejoice; that at the time when his glory shall be revealed, ye may (indeed) exultingly rejoice." Κοιμοῦσιν τοῖς τοῦ Χριστοῦ παθήμασι, signifies (as Rosenm. explains) not only to bear similar sufferings with Christ, but for a similar cause, even that of religion. Pott compares James 1, 2. Hebr. 10, 34. Acts 5, 11. 2 Cor. 1, 7. See also Tanchuma ap. Shoetg. The ἡμι is eventual. On the ἀπεκαλ. Ἰησοῦ see 1, 7 & 13. In χαρ. ἀγαλ. there is a sort of Hebraism.

14. εἰ φυειδέσθε ἐν ὀνόματι—ἀναγινώσκει, "If ye suffer reproaches in the cause of Christ, happy are ye: for the spirit of glory and God (or a glorious and godlike spirit) resteth upon you, resideth in, shews itself in you." Ἐν ὀνόματι, for ἐνεκά Χριστ., "for the sake, or in the cause of Christ and his religion." On the τὸ τῆς δόξης Θεοῦ, Commentators variously speculate. The above seems to be the best founded interpretation. We have the genitive for the cognate adjective, by Hebraism. As to the reading ὄννημας, it seems to be a gloss. The εφ' ὁμᾶς ἀναγινώσκει alludes to a spirit imparted from the Deity, by which such things are effected, and which, as Pott acknowledges, is that by which Christians were supposed to be enabled both to lead a holy life and to work miracles. It is then added: κατὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἑλάσθηκαται, κατὰ δὲ ὁμᾶς δοξάζεται, "on their part, as far as regards them, He (i.e. the Spirit, or God) is blasphemed and reviled, but as far as regards you, he is celebrated and praised." "They (paraphrases Rosenm.) reproach your constancy and fortitude as superstitious pertinacity, but you by that very thing evince your reverence to God, who has imparted that spirit."
I PETER, CHAP. IV.

15, 16. μὴ γὰρ τις ὑμῶν παρεχέτω οἷς φονεύει, ἢ κλέων, ἢ κακοπόιος, ἢ οἰς ἀλλοτριοεἰσίκοτος. The γὰρ refers to a clause omitted: "Misunderstand me not; for I speak not of suffering in a bad cause. Let no one (I enjoin you)," &c. This is preferable to taking the γὰρ for ὅν, with Rosen.; or in the sense only, with the Syr. Πασχ. A forensic term, signifying "suffer what the law adjudges." Κακοπόιος. A general term, which may be rendered, "or as guilty of any other misdemeanour." The sense of ἀλλοτριοεἰσίκοτος is not so easy to determine. Οἰκομεν. and most moderns explain it, "a busy body in other people's affairs." Others, "a censorious person," which may be included in the former. But this is by some thought hardly consistent with the παρεχέτω. Hence Schleus. and others interpret it as an Hellenistical phrase to denote an utterly vicious person, a man laden with vices. But for this the authority is very weak. The same may be said of the exposition of Pott. and Rosenm., "one who lays snares for others, a rebel." But these two last interpretations involve far more difficulty than the common one. It is surely not unreasonable to suppose, that there might then be laws inflicting some actual punishment on those convicted of busily prying into other people's affairs, and, as is almost always the case, exaggerating what may be true, and fabricating falsities, to their great injury. This interpretation, too, is much confirmed by 1 Tim. 5, 18. where St. Paul seems to have had in view this same vice of tittle-tattling and back-biting, in the words περιέργως, καλούσας τὰ μὴ δέωντα. Thus, I think, it is clear that the words περιέργως and ἀλλοτριοεἰσίκοτος are as nearly as may be of the same sense: the first meaning a busy-body; and the latter a busy-body in others' affairs: which affinity (though it scarcely needs the confirmation of Classical authority) is evident from Philostr. Epist. Apollon. 59. μὴ περιέργως ἢ, οὖν ἐν ἣς τῶι ἀλλοτριοῖς πράγματα δικαίως, "if you had not been a busy-body, you would not have been
a judge in other men's affairs." See Eurip. Hip. 785. and Markl. in loc.

16. εἰ δὲ ὁς Ἰησοῦς. Ἰησοῦς occurs only thrice in the New Testament; Acts 11, 36. and the present passage. It appears that now the name had become thoroughly established. "Εν τῷ μὲνει τούτῳ, "on this account (as 2 Cor. 3, 10. 9, 6. Col. 2, 16.) namely, that ye have been thought worthy to suffer afflictions for Christ's sake."

17. δὲ ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ ἀρξασθαι τὸ κρίμα ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ Ἐσω, "For the time is at hand for judgment, and to commence with the people of God" (i. e. Christians). See Slade. Κρίμα is variously interpreted: but from the context the common interpretation judgment may very well be supported. By this is meant (as Rosenm. explains) θέων, Dei constitutio, de immittendis scil. adversis, namely, for the purpose of purification, trial, and example to others. So Benson says it designates the particular distress that was to take place before Jerusalem should be destroyed. The Christians were to expect to feel some of the first effects of that general calamity. It was to begin with them, as our Saviour had plainly prophesied. It was God's way of old to begin with sending calamities on his own people." See his references.*

17. εἰ δὲ πρῶτον ἄφ' ἡμῶν, τῇ τοῦ τέλους τῶν ἀπειθείων τῶν τοῦ Ἐσω εὐαγγελίω; "If we Christians be first afflicted," &c. Τέλος, end, i. e. lot. The sense, then, is: "what will become of the wicked?" It is hinted that they will utterly perish. No obscure prediction of the ruin which overwhelmed the Jewish state a few years after.

18. καὶ εἰ ὁ δίκαιος μόλις σώθεται, ὁ ἄσεθες καὶ ἀμαρ-

* Schoettig, here aptly adduces from a Rabbinical passage: "Pannae numquam perveniunt in mundum, nisi impii in eo sint. Verum non incipiunt, nisi a justis primum." And a little further on: "Quando potestia datur perditori, nullam ille inter injuste et impios differentiam observat: neque hoc tantum sed a justis primum incipit." Compare Jer. 10, 7. Ps. 68, 36. and see Wets.
1 Peter, Chap. IV. V.

τοις τοῦ φανεῖται; A happy amplification of the sentiment from Prov. 11, 31. Sept. The sense is: "If the righteous be with difficulty snatched from evils, what shall be the lot of the impious and wicked?" The interrogation involves a strong negation, and implies, (as Rosenm. says) utter perdition. Similar sentiments are adduced from the Rabbinical writers by the Commentators. On σωζ., see Benson and Slade.

19. ὡστε καὶ οἱ πάσχοντες—ἀγαθοποιήται, "Wherefore let those who suffer according to the will and permission of God, commit their lives and souls unto him, as unto a faithful and benevolent Creator, continuing in well-doing." The ψυχὰs most Commentators explain themselves, by Hebraism. But Benson well defends the common interpretation souls. It may mean their lives, their souls, and every thing that concerns both. Πιστῶ, veracious, true to his promises. So Benson explains it: who may be depended upon, as one of sufficient power, wisdom, and goodness, to make all things conduce to the good of the pious; and particularly to raise them to a happy immortality. This promise he had made to them in the Gospel, and they might trust to him for the performance. 'Ἀγαθοποιήται is variously explained: but it must be taken in its most extensive sense, well doing of every kind. See also 1 Pet. 2, 14, and 2, 15.

Chap. V.

Much depended on the conduct of the Bishops or Pastors of the Church, especially in time of persecution. The Apostle therefore recommends it to them to behave in a becoming manner, and take particular care of the flocks committed to them; and to their people, to behave well to them; and finally, he expects all to behave well mutually to each other. (Benson.)

Ver. 1. πρεσβυτέρους τοὺς ἐν ὑμῖν—κοινῶς. By the
... are meant both the heads of congregations (teachers, ver. 2.) and others employed on the government thereof. The Συμ. like the Latin cum, imports community in office; as in numerous words. It is observed by Benson and Mackn., that if Peter had been the Prince of the Apostles, he would, in this place, and in the inscriptions to his two Epistles, have assumed the high prerogative; and would not have used the language he here does. Though that may be partly accounted for from condescension and humility.

1. μάρτυς τῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ παθημάτων, "an eye-witness of the sufferings on the resurrection of Christ from the dead." All this, Benson has shown, is involved in the sense of the expression. See his long and excellent note, and consult his references. By a partaker of the glory to be revealed must be understood, with Whitby and Benson, a partaker then in the pledge or earnest of the glory yet to be revealed, the first fruits of the Spirit, the miraculous gifts of the Spirit. See more in Benson.

2. ποιμάνατε ἵν ὑμῖν ποίμνιον τού Θεοῦ. A common pastoral metaphor, by which leaders of any kind (kings, teachers, and priests,) are compared to shepherds. The sense is: "Nourish with sound doctrine, and superintend the morals of those committed to your care." Μὴ ἀναγκαστᾶς, "not as if it were a burthen, or as if ye were constrained." I suspect that this has reference to some who served the office without stipend, but with indifference and want of zeal. Μὴ ἀγαλλικεῖσιν, ἀλλὰ προδόμως, "not discharging the office for the sake of the lucre (which would be base), but with good will, toto corde (as the Syr.), and only accepting the lucre, to enable you to discharge the office."

3. μὴ ὁ κατακυριεύοντες τῶν κλήσεως. As Θεοῦ is not in the original, Dodd. deserts the Common Version, and renders as if it were an ellipsis of εὐαγγελίαν. But though Θεοῦ be not expressed, yet it is plainly to be supplied both from the subject and the context;
for at the παρασκευή just after, it must be understood. With respect to the κληρον, this is variously explained; by Dodwell and Whitby, of the possessions of the Church; for which signification there is sufficient authority; but little probability in the thing itself; though Slade thinks, that as there were contributions, there might be a fund. But considering the poverty of the primitive Christians, and other circumstances, that is not likely. Now κατακατακριβογειώντες κληρον, in the simple diction of the Apostle, can only apply to persons: and the Commentators have well shown how it arose that Christian congregations came to be called God’s heritages. See Grot., Bens., Rosenm., and Dodd., or Slade.


4. καὶ φανερωθήτω τοῦ ἀρχιτοιμένου, κομιεῖτέ τιν αμαράντινος τῆς δόξης στέφανον. Φανερ., “shall appear; as Col. 3, 4. Ἀρχιτό. Called at Hebr. 13. τῶν μέγαν ποιμένα. Ον κομιῷ see 1, 9. With the ὁ τῆς δόξης στέφανος (a glorious crown,) Rosenm. compares Sir. 43, 11. κάλλος οὐρανοῦ δόξα ἀρταν. There is an agonistical metaphor, which may be illustrated from Eurip. Hipp. 73. πλεκτόν στέφανον ἐξ ἀκηράτως λειμνόν. Soph. Aj. 465. στέφανον εὐκλείας. Eurip. Suppl. 315. στέφανον εὐκλείας λαβείν καὶ Αντιοπ. frag. 4. See also Biset on Aristoph. Lysist. 875 f. The whole image is an expressive designation of perpetuity. See Benson.

5. ὀμολογοῦν νεώτεροι υποτάγητε πρεσβυτέροις, “In like manner ye people, submit yourselves to your teachers.” Such is the sense assigned by the best Commentators, and which seems required by the context, not “younger persons, submit yourselves to the elder.” Rosenm. compares Luke 22, 2. where ὁ μελήσων and ὁ νεώτερος are similarly opposed. I would here adduce a fine sentiment of Aristid. 1, 431 c.
I PETER, CHAP. V.

εἰδότας ἐστιν ὦ, καὶ ἦταν νῖκης εὐσχημονεστέταταν ὧδε καὶ πλεῖον ἀξίων.

5. πάντες δὲ, ἀλλήλως ὑποτασσόμενοι, τὴν ταπεινοφροσύνην ἐγκομίσασθε. Ἔγκομισάμεθα is derived from κόμβος, which signifies primarily a knot, top-knot, topping, (and hence our comb; as a cock’s comb): 2dly, what we call a bow-knot or button, and other ornamental fastening by which vestments are drawn about any one; and 3dly, the vestment itself. It is observed by Fischer de Vit. Lex. p. 18. and Schleus., that ἐγκομίσαμεν denotes a short jerkin (or rather, I should suppose, something like our moveable capes), put over the other garments, and fastened by knots and bands to the collar. Hence ἐγκομίσαμεν came to mean, in a general way, to be clothed: and as all sorts of clothing are, in the antient languages, applied to denote moral habits, especially of virtue; so here the Apostle means, that they should put on humility as as ornament, and wear it as a habit. And this seems to be all that it is necessary to be kept in view; for to enter into all the argutiae of the Commentators (on which see Pole’s Syn. and Wolf) were to little purpose. Schleus. compares 2 Macc. 7:5. ἀγριωτέραν ἐμπειρομένοι σώματα. To which I add Ἄδειαν V. H. p. 10. ἠμείχητο δὲ σαφροσύνη, and Hom. II. a. 149. ἀναιδείην ἐκπαιδεύει, where Heynè remarks: “Dicitur aliquis induitus, h. e. instructus, esse ipsis propria sunt et solennia.”

6. ταπεινώθητε οὖν ὑπὸ τὴν κραταίαν χεῖρα τοῦ Θεοῦ, &c. Christians are here exhorted to wholly submit themselves to the governance of the Lord. “Now (observes Rosenm.) they submit themselves to God, who acknowledge, and habitually feel, their total dependence on him to whom they owe every thing, who acquiesce in his will, and bear patiently the evils of this life, who do not perversely resist his Providence, and who finally expect every thing good from the power of God.” Κρατ. χεῖρα, like the Hebr. ἔργα σε in Exod. 3, 9., signifies mighty power. Ἐν
καὶ ὑποδέχεται, "at his own time, at the proper season." In some MSS. is added ἐπισκοπὴς. But that was evidently foisted in from 2, 12.

7. πάσαν τὴν μέγην ύπον ἐπιρρήσαντες ἐπὶ αὐτῶν. A further designation of this submission. Ἐπιρρήσαντες, I conceive, is here a vox praegnans, for ἀπορριψ. and ἐπιρρῆσις, i.e. "casting off all anxious cares and solicitudes, and reposing them on God and his Providence." This is taken from Ps. 55, 23. Compare Matt. 6, 25 and 30. Αὐτῷ μέλει περὶ ύπον, "for with him rests the care of you, and your concerns." Pott refers to Matt. 22, 16. Mark 14, 14. Joh. 10, 13. 14, 6., and compares Matt. 4, 25 and 30. 6, 25. and also M. Anton. 4, 31. τὸ δὲ υπόλοιπον τοῦ βίου διεξέλθε, οἷς Θεὸς μὲν ἐπιτετράθη ἡ σεαυτῷ πάντα ἐξ ὧν τῆς ψυχῆς. To which I add Soph. Electr. 173. where there is the following fine sentiment; θάρσει μοι, θάρσει, τέκνων. Ἐστι μέγας οὐρανός Ζεὺς, ὃς ἐφορά πάντα καὶ κρατάει. ὅ τον ὑπεραληθὲ γόλον νεμουσα, κ. τ. ἀ. and Eurip. Phæon. 717. ἀλλ' εἰς Θεὸς χρῆ ταύτ' ἀναρτῆσαι ἔχειν.

8—11. In this final admonition Christians are exhorted to constancy in their profession, in spite of the evils with which they were encircled. (Pott.)

8. ὁ ἀντίδικος ύπον διάβολος. As διάβολος has no article, many recent Commentators render it a malicious accuser. But the words ἀντίδ., and διάβ. are to be closely connected; and I entirely agree with Bp. Middleton, that the sense is, "your opposing evil spirit," i.e. the evil spirit who is your opposer. There is supposed to be an allusion to Job. 1, 7. where Satan is similarly designated. Ἀντίδικος has the general sense of ἐχθρός; as Matt. 12, 39. ὁς λέαν ὅρων μένει, "as a lion roaring and raging for food, and ready for his prey." Our roar is doubtless from ἀρ. It is well observed by Dodd., that it was natural St. Peter should give such a caution, since he, through inattention to his master's warning, had yielded to a similar temptation. Rosenm. (after Benson) remarks, that there is here ascribed to the
Devil what he does by his instruments, the insatiate persecutors, Jews and Heathens; and that diabolical temptation in general cannot be the subject, but those tribulations which might sway their minds to desert their Christian profession, and the necessity for the exercise of fortitude and constancy; as appears from ver. 9. But, though such acted as the subordinate agents of Satan, yet that will not exclude, but rather suppose (as the words of the Apostle require) the operation of their head and master; though as to the mode of operation we are (as in a thousand other matters of undoubted fact) left in the dark. Nay, it is difficult to imagine how, with our present faculties, more light could have been received.

9. o ἀντίστητε στερεόν τῇ π. resist, and that unto the last; never capitulate. So we are told to resist the Devil, James 4, 7. Compare also Eph. 6, 13. and see Benson. At στερεώς τῇ πίστει Pott and others strangely stumble, and pervert the plain sense, which is: “continuing steadfast in faith.” Now this was the most effectual mode of resisting him; since his temptations were directed to induce them to renounce their Christian profession.

9. εἰδότες τὰ αὐτὰ τῶν παθημάτων τῇ ἐν κόσμῳ ὑμῶν ἀδελφῶν, ἐπιτελείωσα. The τὰ αὐτὰ τῶν παθημάτων is for τὰ αὐτὰ παθηματα. ἐπιτελ. is explained by the recent Commentators happen. And this they support from Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 8. But that is a very feeble sense. Bens. renders, “carried to a great length.” But for that sense (which is somewhat harsh) I know of no authority. It should rather seem that the term is used for εὐρεγεῖσθαι, effected. And may there not be some allusion to the prediction of our Lord concerning these παθήματα? The argument is this: “your case is not singular: the same persecutions are carried on in your Christian brethren throughout the whole world.” Ἀδελφ. is a noun collective, signifying brotherhood: there is also a subaudition of ὀδόρ. Pott compares the well
known “Solamen miseris socios habuisse malorum,” and Cic. ad Fam. 6, 2.
10. ὅτε Θεὸς πάσης χάριτος—θεμελιώσαι. The πάσης is not (as Pott supposes) put for μεγίστης, but (as being the genitive of the efficient cause) the sense is: “The God who is the author of blessings of every kind;” as 2 Cor. 13, 14, &c. Ὅ η ο ξέρεται ἡμᾶς—Ἰησοῦ, “who hath by Christ and his Gospel called and invited you to seek eternal salvation.” Δόξαν, i.e. happiness of the most glorious kind. Ὡλίγων, i.e. for this brief period of our earthly sojourn. Καταφέρσαι, “may he perfect you more and more in the knowledge and practice of religion.” Στηρίζαι, “confirm you in the practice of what you know.” Σθενάσαι, “strengthen you to the performance.” Θεμελιώσαι, “settle, immoveably ground you.” These four terms are unwarrantably taken by Pott as synonymous, and accumulated for greater effect. It would have been truer if he had said that all these particulars are included, as contributing to fit them for the state of eternal glory just mentioned. On the doxology at αὐτῷ—ἀμήν. see the note on 4, 11.
12. διὰ Σιλουανοῦ—ἐγράψα, “thus frigidly have I written by Silvanus (to you, I apprehend, a faithful brother), exhorting, and bearing strong testimony that this is the true grace of God wherein ye stand.” On Silvanus see 1 Thess., 1, 1. At ὅλιγων there is the common ellipsis of ὑμᾶτον. The clause αἰς λογίζομαι, like many similar expressions both in the antient and modern languages, implies, not doubt, but firm persuasion; as Rom. 8, 18. So that there is no reason, with Grot., to resort to the sense si bene memini, which is founded, as Rosenm. shows, on a baseless hypothesis. Ταὐτὴν εἶναι ἀληθῆ χάριν τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰς ἄν ἐστήκατε, “that the religion in which you are (I trust) firmly fixed, is the true one (and not Judaism, your former faith).”
18. συνεκλεκτῇ, Wall, Mill, and others, suppose to be a Christian woman, the wife of Peter, some think. Others, subauda ἐκκλησία (which is supported by the
Syr., Arab., Vulg., and ÓEcumen), i.e. "chosen by
God in conjunction with us." And I agree with
Wolf in preferring this, or διιιιιιιιιιτοποιων.

On the βαβυλών there has been no little diversity of opinion.
Some, as Mill, Bertram, Pearson, Wolf, Wall, and Fabric., take to
denote Babylon in Egypt. But this has no probability, and has
been refuted by Lardner, who, with the antients, and many eminent
moderns, as Grot., Hamm., Whitby, and most of the Romanists,
think that by Babylon is, figuratively, meant Rome: and this is
supported by the united voice of antiquity; and, therefore, the
opinion merits great attention. Certain it is there are many points
of resemblance between that Queen of cities, and what we conceive
of antient Babylon. Hence the name has been applied to London,
Paris, &c. Were it not for this authority of antiquity on a point
where antiquity may be depended on, I should have been inclined
to adopt the opinion of Erasm., Germa., Beza, Gomar, Light,
Sealiger, Salmas., Cler., L'Enfant, Cumberland, Wets., Schleus,
Rosenm., Bens., &c., that it signifies Babylon in Assyria. But
those Commentators are not agreed whether to understand Seleucia,
i.e. New Babylon, which (as Rosenm. observes) was the metropolis
of the eastern dispersion of the Jews, and whither it was likely St.
Peter, on leaving Jerusalem, would repair; or Old Babylon, which,
there is reason to think, was not yet totally deserted. The latter
opinion is adopted by Rosenm., and it seems preferable; for there
is no satisfactory proof that Seleucia (though it stepped into the
place of Old Babylon, and was chiefly built from its ruins) ever
received the name of Babylon; though, I find, it seems to be so
called in some passages of Lucian, adduced by me in a Dissertation
on the Antiquities of antient Babylon, which I shall take an early
opportunity of laying before the public, in conjunction with others
on antient Carthage, antient Thebes, the Pyramids, the Labyrinth,
and other interesting monuments of the remotest antiquity.

13. καὶ Μάρκος ὁ υἱὸς μου. Whether υἱὸς is to be
understood in the physical or the figurative sense,
Commentators are not agreed. The former interpreta
tion is supported by some antients (see ÓEcumen.), and,
of the moderns, Heuman and others. It is, however, a question which admits of no
certain determination: and the verdict of a critical
jury would probably be, "Non liquet." See Bens.
and Mackn., or Slade. I should, for my own part,
prefer the latter interpretation, and, with many emi
nent moderns, as Rosenm., &c., regard this Mark as
the same with the author of the Gospel.

14. ἀπόστασις ἀλλήλων ἐν φιλίματι ἀνάγκης. An
oriental custom of the highest antiquity, on which I
have before treated. Now this kiss was called indifferently the kiss of peace, or the holy kiss, as being used after prayer; as we find from Origen (cited by Rosenm.). Hence some MSS. read ἐν φιλήματι ἁγιῷ. But the ἐν is doubtless from the margin. On the εἰρήνη υἱῶν πάσιν I have before treated. Ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, scil. οὕτω, a periphrasis for Christians.
SECOND EPISTLE GENERAL OF PETER.

 Soon after the writing of this Epistle St. Peter was crucified at Rome, and, as we are told, with his head downward,—a mixture of cruelty and contumely such as was not unfrequently exhibited. Thus Joseph. 1297, 30., προσήλαυν δ’ οἱ στρατιώται τῶν ἄλοντας, ἄλλον ἄλλῳ πρὸς χλεύην.

CHAP. I.

Verse 1—4. Here we have the Introduction to the Epistle, in which, after asserting his Apostolick character, and addressing the Epistle to the Gentile converts, St. Peter salutes them, and reminds them that their Christian privileges were owing to the favour of God in Christ, and in consequence of the miraculous effusion of the Holy Spirit. (Bens.)

1. Συμεών. Some read Συμών. But it matters not; since the one is the Hebrew (found in Acts 15, 14.), and the other the Hellenistick form. On the clause Συμεών—Χριστοῦ, see the sensible remarks of Mr. Slade. Ἰσότιμος is compared by Rosenm. with ἰσώμαρος, and other Classical forms. And he notices the elegant use of λαγχάνειν in the sense receive. Slade thinks it contains an allusion to the Jewish inheritances, which were obtained by lot. And he refers to 1 Pet., 5, 3. Δικαιοσύνη. A general for the special term χάριτι, or the like. And so the Hebr. ירָם. Του Θεου ημῶν και σωτήρος Ι. Χ. Notwithstanding the opinion of Wets. and many dis-
tinguished Scholars, I must still think that this should be rendered, "our God and Saviour Jesus Christ:" the article not being repeated before σωτηρίας, because there is no change of person. See the able note of Bp. Middlet. in loc., or the extracts in Slade and Valpy.

2. χάρις ἡμῖν—Θεοῦ. An earnest wish and prayer for every blessing upon them which can result from a right knowledge of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. Ἐν, 2, by.

3. ἡ δεσμευμένης, "Forasmuch as God has, of his favour, given us all things which pertain to life (i.e. happiness) and godliness." Some recent Commentators regard the ὡς as pleonastic, adducing numerous examples. And this, as far as concerns Genitives of consequence, may apply: but when, as in a Latin or English version, the verb is used, the sense will be because, or forasmuch as. The construction of the sentence is thus laid down by Pott: ὡς τῆς θείας δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ πάντα τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς καὶ εὐσεβείαν ἡμῖν δεσμευμένης, διὰ—ἀρετῆς (ὅρισιν—φθορὰς) καὶ αὐτῷ τοῦτο, &c. The participle δεσμευμένης may be taken (as it is by some) in the passive sense; but that will still more embarrass the construction, and there is no reason why we should not take it in an active sense; for, as Rosenm. observes, in verbs which want the Perfect, or any other tense of the Middle voice, the Passive is used in its place; of which Loesn. adduces numerous examples (in this very verb) from Philo. It is remarked by Rosenm., that in ver. 3 & 4, there is the antecedent; and in ver. 3, the consequent is διὰ τῆς ἐπίγνωσεως—ἀρετῆς, "by the knowledge of him who hath, of his glorious benignity, invited us thereto." And he adds: "Hac ratione omnibus præsidii recte agendi nos instruxit." In διὰ δόξης καὶ ἀρετῆς there is a common hendiadis: and on the sense here of ἀρετῆς, see the note on 1 Pet., 2, 9. Whitby, however, understands the words of the glorious effusion of the Holy Spirit; and Dodd. of that strengthen-
ing energy which God exerts on the human mind, which appeared in so extraordinary a manner in the Apostolic age.

4. δι’ αυτὸ τὰ μέγιστα ημῶν καὶ τίμια ἐπαγγέλματα δεδομένα, "by which things." This relates either to πάντα, the more remote, or to δόξης καὶ ἀρετῆς, the nearer antecedent. Μέγιστα καὶ τίμια. An Hendiadis for exceedingly precious, namely, as pertaining to eternal felicity. On these promises Benson copiously treats. But, after all that he urges, I cannot abandon the common opinion, that by these are meant the Gospel promises in general, such as pardon of sins to the penitent, a glorious resurrection, and eternal life,—the most powerful motives to holiness, and to aim at the becoming partakers of the Divine nature.

4. ἦν δὲ τούτων γένησθε θείας κοινωνίας φύσεως, "that (excited by these promises) you might become partakers of the Divine nature." The φύσις is by some taken pleonastically. And they render the κοινωνίας θείας φύσεως "participants of God," i. e. of his benefits. And this is harsh and forced, and at variance with the context. The best Commentators are agreed that φύσις here denotes disposition. Thus to be κοινωνία τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, will be, to imitate God's perfections, aim at a similitude to his moral properties and attributes. And this similarity, the Apostle proceeds to teach them, is to be aimed at by renouncing evil lusts and carnal appetites. That such will form us to a resemblance to God, we find from 1 Joh. 3, 7; 1 Pet. 1, 13.* Φύση here, and

* So Rosenm., who further argues from the substance of ver. 3 and 4., that the Apostle could mean no other conjunction than that of similitude and imitation. See an able discussion of the sense of this phrase in Bens., who, after offering six different interpretations, acquiesces in the above detailed one. He concludes by observing, that the affections, passions, appetites, and inclinations, "implanted in us by God our maker, and the things that are pleasant or useful without us, are none of them in themselves sinful. They are, indeed, temptations, and often, by the abuse of them, lead men into sin. But sin consists merely in the abuse or corruption of them, that is, using them in a wrong kind, manner, or degree. Mankind too generally fall in with the temptations."
2 Peter, Chap. 1.

at 2, 12 & 19., signifies corrupt morals. By the world is meant, as usual, that part of it which not only in that corrupt, but in every succeeding age, may be said to be slaves of corruption and vanity. See more in Pott and Rosenm.

5—7. Having reminded them that God had given them all things pertaining to a godly life, our Apostle here mentions those virtues which were required of them: withheld intimating that, if professèd Christians did not bring forth such fruit, they neither duly attended to the nature of Christianity, nor would they have any benefit thereby. (Bena.)

5. καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσοχεν οὐκ ἐποίησαν, παρεισ. “Wherefore using the utmost diligence.” The best Commentators are agreed that this verse is connected with ver. 3, and that the καὶ is to be taken, as often, pro consecutivo. See Pott, Bens., and Rosenm. At αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσοχεν Rosenm. subauds διὰ. But κατὰ, which is supplied by Homb., Schoettg., and Wolf, is the milder ellipsis. As to the various readings here found, they merely arose from the difficulty, and are purely emendations.

Συν. παρεισφέσειν, Rosenm. remarks, is here (as in the best writers) used for στοιχάρεστε; of which Wets. adduces examples from Joseph, Ant. 20, 9, 12., and also from Diod. and Liban. I cannot but think, with the early moderns (as Beza, Erasm., and Pisc.) that the παρὰ refers to the union of our diligence in co-operation with the grace of God.” See Phil. 2, 12 and 13. And, even in the Classical use, co-operation is (I suspect) always implied. There is the same allusion in επιχορηγήσατε; though it is simply rendered exhibere.

On the exact sense of ἐν throughout this glorious chain the Commentators are not agreed. The recent ones takes it for σὺν; others, for εἰς, unto; which, considering the nature of the participles παρεισ. and επιχορ., seems to be preferable.*

* Slade thinks it may be a sign of the dative. But that is only silencing a word which we cannot explain. There is more justice in his remark, that επιχορηγῇτε ἐν τῇ πίστει may be the same as χο-
The ἄπεριγ most modern Commentators, from Hamm. to Pott. and Rosenm., considering that several particulars included in the general sense of the term are just after added, take in the more special sense courage, like the Latin virtus. But this signification is unexampled in the Scriptures: and the Apostle elsewhere shows too little attention to logical regularity to allow us to lay much stress on the argument adduced. Therefore, though this interpretation is ably supported by Hamm., Doddr., Bens., Wall, Mackn., and Rosenm., I cannot consent to abandon the common one, Christian virtue, which is retained, and well illustrated by Schleus. Lex.

Γρῶσιν. This is by many Commentators, in conformity with the interpretation of ἄπεριγ just mentioned, explained prudence, wisdom, discretion, so as not to unnecessarily expose themselves to danger. But that is a very uncommon sense of γρῶσις; and religious knowledge must surely here be understood. And so it is explained by most Commentators. See Mackn. and Jortin ap. D'Oyley.

Ἐγκαλορείαν. The virtues now enumerated are given as examples of what is meant by the general term ἄπεριγ; and they are classed first under the head personal virtues; 2. those that have God for their object; and 3. those that relate to man. Now the personal virtues are ἐγκαλορεία, temperance in the use of pleasure, and, if need be, abstinence from it, and ὑπόμορφη, patient endurance, or the right government of ourselves in adversity. Ἐρεβεία. This is well explained by Mr. Slade a godly temper and behaviour, such a spirit of godliness as shows itself in our intercourse with the world. Yet we must not exclude that expression of godliness as shows itself in all the external acts of worship and reverence to the Supreme Being. Φιλαδελφία, i. e. love to Christians. Ἀγάπη. This signifies love in general to others, considered not merely as Christians, but as men.

On these separate terms I shall not further enlarge; that falling rather under the province of the general Theologian, or Preacher, to whom I must refer the reader in the many excellent Sermons on this interesting portion of Scripture from the pens of our best English Divines.

8. ταῦτα γὰρ ὑμῖν ὑπάρχοντα—ἐπίγνωσιν, “For if these virtues reside in, abound in, and be on the increase in you, they will shew you as persons not barren, or unfruitful, in respect to the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ,” i. e. persons whose knowledge of the religion is not barren and unfruitful of good works (as the calumnious Heathens pretend). Such seems to be the complete sense; and thus the

ῥηγήσαρε ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει. But it is not quite the same. The ἐπὶ and ἐν may be expressed by our compound preposition unto: whereas χορηγ. ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει can only mean “supply to your faith;” but unto signifies in addition to and besides.
words require no laboured explanation. See, however, Benson and Pott.

9. ἄγαρ μὴ πάρεστι ταῦτα—ἄμαρτιῶν, "For he who is destitute of these virtues is but blind and dull of perception, forgetful of the purification of his former sins." Μυωπάζειν signifies to wink, or half shut the eyes, as those do who, being short-sighted, endeavour to discern a distant object. The sense is: "He who is destitute of the moral virtues, and yet expects salvation of the Gospel, which imperatively enjoins them, is blind, or sees a very little way into the true nature of it, and forgets that he was cleansed from his former sins only on condition of renouncing sin in future." Now to forget this were the greatest blindness, such a setting light on the benefits of baptism, as implies a contempt of the religion. Here I would compare a passage of Plato, Ep. 7. τυφλὸς ἂν καὶ οὐχ ὄραν οἷς ἀνέπται τῶν πραγμάτων ἀνοσίωργία.

Δήθεν λαμβάνειν signifies to forget, like many other phrases formed of λαμβάνειν and a substantive.

On the καθαρ. τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν it is observed by Ben., that the Scriptures often and plainly speak of a twofold justification, sanctification, and salvation. The one initial; the other final. When a wicked Jew or Heathen took on him the profession of the Christian religion by baptism, he was justified, purified, or saved, from his old sins, upon that profession of faith in Christ. Acts 15, 9, 16, 31. Acts 16. Romans 16. 4. 1 Corinthians 6. 11. 2 Cor. 7. 1. Ephesians 5. 26. Tit. 2, 14. Heb. 10, 22 and 23. 1 Pet. 3, 21. 2 Pet. 2, 20, &c. But the final justification, sanctification, or salvation, is not to be attained without Christian good works, or an holy life, after baptism. Faith alone was sufficient for the former, but not for the latter. Jer. 17, 7 and 8. Ezek. 18, 21, &c. Matt. 18. 35 Rom. 2, 6. &c. 1 Joh. 1, 7. It is truly remarked by Slade, that this text powerfully corroborates two important doctrines, 1. that the rite of baptism, duly administered, purifies from sin; 2. that men may fall from a state of purification and grace.

10, 11. διὸ μᾶλλον, ἀδελφοί, σπουδάσατε βεβαιών ὅμων τὴν κλῆσιν καὶ ἐκλογήν ποιεῖτε ταῖς, "Wherefore the rather give diligence to this, only (by the practice of these good works) to make our calling and election sure, firm, stable, and efficacious." The κλῆσις καὶ ἐκλογή is explained by Rosenm., the greatest benefit
by which God, of his providence, hath brought us to the Christian religion, and promised us eternal life, if we perform our part. I have more than once illustrated the sense of the words, on Rom. 11, 5. and elsewhere. In refutation of an erroneous exposition of Mackn., it is remarked by Mr. Slade, that their calling to eternal life was conditional; and thus there seems no impropriety in the converts being enjoined to make that calling sure and effectual. They were, at that time, in a state of election; but it was a state from which they might fall; they were elect only so long as they were careful to maintain faith and good works.

Βέβαιον γίνεσθαι Rosenm. explains ratiō sīari. Now these divine promises (says he) we ratify by faith, and the practice of good works. The διὰ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων added in some MSS. and Versions, seems to be a mere scholium.

10. ταύτα γὰρ ποιοῦντες οὐ μὴ πταίσητε πότε, “If ye do this, ye shall never fail, or your hope of salvation be frustrated.” Such is, doubtless, the sense; and it is strange that Carpz., and seemingly Rosenm., should render the οὐ μὴ πταίσητε πότε, “ye will never sin in future,” i. e. ye will be careful lest ye forfeit eternal felicity by sin. This is harsh.

11. οὕτω γὰρ πλουσίως—Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, “For thus will, most mercifully, be granted you an entrance to,” &c. Πλουσίως, “of abundant goodness; as Eph. 2, 4. and elsewhere. To the Classical examples of Schleus. I add Herod. 2, 44. ἵσιν (ἱρδ) πλουσίως κατεσκευασμένον. And in Livy we have opulenter for abunde. Ἐπιχορίζονται, grant; as 2 Cor. 9, 10.

12. διὸ οὐκ ἀμελήσω—ἀληθεὶς, “Wherefore (as the thing is so momentous) on this sense.” See Slade in loc. “I shall never cease,” &c. From ver. 18. to 3, 13. the Apostle exhorts them not to suffer themselves to be deceived by false teachers; premising a brief mention, ver. 11—15. of the causes by which he thought proper to again and again urge them to
hold fast that part of pure doctrine which was by the false teachers, not only corrupted, but even derided. The καίσερ εἰδότας may apply, if not to all, yet to the greater part of those whom he is addressing. (Rosenm.) I would compare Appian Pun. 58. εἰδότας ὑμᾶς ἀναμνήσαο. The ἐστηγμένοις ἐν τῇ παρούσῃ ἀληθείᾳ may be an hypallage, signifying, "though ye are at present established in the truth." By Rosenm. it is considered as a brief expression for "are established in the truth which ye have hitherto professed." But this seems incongruous.

13, 14. δικαίων δὲ ἄγωμαι—ὑπομνήσει, "I think it right, while I am in this earthly tabernacle, to (thus) stir you up by admonition." Δίκαιων, right, meet. A popular use. On σκηνωμ. see 2 Cor. 5.1. For this word in the sense corpus humanum no Classical authority has (I believe) been yet adduced. It occurs, however, in Eurip. Heracl. 690. σμικρῶν τὸ σὸν σκήνωμα, where see Barnes.

14. εἰδὼς ὅτι ταχινῇ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀπόθεσις τοῦ σκηνοματίσμου. These words are rightly regarded by Carpz. as parenthetical. "Knowing that speedy will be my laying aside of my tabernacle." Ἀποτιθ., Rosenm. observes, is properly used of putting off clothes; but is applied, per similitudinem, to striking a tent; a term here, as often, used to denote the body. Hence those out of the body are at 2 Cor. 5, 3. styled γυμνοί.

In the words καθὼς καὶ ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς εὗρες εἰκόνα μοι, the Apostle alludes to his martyrdom, which took place, it seems, the next year. He plainly adverts to the words of our Lord recorded at Joh. 21, 18 and 19. But whether καθὼς will admit of the sense in the manner which, as Benson renders it, I doubt. It is plain that Christ foretold to Peter his martyrdom, as he also did to Paul. (See 2 Tim. 4, 6.) But the question is, whether these words of the Apostle were founded on any fresh revelation as to the speedy approach of that event? This the antients say was the case. But the point admits of no
certain determination. See the conjectures of Bens. It seems highly probable that he had; but it is possible that he had not, and the words, it is evident, may be explained upon another supposition.

15. σκούδασαν δὲ καὶ—ποιεῖται. The de is remp- tive: "I will (I say) strive, that after my departure, you may ever have to be mindful of these things."

'Εχεις is here used for δύνασθαι; as often.

16. οὖ γὰρ σεσοφισμένοις μύθοις—παρουσίαν. On the connection of this verse with the preceding see Bens. and Pott. It is briefly remarked by Rosenm.: "Here are laid down the reasons why the doctrine delivered by the Apostle is true." Σεσοφισμένοι μύθοι, fables craftily devised, and artfully dressed up, like the sophisms of the Philosophers. Numerous Classical citations are adduced by Wets., but not quite opposite. The following will, I think, be found so. Diod. Sic. 2, 133. ult. μύθους ηγούνται πε- πλασμένος τὰς περὶ τῶν Ἀραχονίων ἀρχαιολογίας, and 2, 504, 24. where it is said that men in prosperity are accustomed καταφρονεῖν τῷ Θεῷ ὡς μυθοὶ πεπλασ- μένοι, where Wesseling replaces the old reading τῷ Θεῷ. I conjecture τῶν Θείων.

The δύναμις καὶ παρουσία Rosenm. takes as an hen- diadis for δύνατη παρουσία; which, he thinks, the words following require. The sense (he adds) is: "Jesus Christ lived on this earth, and in many won- derful ways proved that he was the Son of God; and this we do not press on your belief, by the use of such fictitious stories and fables as the Gentile legislators had recourse to, or other crafty persons." The δυν. καὶ παρ. advert to the second advent of Christ in majesty, to take vengeance on those that know not God, and obey not the Gospel. See the note on 2, 1. The ἔκοπται γενθέντες τῆς ἑκείνου με- γαλειώτητος refers to the transfiguration, more plainly adverted to in what follows. Ἐκόπται is a term de- rived from the Classical writers, where it is used to denote one admitted to view the mysteries. So that it need not be considered, with Mr. Slade, as merely
synonymous with αὐτότατα; but only the two forms may be compared. See the notes of Elsn., Bens., and Mack., or the extracts in Slade.

17. λαβὼν γὰρ παρὰ Θεοῦ πατρὸς τιμήν καὶ δόξαν. Here again we have the participle for the verb. "For he received honour and glory from God the Father," namely, at his transfiguration. See Matt. 17, 5. Φωνὴς ἑνεχθείσης αὐτῷ—δόξας, "such a voice from the exalted glory (i.e. from the glorious Jehovah) being uttered over him, saying, This is," &c. On which see the note on Matt. 17, 5. seqq. At αὐτῷ must be understood εἰς. Rosenm. compares Ps. 145, 3. μεγαλοπρέπεις τῇ δόξῃ.

On ver. 18. see on Matt. 17, 5. and Mark 9, 2.

19. καὶ ἔχομεν βεβαιότερον τῶν προφητικῶν λόγων. It is debated what is the sense of τῶν προφητικῶν; and whether the comparative in βεβαιότερον has any force or not. The latter will partly depend on the former, which some interpret of the gift of prophecy in the Christian Church. But the antients, and the most judicious moderns (rightly) maintain that it refers to the whole body of the prophetical predictions concerning the Messiah in the O.T. (See Bp. Horsley’s 15th Sermon, or an extract from it in Slade; and also Grot., Bens., and Wolf.) And this is ably supported by Knapp Script. var. argum. p. 1. seqq. If such be the true sense, the comparative must have its usual force. Thus Rosenm. explains: "The prophecies had always a great authority with us; but now they have a far greater; since we see events so aptly corresponding to the predictions." So Wets.: "Sermo Propheticus nunc firmior est, postquam eventu comprobatus fuit, quàm ante eventum." And so (he adds) the Greek Commentators. See Knapp. in loc., or the extract from him in Rosenm.

19. ὃ καλῶς ποιήτε προσέχοντες, "to which ye will do well to attend." So Joseph. 11, 6, 12. (cited by Rosenm.) οἷς (γράμμασι Ἀμάνου) ποιήσετε καλῶς μὴ προσέχοντες. "To attend to prophecies (explains Rosenm.) is, to investigate and reflect upon their
sense and fulfilment." It must, however, also imply a prompt faith in the word of God. Ὄς λόγων φαίνοντι ἐν αὐχενρω τόκῳ. Φαίνωντι is to be taken as the participle imperfect; for that is required by the past tenses of the verbs following. Λόγῳ, a lantern or watch-light (as opposed to the sun), which shows objects but dimly, as the prophecies pointed the way of salvation. Αὐχενρω τόκῳ, "a dim and dark place." Αὐχ. signifies, properly, dirty, squalid; an idea which, as regards places, we continually connect with that of darkness. And hence the term comes to have that sense. So Hesych.: αὐχενρω σκοτώδες. And so, in Mich. 4, 8., the Sept. have αὐχενάθῆς; Aquila, σκοταδίας: and the Vulg. nebulosus. Εἰς οὖ ημέρα—καρδίας ὑμῶν, "until the day or time (of clearer knowledge) arise, and the dog-star arise in your hearts." This sentence (and, indeed, the whole of this beautiful passage) is strangely misunderstood by several eminent Interpreters. No one has better explained the sense than Rosenm., as follows: "On the arrival of the sun, whose messenger is the morning-star, the resplendent day dispels all the darkness, and obscures that candle. So also the doctrine of Christ dispels the darkness of ignorance, and, in respect to clearness, far surpasses the doctrine of the Prophets. On an attentive comparison this difference will be very apparent, and the mind will be illumined with divine light. For it will be evident, that the predictions of the Prophets were dictated by the Holy Spirit, since the events so admirably correspond to the sayings." See also Mr. Slade's note.

20. τοῦτο πρῶτον γινώσκοντες—οὐ γίνεται. This is a passage of some obscurity, and therefore variously interpreted. The difficulty hinges on the rare word ἐπιλογις. Many eminent Commentators (as Hamm., Whitby, Benson, Dodd., Mackn., &c.), understand the idias epilogeos of private invention or suggestion, which, indeed, yields a good sense, but is not fairly deducible from the words; insomuch that some, by
whom this interpretation has been adopted, have resorted to emendation, conjecturing ἐπελεύσεως or ἐπι-
λύσεως, which would yield the required sense; but for neither of these is there any authority. Greatly preferable to this is the common rendering, "of private explanation or interpretation."* A frequent sense of ἐπίλυσις. And so ἐπιλύω, in the sense explain, occurs elsewhere in Scripture. This interpretation, too, is adopted by some eminent Critics, and recently by Schleus. Bp. Horsley (who has four Sermons on this text) explains (nearly in the same way), "no prophecy is of self-interpretation." See the Sermons themselves, or an extract in Slade. Carpz. explains προφητεία of Scripture in general. But that sense cannot be admitted, since the context evidently leads us to prophecy. Rosenm. and Jaspis explain: "no prophecy can be expounded of itself, or by itself, nor understood without comparing together the prophecy and its event or completion, by the aid of history." Which is very true; but not, I think, the truth intended by the Apostle; since it is agreeable to what follows: and this interpretation varies so entirely from the second mentioned one, that it cannot (as Mr. Slade supposes it may) be united with it. The one above adopted has been, of late, ably defended and illustrated by Knapp, ubi supra, and Rosenm. acknowledges that thus the verse will connect with the following.

21. οὐ γὰρ θελήματι ἄνθρωπος ἤνεχθη—ἄνθρωποι, "For prophecy was never uttered by the will of man, but the holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." ἤνεχθη, brought for-

* It is thus expressed by Mr. Slade: "Prophecy gave no light to the age in which it was delivered, and therefore was a lamp shining in a dark place; and let this be impressed upon you, that prophecy was so entirely and exclusively designed for the benefit of future ages, that its import was not always fully understood even by the prophet himself, who was aware that his words were often inapplicable to the people immediately addressed (1 Pet. 1, 11 & 12.), and uttered them not from the suggestions or persuasions of his own mind, but from the inspiration of the Holy Ghost."
ward. The οί in οί ἄγιοι is omitted in some MSS., and bracketed by Vater, but wrongly (I think) since it bears the stamp of genuineness. The title Άγιος ἄνθρωπος was commonly given to the Prophets. Φήσιμονει, carried away, inspired. Which (notwithstanding what Rosenm. says) throws light on the nature of inspiration. See Mackn.

CHAP. II.

VERSE 1. ἐγένοντο—λαμψ. This connects well with the preceding; showing that not all are prophets who call themselves such; many falsely assume the name. The Apostle, therefore, now turns from true prophets to false teachers. (Rosenm.) See the copious explanation, by Benson, of the contents of this Chapter, and the useful introductory remarks of Slade from Sherlock, Benson, Paley, and Dodd.

1. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἑωθοπροφῆται—ἀπώλειαν. “There were, however, also false prophets among the (Israelitish) people; thus also will there be among you false teachers, who shall introduce pernicious heresies, even denying the Lord that purchased them (with his own blood); bringing thereby on themselves rapid destruction.”

As to the persons meant by these false teachers, and the nature of their opinions, there has been much debate. The common opinion is, that they were Nicolaitans, or Gnostics (persons who conjoined the Oriental philosophy with the Christian religion). But this has been convincingly refuted by Tittman de Vestigiis Gnostic. &c. Yet it is observed by Rosenm., that though the name Gnostics was not known in those times, yet the dogmas of those who, in the second century, were called Gnostics, might be known and disseminated. Others take them to have been Judaizers, who (like the Montanistæ and Sibyllistæ of the second and third centuries), abandoning the true doctrine, feigned oracles against the Roman government, and promised a new theatre of
pleasure to their votaries. These (I would observe) seem to have commenced with being fanatics, and ended with being hypocrites and knaves: and many opinions of the Mahomedan system seem to have been partly derived from that impure source. That their tenets were most pernicious, appears from the strong language of the Apostle at ver. 10.

Παρεμφανέοντων, “shall clandestinely introduce, smuggle in.”

This and the ἐκκόλισις Storr understands not so much of prediction, properly so called, as argumentatio, or consuetudinis; as appears (he thinks) from the historical description which follows. But the consuetudo cannot well be thought of; and though the other may be tolerated, yet it is precarious and unnecessary. Αἱ ἱερεῖς ἀπωλεῖς, i.e. pernicious and sectarian errors. On αἰρ. I have before treated. Καὶ τῶν ἁγιορευμάτων αὐτῶν δεσποτίν ἀρνόμενοι. On these words Commentators are not quite agreed. Some explain the δεσποτίν of God. See Whitby, Bensa, and Mackn., or Slade. But this is very harsh. It is far more natural to take it of Christ; as, indeed, the ἀγιορεύει requires; and the term δεσπ. differs scarcely at all from Κύριος. It is truly observed, too, by Pott, that the passages of the Old Testament, cited by Wets. and Benson, to establish the other interpretation, are of quite another kind. (See more in his note.) On what is meant by denying Christ as their Lord we are left somewhat in the dark, owing to a want of historical testimony. It cannot denote utterly denying his Messiahship, any more than, according to Pott’s interpretation, denying Christ to be a Redeemer, for that would be equivalent to denying him to be the Messiah; neither will the construction of the words permit this. As to the sense proposed by Rosenm., “not sincerely worshipping Christ,” it is too vague and feeble. There seems to be here a provincial brevity of diction; and the sense is probably this: “denying him who purchased them (i.e. their Redeemer) to be their Lord.” Storr and Rosenm. conjecture that the controversy was “de imperio Christi.” It should seem that, from a misinterpretation of the words of the Apostle, they stumbled at the descriptions of the majesty of Jesus Christ and the ineffable glory of his second advent; and regarded the account of the Apostles on that subject as a fable devised to hold the disciples in subjection. Now this may possibly have been the case; but, if so, they must have denied the proper deity of Jesus Christ; and they probably held opinions not very different from those which afterwards generated Arianism and Socinianism; and therefore I must maintain that this text may, with great propriety, be adduced in controversy with persons professing such tenets. Now with this denial of the δεσποτεία of Christ was, as we learn from what follows (and this, indeed, we might expect), conjoined an impatience of any government, and the vices allied to such a restless spirit.
2 PETER, CHAP. II.

*Ἀκολούθωσις does not, perhaps, mean perdition, but rather κρίμα, condemnation, and consequently punishment. So in the next verse κρίμα and ἀκολούθωσις are used in a parallelism, as synonymous. And of some not dissimilar persons St. Paul (Rom. 13, 2.) says: οἱ δὲ ἀνεστηκότες ἐκαίνοις κρίμα λήψονται.

2. καὶ πολλαὶ ἑξαικολούθουσιν αὐτῶν ταῖς ἀκολούθοις. Many MSS., Versions, and Fathers read ἀσελγείας, which is received by the recent Editors; but (I think) on very precarious grounds. One may imagine why ἀπωλ. should be changed into ἀσελγ.; but not vice versa. That the term ἀσελγ. was very applicable to the persons in question, must be acknowledged; and it seems to be more agreeable to what follows, the sense of which is, "on account of which the Christian religion (for that is what is meant by the way of truth) will be evil spoken of, and regarded as false." I would compare Joseph. 1078, 5. ἀπωλείαν τῆς ἀθείας κατέχειν, "he scattered a disbelief even of truth; he made even truth to be disbelieved." Whether the persons in question were Judaizers, or Gnostics, or Carpocratians, the words will equally hold good. See Irenæus, cited by Pott.

3. καὶ ἐν πλεονεξίᾳ πλαστοῖς λόγοις ὑμᾶς ἐμπορεύονται, "And through covetousness, they will make a mere gain of you (i.e. of teaching you), and hawk about such doctrines, as merchandize." Mackn. here recognizes a prediction respecting the Romish Priests. Be that as it may, the words have been made good in them. The Apostle (I conceive) rather looks forward not so much to any particular persons, as to those perversions and abuses of the Gospel of which, from the corruption of human nature, its teachers in every age would furnish lamentable examples.

3. πλαστοῖς λόγοις. Of πλάττειν λόγους Wets. ad-duce two examples from Plato and Artemid.* Now these πλ. λόγ. consisted of speeches and doctrines

---

devised ad captandum, and adapted to the corruptions of human nature, by representing (as most Commentators suppose) the Christian freedom to be a license for doing what they pleased.

In the next words ὁ Κρίμα ἐκπαλαι ὡς ἄργει, καὶ ἡ ἀπάλεια αὐτῶν ὡς νυστάξει, the pen of the Apostle seems dipped in gall; but the language is justified by the occasion; and it is not to be explained away, and handled in the tasteless manner it is done by Potts, who, however, on the νυστάξει aptly cites Eurip. Hec. 662. οὕτως ἐνδει λυπρά σου κηρύγματα. The νυστ. is indeed put for χρονίζεται. So Aeschyl. Theb. 54. καὶ τῶλε ποίτις ὡς ἄκνω χρονίζεται. The term ἐκπαλαι is disapproved of by the Greek grammarians, but used by many good authors. See Pott. None of the Commentators here remark on the change from the future to the present tense, by which the Apostle figures himself as present at the time when the abuses shall arise, and denounces the punishment as of old reserved for such deceivers.

4. Now follows the reason why these false teachers are punished by God, namely, since God always visits sin with punishment, and piety and virtue with reward; and this is shown by the examples which follow. In ver. 4.—8. is contained the protasis; and in ver. 9 and 10. the apodosis.

Εἴ γὰρ ὁ Θεὸς ἀγγέλων οὐκ ἐφεσάτο, “For if (as we learn) the Lord spared not even the angels, that were disobedient and rebelled against him.” Compare Jude 6. Ἀλλὰ σειρὰς Σώφου ταραπάνως παρέδωκεν εἰς κρίσιν τετρημένους. Many MSS. read τετραμένους. By the σειρὰς Σώφου Rosenm. understands places whose darkness held the prisoners, as it were, encaged, and with chains. And he refers to Sap. 17, (17) 18. Ἀλώσει σκότους ἐκδέθεσαν. Schleus. too, after explaining σειρὰς Σώφου, as put for σειρὰς Σωφόδεις, cites from Apulej. tenebras arctissimas: and refers to Hoccl. on Ap. Rhod. 1, 218. It is strange none of the Commentators should have thought of Herod. 5, 77. where, in an Athenian inscription in the Acropolis, it is said of captives held in fetters: Δέσμη ἐν ἀχλυνούντι συνθήκῃ ἐσβέσαν ἔβριν. So also Aeschyl. Agam. 1631. ἐν συφιλῆς σκότῳ λύμος ἐνύοικοι. With which I would compare a similar elegance of Burns:

“Then age and want, O ill-matched pair, Show man was made to mourn.”
In some MSS. ἀδόφου is omitted; but that is to avoid the difficulty; and the common reading is confirmed by a kindred passage of Jude 6.

*Tεραπώσας, “hurled them down to hell.” Every one will bring to mind the sublime description of Milton, Parad. Lost. Τάρασα (plur. τάρασα) is a word found in Homer and Hesiod, and signifies the lowest and darkest pit in the universe.* It is needless to enter into a description of what the antients figured to themselves under this notion. Suffice it to say, that the Apostle employs it as a most forcible adumbration of misery the most deplorable and hopeless. Rosenm. observes, that all along is to be supplied the consequence, “So then neither will God spare others.” See Pole’s Syn., Whitby, and Mackn., or Slade.

5. καὶ ἄρχατω κόσμου οὐκ ἐφείσατο, ἀλλ’ ὄγδοον Ναὸς δικαιοσύνης κηρύκος ἐφύλαξε. The ὄγδ. Ναὸς signifies, “Noah, and seven others.” An idiom found in the best writers from Herodotus and Thucydides downwards. Though it is usual to add the pronoun αὐτὸς. Such is the only explanation that can well be admitted. See Whitby, Hamm., and Rosenm. The most apposite passage cited is that from Polyb. 16, 2. (by Raphae!), τρίτος αὐτὸς ὁ Διονυσίων ἀνεήγατο. Now Noah is called a κηρύκει δικαιοσύνης, because he did his utmost to recall men from the error of their ways to a life of piety and virtue. See Hebr. 11, 7.

Κόσμῳ ἄσεβῶν, “the world consisting of ungodly persons.” For all but Noah’s family were such.

6. καὶ πόλεις—κατέκρινεν. Καταστροφὴ κατέκρινα is well explained by Rosenm., “condemned them to an overthrow;” as κατέκρινα αὐτῶν θανάτῳ, in Mark 10, 33. and elsewhere. Others render, “punished them with an overthrow.” But that would be too harsh. Τεραπώσας, “burning to a cinder.” So Philo 369. (cited by Loesner), ημέρᾳ μιᾷ αἱ μὲν εὐανδρώται πόλεις τάφος τῶν οἰκτόρων ἐγεγέρνετο, αἱ δ’ ἐκ λίθων καὶ ἔνων κατασκευάζει τεφρά καὶ λεπτά κόνις.

* Of its origin the etymologists seem perfectly ignorant. (See Lampep. Etym.) I suspect it to be an intensive reduplication of the very old word tar, which in the earliest dialects seem to have signified dark; and indeed our term tar appears to be derived from a common source.
7. καὶ δίκαιον—ἐρρύσατο. Δίκαιον, just, as compared with the rest. The construction is: κατα-
πονούμενον ὑπὸ τῆς ἀναστροφῆς τῶν ἀθέσμων ἐν ἀσελγείᾳ. Καταπονοεῖσθαι: is nearly synonymous with βασαν-
ζωθάι. Ἀθέσμος is rarely used of persons. It here signifies exlex, a despiser of all laws. The term is applied to these, because they did not live after that primæval law, partly of nature and partly of tradition, with which they were favoured. (Rosenm.)

8. βλέμματι γὰρ—βασανίζειν. The construction is: ἐ γὰρ δίκαιος ἐγκατοικεῖ ἐν αὐτοῖς, βασανίζει βλέ-
ματι καὶ ἀκοῇ, ἤμέραν ἐξ ἤμερας, ψυχῆν δικαίαν, ἀνοίμως ἑργοῖς. Βασανίζειν is here used in a figurative sense. Here again is to be supplied the consequence: “If God liberated those persons from afflictions, he can liberate us also.” (Rosenm.)

9. οὖν Κυρίος—πηρεῖν. It is well observed by Whitby, that God’s knowledge here, as often, includes his power and will. And indeed this is found in common phraseology. Πειρασμ. must here denote calamities for their trial and probation. The κολασθομένως is said to be for the future κολασθησο-
μένως. The sense may be thus expressed: “who are to be punished.” It is observed by Rosenm., that by one remarkable example a general sentiment is inferred, namely, that the wicked will assuredly be punished, in whatever that punishment may consist. And Whitby well observes, that the evils the wicked suffer in this life will not exempt them from punishment in the life to come. See also Slade.

10. μάλιστα δὲ τῶν ὑπίσω σαρκῶς ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ μισαι-
μοῦ πορευομένως. Πορεύονται ὑπίσω σαρκῶς, like the parallel expression in Jude 7. (ἀπελθοῦσαι ὑπίσω σαρ-
κῶς ἐτέρως), signifies all uncleanness, both fornication and adultery. Ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ μισοῦ, “in the lust of defilement and pollution.” The first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans is the best commentary on
this passage. Σεβασμός, in the sense in which it is here used, is rare in the Classical writers; but it occurs in Max. Tyr. D. 26, 5. 11, 21. εἰς σεβασμός φεύγει οὐκετέρως, and infr. § 7. νέορευς εἰς τῇ σεβασμίῳ φεύγει καταστραφθῆναι τῷ καιλῷ, and 11, 31. εἰς ἄλλος σεβασμός.

Κατεύθυνες κατασκοπήων τῶν, "despising (all authority of) magistrates." Abstract for concrete. Then, by a sort of climax, the Apostle subjoins: ταλαιπῶς, αἰσχρῶς, ἡγεῖσαι αὐτοὺς τερατωδῶς. Here Bens., Pott, and Rosenm. subaud òτες. The sense is: "daring and self-willed as they are, they scruple not to speak evil even of rulers in high stations, nay, in the most exalted." Such is by the best Commentators regarded as the sense. On ταλαιπωδῶς, and ἡγεῖσαι, see Pott or Schlenz., to whose examples I add Thucyd. 1, 70. καὶ παρὰ δοκομωμένους τοὺς γενικοὺς κυριακῶς, where I shall have many similar passages to cite.

11. οἵτως ἐγγελία, &c., "Whereas angels, though far superior in strength and power, bring not a railing accusation against them (i. e. those of their body, the bad angels), at the tribunal of the Lord." Most Commentators by αἰτίαν understand the magistrates, or bad. But I see not how that can be admitted: and it is well observed by Bens., that as it is a rule of interpretation that the plainer and larger account of any thing should be taken to explain what is more brief and obscure, so this may very well be explained from Jude 9., and if so, the other interpretation is the true one. See Bens., and compare the passages. And see also the note of Slade.

12. οὕτω δὲ—καταφθαρήσονται. By the ἄλογα ζῶα are meant such as, like the animals devoid of reason, follow their sensual appetites. The εἰς ἀλογισμὸν καὶ φθοράν is (I conceive) a clause forming an epithet of ἄλογα; and the sense is: "whose sole end of creation is the good of man, namely, to be taken and slaughtered for food (according to Gen. 1.), or because the good of man requires that they should be destroyed." Ψυγίκα is variously explained. By some, thus:
"natural (i.e. naturally) brute beasts." And this is supported by the passage of Jude. But I prefer, with Œcumen., of the antients, and most recent Commentators, to point: οἰς ἄγαλα γων, φυσικά, γεγεννημένα, &c., i.e. such as follow the impetus of sense, and are devoid of reason.

12. ἐν οἷς ἄγνοοϋσι βλασφημοῦντες, i.e. βλασφημοῦντες ταύτα τὰ πράγματα ἐν οἷς ἄγνω. The ἐν corresponds to the Heb. א. On the sense of the words the recent Commentators variously speculate. See Storr in loco, or as cited by Rosenm. Ἐν τῇ φθορᾷ αὐτῶν καταθληθὸντας. A fine antithetical expression, of which the sense is: "they shall perish for (or because) and by their own corrupt practices."

13. κομιούμενοι μισθὸν ἀδίκιας.

A bitter sarcasm. This must be closely connected with the preceding; and the sense is: "Thus they shall receive the reward of their unrighteousness." For examples of this sense of μισθὸς I refer to Herod. 3, 15. & 8, 90. Plut. 1, 705. and Soph. Antig. 814. On the participle κομιούμενοι is, as if it were a verb, suspended another, which, together with the words following, seems to show the reason why they shall thus suffer, and in which the Apostle, with great spirit, resumes the charges just before made.

Ἐν ἡμέρᾳ. This is variously interpreted. Some, as Pott, Rosenm., and Schleus., take it (by an ellipsis of ἐκαστῷ) for daily. Est. and Grot., ad brevem tempus. But it is justly remarked by Slade, that the former would require καθ’ ἡμέραν; and the latter, εἰς ἡμέραν (ἐφ’ ἡμέραν, he means). I should not, however, rest much upon minute exceptions of this kind (since ἡδονὴ ἡγούμενοι, and many other expressions of the Apostle, would be vainly sought in the Classical writers), but that I conceive the sense (as Mr. Slade has shown) arising from both the above interpretations, is very inferior to that which the common one yields (in which I must acquiesce), namely, in the day-time. And this is defended by Rom. 13, 12 & 13. 1 Thess. 5, 7., and by what we know of the manners and customs of the East in every age; for (as Rosenm. says) drunkenness in the day-time is seldom committed in the hot countries of the East (see Wets.). And (I would add) about sunset the chief meal is made, to incurrance in which, indeed, the τροφῆν seems rather to point; but the ἡδον. may as well admit the other sense. I find, too, in Plut. Arat. 6. ἡδονᾶς καὶ πότους μεθημερίνους mentioned as a reproach. It is possible, too, that the Apostle might also have in view the ὀρέων σαρκῶν ἐν τῇ ἐκτελέσθη ἡμερομείβάτες αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ ἐκτενεῖ ἡμερομείβαι. supra, ver. 10. Thus, among the reproaches with which Demosthenes overwhelms his great rival orator, we find de Corona §. μ. ἡ μεθηρμάτω τοι ἔμεθημερίνους γάμου ἐν τῇ κλαίτη κρωμένῃ.
The Apostle thus proceeds, στίλας καὶ μῶμος, "they are spots and blemishes," i.e. a scandal to the Christian profession. Abstract for concrete. Jude says στίλας. Στίλας signifies a stain; and μῶμος imports what we call an eye-sore, or blemish, literally, what a purchaser would find fault with. (See Benson.)

13. ἐντυφωμέναις ἐν ταῖς ἀκαταίστηκαί αὐτῶν, σουνεωχυ-μενοι ὑμῖν. This is a somewhat obscure sentence, and variously interpreted. For ἀκάτατεις some, with a very few MSS., would read ἀγαθεῖς. And this seems to be countenanced by the passage of Jude: but there is so little authority for it, and it has so much the air of an emendation, that the soundest Critics reject it, retaining the ἀκατατεῖς. The words are explained, by some recent Commentators (including Elsner and Rosenm.), of the wanton artifices by which these persons sought to seduce the women they found at the love-feasts to their base purposes. (See Rosenm.) And this is supported by an antient Scholiast ap. Matth., as also by OEcumen.; and is somewhat countenanced by the verse following. But, as Pott observes, that sense cannot fairly be elicited from the words. And he, in conjunction with Schleus., explains: "olectantes se in fraudibus suis et dolis, quibus utuntur ad alios decipientos, et pecuniâ commugendos." But this is too bold, and is little agreeable to the context. Mr. Slade interprets: "Committing excess, when they feast with you, by means of their deceits and imposition." This I am not sure that I understand. Upon the whole, since the interpretation of Elsner is supported by the antients, and quite agreeable to the context, it must not (I think) be rejected on account of any petty exceptions to the phraseology. For the ὑμῖν, which, Pott says, is required, may be understood from the ὑμῖν in the next clause.

14. ὁθαλαμος ἐχοντες μετος μοιχαλίδος, καὶ ἀκατα-παύστως ἀμαρτίας, "Having eyes full of (and gloting on) the adulteress, and that never cease from lasciviousness or wanton imaginations." See Benson and Dodd., partly from whom Rosenm. explains: "Qui oculos habent plenos adulterâ, sunt impuri homines,
qui ex adulteræ præsentis intuitu oculos passunt, absentis imaginem quasi vivam et nunquam evanescem in oculis ferunt, adeoque fervore quodam atque furore libidinis correpti sunt."* For ἀκατασκευαστος some MSS. have ἀκατακατασκευαστα. But that is a mere emendation. The general sentiment is well expressed by Benson thus: They are men of insatiable lust: and in their eyes we might have read the lasciviousness of their hearts.

14. δελεάζοντες ψυχὰς ἀστηρίκτως, “laying baits for unstable minds (i.e. persons not confirmed in Christian truth and practice) to draw them into error and lead them into vice.”

Now to these the Apostle subjoins another trait, which bears great affinity to luxury and lasciviousness, namely, covetousness; and this is expressed in the strongest terms, even “a heart exercised with insatiable avarice,” which indicates a deep-rooted and settled habit. I would compare Joseph. 1246, 11. γυμναζόντες τὴν ἀπόνοιαν.

The Apostle then indignantly adds: κατάρας τέκνα! by which are denoted persons the most execrable.

15. καταλιπτόντες τὴν εὐθείαν ὀδῶν, “After they have deserted the true religion, the way which the Apostles have pointed out.” Acts 13, 10. This is introductory to the comparison which follows.

Ἐσπλανέθησαν, ἐξακολουθήσαντες τῇ ὀδῷ τοῦ Βαλακίου τοῦ Βοσρὸ. The force of the comparison rests in this, that as Balaam counselled the Moabites to entice the Israelites to illicit connection with their women, and thus lead them into idolatry, and draw on them the heavy punishment of God, so these

false teachers, by giving Christians a licence to commit immorality, namely, for the purpose of gratifying their own avarice, in like manner called forth the severe castigation of God. Such is the view taken by most Commentators. Perhaps, however, Peter had regard only to the avarice of Balaam, like whom these false teachers, for the purpose of gratifying that base passion, make a gain of the Gospel in the way above-mentioned. (Rosenm.) I cannot but prefer the common and more extensive sense, since that seems to be required by the force of the words themselves, and the circumstances of Balaam’s case (on which see Whitby and Mackn.). For though we know nothing as to his immorality, yet avarice tempted him to commit a base violation of his duty as a Prophet, just as in the case of these false teachers, avarice and sensuality tempted them to falsify the Gospel, that they might make it the more productive of gain to expend on their own lusts.

Beσδρ is thought to be a corruption of Beσφ. See Grot. and Light., as also Rosenm. and Mackn. Ὄς μισθῶν άδικλας ἡγαπήσεν, “who was fond of gain even at the price of unrighteousness.” Rosenm. thinks it doubtful whether he received the gifts brought by the messengers or not; for that is not directly affirmed in Scripture. But, from the character of the man, there can be no doubt but that he did; and this the Jewish Interpreters, from Josephus and Philo downwards, have always taken for granted, and to it Peter evidently refers. See Whitby, who compares Deut. 23, 5. and Nehem. 13, 2.

16. ἔλεγξιν δὲ ἐσχέν—παραφηγοῦν, “But he had a rebuker of his iniquity; for the dumb beast, speaking with the voice of a man, checked the mad folly of the Prophet.” At ὑποξύγιον must be understood κτῦνος or ζῶον, Angl. a pack-horse, or ass, a beast of burden, and sometimes a horse generally: but, as Grot. observes, ὑποξύγιον is always used in the Sept. to denote an ass or mule; for horses Judæa did not
produce. On the miracle itself, at which infidels and sceptics have so unreasonably stumbled, this is no place to treat.

*Paraφρονιαν* is, I suspect, an idiotical or provincial term for *παραφρόνησιν* or *παραφροσύνην*. It must not be too rigorously interpreted, but, like *άνοια* in the Classical writers, taken to denote *extreme folly*. Nay, in this sense, even *μονία* occurs in Dionys. Hal. 1, 438, 11. See also Ecclesiast. 9, 3. And we often use similar words in a mild sense. Though the blind and infatuated folly of Balaam throughout this whole transaction, and his thus opposing the Divine will, were little less than madness.

17. ὄτι ἐσι πραγαί ἀνυτροι, "These teachers and preachers are wells without water," i.e. they grievously disappoint the expectation of all who seek the refreshment of gospel truth. "They pretended (observes Benson) to be fountains of deeper knowledge and greater purity than any others; but, when a man came thirsting after truth and righteousness, how great must be his disappointment when he found nothing but emptiness and vanity." In this comparison (adds he) is pointed out their *ostentation* and *hypocrisy*. They made a show of something profitable and refreshing; but it was only a mere show. They were altogether empty and unprofitable: all appearance, but no reality." See also Mackn.

17. νεφέλαια ὑπὸ λαύλατος ἐλαυνόμεναι. For *νεφέλαια* (which, however, occurs in Jude 12.), many MSS., Versions, Editions, and Fathers, have *ὁμίχλαι*. "Now *ὁμίχλαι* (says Rosenm.) are condensed clouds, and therefore very dark, yet not yielding rain." And this (if it be not an emendation) seems more appropriate. For as *black* clouds excite a greater expectation of rain, so when they yield none, the disappointment is the greater. The comparison intended is plain. See Benson.

The denunciation then uttered against them is truly awful, and the terms expressive of it most sublime. *Σκότου* is meant (the Commentators say) to
increase the signification of Ἐφοι, i.e. it is for Ἐφοι ὑκατεινάτατος. Pott compares the terms χάνως τέθων συμφορὰ πάθους, and caenum luti. The Ἐφο is used, as at ver. 4. (and also Jude 6 & 13.), to denote taratarus, or hell. And so Homer, cited by Schleus. Lex.: τάρταρον ἤρθεντα, Ἐφον ἤρ. It is observed, by Rosenm., that the punishments of the other world were adumbrated not only under the image of burning, but utter darkness; as Matt. 8, 12. 22, 13. 25, 30.

18. ὑπερογκα γὰρ ματαιότητος φθεγγόμενοι. Here (18 & 12.) we have the sentiment at ver. 17. further enlarged on, and the Apostle passes on from the metaphorical to the natural mode of expression. (Pott.) The words of this verse are well paraphrased by Benson thus: "They, in high-sounding words, and lofty, unmeaning phrases, make vain, boasting, and arrogant pretences to a more thorough and sublime knowledge of religion, than the true Apostles and Prophets: but, by preaching such doctrines as give indulgence to the lusts of the flesh, that is, to lasciviousness, they lay a bait for those who, by embracing Christianity, were thoroughly reformed, and had escaped from such as still continue to live in the error of idolatry and vice." (See his notes.) On ὑπερογκα examples are adduced by Wets.; but not such as are apposite. I would add the following. Aristoph. Ran. 971. who calls the diction of Ἀeschyl. εἴδοσαν ὑπὸ κορμασμάτων καὶ ῥημάτων ἑξαθεδ. Polyb. 740. 3. f. οὐ μόνον ἐξαρσος οὐκ ἢ, ἀλλ' ἐτι καὶ πλείως ἱγκον προστιβελς. The genitive ματαιότητος is (by Hebraism) for the cognate adjective. Ἐν ἐπίθυμιασ is not (as some say) for εἰς ἐπίθ., but the ε is signifies, like the Hebr. 2, by, through. Ἀσελγεία is exegetical of the preceding. For ἵντως some very few MSS. and a few Versions read ὀλγω. And this is approved by some Critics. But the word is hardly found any where else, and can scarcely admit of the sense viz, which they assign to it. I suspect the reading to have originated in a mere error by
mistake of the letters in the uncial character, in which the words are strikingly similar. Thus "ΟΝΤΩΣ, ΌΛΙΓΩΣ. Certainly ὅτος is far more apt. Mr. Slade thinks it was an intentional alteration. And he ingeniously accounts for it. (See his note.)

19. ἐλευθερίαν αὐτοῦ ἐπαγγελλόμενοι, i. e. "They held out to them both religious liberty, or a license to do what they pleased, without fear of Him who is invisible; representing that true knowledge or right faith would excuse defects in practice; and political liberty, pretending that the civil magistrates had nothing to do with them." See more in Whitby and Benson. Now this, it is said, they did, being all the while δοῦλοι τῆς Φθορᾶς,* i. e. enslaved to corruption, and therefore little able to teach true liberty. Φθορᾶ is here used as at 1, 4. *Ω γὰρ τις ἢττηται, τοῦτο καὶ ἐδούλωσε. The sense here is plain, and is the same as at Joh. 8, 34. and Rom. 6, 16. where see the notes. Pott thinks this has the air of a proverb. Ἡττάσθαι τίνι is for ἢττάσθαι ὑπὸ τινος,—a sort of Latinism. See on this subject a fine passage of Cowper's Task, v. 5., commencing with: "He is the free man whom the truth makes free," and ending with: "Whom God delights in, and in whom he dwells." See also Mackn. or Slade.

20. εἰ γὰρ ἀποφυγόντες—πρῶτων. The sense is plainly that, now having become Christians, they are amenable to a severer punishment for vice than if they had continued Heathens. He that knew his Lord's will, and did it not, shall be beaten with many stripes. Τὰ μιᾶσμα τοῦ κόσμου, "the contagion of immorality which prevailed in the world." Γέγονεν αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐσχατα χείρων τῶν πρῶτων. Very similar words occur at Matt. 12, 45. and Luke 11, 16. Wets. compares Thucyd. 1, 36. διπλασίας ἡμίας ἄξιοι εἰσιν, ἢτι ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν κάκοι γεγένηται.

* With which I would compare Eurip. Hec. 858. Φεῖ, ὅπε ἀπό τῆς θυμάς, ὅτυς ἔστη ἐλευθερος. "Ἡ χρημάτων γὰρ δοῦλος ἔστω, ἡ τύχης. "Η πλήθος αὐτῶν πόλεως, ἡ κόμων γραφαὶ Εἰργουσα χρῆσθαι μὴ κατὰ γνώμην τρόποις.
21. κείττων γὰρ—ἐντολῆς. Κρ., preferable and involving less blame and consequently punishment; since ignorance might have been some excuse. I would compare a similar sentiment in Max. Tyr. Diss. 12, 6. fin. 1, 226. φιλοσοφία δὲ καὶ ἐπιστήμη καὶ ἁρετὴ τοῖς ἀπαξ. φευγούσιν ἄβατος μένει καὶ ἀδιάλλακτος. The phrase ἄγια ἐντολή to denote the injunctions of the Gospel, is somewhat rare. The rest of the phraseology is plain.

22. συμβεβηκε δὲ αὐτοῖς τὸ τῆς ἀληθοῦς παροιμίας. Το τ. π. “what is said in the proverb.” Rosenm. compares from Lucian: τούτο ἐκεῖνο τὸ τῆς παροιμίας. There is here reference to two proverbs, one that on the dog, found in Prov. 26, 11., with this very application. Compare the Hebr. and the Sept. Other vestiges are found in allusions of Classical authors. So, among the passages collected from the Philologists by Pott, there is Arrian Epict. 4, 11. ἀπελευκάλε καὶ καυρω διαλέγου, ἵνα ἐν βορβάρῳ μή κυλήται. Yet this (as well as the others I have seen) alludes to the sow as fond of wallowing in mire, (which, Arist. H. A. 8, 6. says, helps to fatten them. And see H. A. 5, 45.); but I find no vestige of any proverb of this kind in the Classical writers. It is therefore probably an Oriental one; and there is a faint allusion to it in a passage of Sohar cited by Schoetg.: “Volut Lot reverti ad sordes suas.”

CHAP. III.

The Apostle here gives them to understand that he wrote this and the former Epistle, to put them in mind of Christ’s final advent to judgment, and to excite them to prepare for it. But withal informs them that they must expect to hear the notion ridiculed by foolish and wicked men. To show how ill founded is this ridicule, he intimates that the first constitution of the earth was such as to occasion the Flood, and the present one tends to a dissolution by
fire, which will take place at its appointed time; and that the reason why it is delayed, is, to give men an opportunity for previous preparation [a reason for this delay also assigned by St. Paul. Edit.]. That when the purposes of God are accomplished, the day of the Lord will come suddenly, and the world be destroyed by an universal conflagration; after which there will be new heavens and a new earth for the righteous. Finally, that it highly behoved them to prepare for that awful consummation. (Bens.)

Ver. 1, 2. ἐν αἷς διεγείρω ὑμᾶς ἐν ὑπομνήσει τῆς ἐκλειπονοι ὁμολογίας, "in (both of) which I stir up your sincere and well-meaning hearts by admonition."

With ἐν αἷς for ἐν η, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ πρασίνῃ, Pott compares a similar synthesis in Anton. 2, 4. Διεγειράν ἐν ὑπομνήσει he takes for διεγείραν καὶ ὑπομμηνύσκειν. And he considers διεγ. — διανοοει as put, by hypallage, for "excite to the preservation of a sincere mind." And so Rosenm. But this is too harsh. The sense, I conceive, is what is expressed above. Their minds were worthy and well meaning, but needed exhortation. See Benson.

2. μνησθῆναι—προφητῶν, "that ye may be mindful of the things predicted by the holy Prophets," namely, in the way of caution concerning the deceivers before mentioned. So Rosenm. Or it may be understood, in a general way, of the things pertaining to the advent and kingdom of Christ. On ἄγ. see the note on 2 Pet. 1, 21, Καὶ τῆς τῶν ἀποστόλων ἡμῶν ἐντολῆς, τοῦ Κυρίου καὶ Σωτῆρος, "the injunctions and doctrines of us who are the Apostles of the Lord and Saviour." A trajectio for καὶ τῆς ἐντολῆς ἡμῶν, τῶν ἀποστόλων τοῦ Κυρίου καὶ Σωτῆρος. So Rosenm. and Pott, the latter of whom compares Jude 17. Other modes of interpretation may be seen in Wolf, Bens., and Pott. But all involve more or less of harshness. Pott and Rosenm. unite in taking ἐντολή to mean doctrine, which I have included, but as a secondary sense; for it has (I think) been proved by Benson that the other is the primary one.
3. ήτις ἔλεφονται εἰς ἐσχατοῦ τῶν ἡμερῶν—ἐμπαικται.

After τῶν ἡμερῶν some MSS. Versions and Fathers add ἐν ἐμπαικτῷ, which will be for ἐν ἐμπαικτῷ, since ἐμπαικτός and ἐμπαικτον denote derision, ridicule. These words, whether they be joined with ἔλεφονται, (as being put for ἐν ἐμπαικτῷ,) or be construed with ἐμπαικται, are not a mere Hebrew redundancy, to increase the strength of the sentiment. (Rosenm.) By the πρῶτον is not so much to be understood what was to happen first, as (with Buns.) a premise from whence they might conclude they ought to remember the predictions of the Prophets and the injunctions of the Apostles. See the note on 1, 20. And so Pott and Rosenm. Ἐν εἰς ἐσχατοῦ τῶν ἡμερῶν, sub. μέρεως. Some understand this of the period of the last dispensation to man, the whole of the times of the New Testament. But this is too harsh. Others, as Buns., interpret it of the Jewish system. But, as the destruction of Jerusalem happened about three years after, the Apostle would scarcely have said ἔλεφονται ἐμπαικται. Yet it is remarked by Mr. Slade, that the scoffers were soon to come; otherwise there would have been no need to caution the disciples against them; and in the days of Jude (see his Ep. 18 and 19.) they were come; and therefore the passage relates to some event or judgment near at hand. To this I cannot but assent; and, though the interpretation of Pott and Rosenm. tandem, posthac, is very plausible, yet it seems so much a device for the nonce, to escape the difficulty, that I prefer understanding the words, with many Commentators, and, amongst the rest, Mr. Slade, both of the destruction of Jerusalem and the final advent to judgment; and I cannot but accede to his mode (at ver. 7.) of accounting for the two subjects being here connected.

Ἐμπαικται, scoffers. Benson remarks that he should have taken these to have been the Sadducees among the Jews, and the Epicureans among the Heathens (who made a jest of religion and a future state), had it not been for the parallel passage of Jude 18 and 19., from which it appears that they had been professors of the Christian religion, though now tainted with Sadducean and Epicurean sophisms. As to ridicule being the test of truth, or the way to find it out, that (he thinks) is disputable. "Certain it is (continues he) that such scoffers seldom attend to evidence, and seem not much concerned to find out and retain the truth, however they may excite persons well disposed to enquiry to place it in a clearer light, and to show their ridicule ill founded." See also Mackn.

3. κατὰ τὰς ἱδιὰς αὑτῶν ἐπιθυμίας πορευόμενοι, "living after their evil lusts." See Mack. and Buns. ap. Slade; and compare 1 Tim. 4, 1. 2 Tim. 3, 1. Rosenm. extends the πορ. to sentiments as well as morals and actions.

4. καὶ λέγετε" Πῶς ἐστιν—αὐτῷ. By the αὐτῷ is plainly meant Christ. From the character of the men, this cannot import any enquiry in the promises of
Christ's coming in Scripture; nor is it to be thought (with some) that they expected his second coming, and thought it long. This is merely to be regarded as a popular form of expression, not dissimilar to some in our own language, in which was implied a disbelief that he will come at all, and an insinuation that there was no hope of an event so long delayed, so Bens. paraphrases; "Where is the promised advent of Christ? what proof or sign of his appearing again?" And he adds, that by this coming is evidently meant the advent to judgment; as the context requires. See the note on 2 Thess. 2, 1. Thus they stiffened at once the fears of the wicked, and the hopes of the righteous. Indeed there were some things in the then state of the world, which, from a misunderstanding of our Lord's predictions, might encourage such scepticism.

4. ἂρ γὰρ οἱ πατέρες ἐκοιμήθησαν, πάντα οὕτω διαμένει ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως. Rosenm. paraphrases: "Our Fathers have successively died, nor has any one come to life. And as from the creation of the world all things are carried on by an alternate course of living and dying, so does the order of nature remain the same. Thus they will fancy, that what has been so long deferred will never come to pass."

5−7. The Apostle means here to refute the scoffers, who said that the whole system of nature remained, and would always remain in the state it had been in from the creation, nor would the world over be destroyed (ver. 4). Against these, then, he shows that all things have not remained in the state in which they were created by God; for that the world (i.e. our earth with its atmosphere) had once been destroyed by water (ver. 5 and 6), and would again be destroyed in like manner, even by fire. This those scoffers did not, or would not, know. (Rosenm.)

5. λανθάνει γὰρ αὐτοὺς τουτοῦ θέλουσα. Most Commentators and Translators, from Beza and Luther, take the θέλουσα for θέλωμας, or ἐθελῶν, sponde. But this yields a precarious and frigid sense. θέλ. has (I think) no where that signification at the end of a sentence. Wells and Slade interpret, wilfully. But for this there is no authority. I prefer, with Heins., Mede, Hamm., and many recent Commentators, as Rosenm., to take θέλουσα for existimantem, quia existimant,—a frequent sense both in Greek and Latin. This indeed would properly require the article, which, however, might easily, by a writer so little attentive to the nicer proprieties of the

3 Α 2
language, have been omitted; or it might have been absorbed by τοῦ preceding. The sense, then, seems to be: "those who think," namely, διὰ τὰ πᾶντα ὅσα διαπένει.

By the ὀφαρων (as Rosenm. observes) are meant, not the æterial, but the æreal heaven, the atmosphere encircling the globe. The Apostle, it must be observed, speaks in the popular manner, and not with philosophical precision, which indeed in that age was very inconsiderable, compared to the knowledge of our great modern Astronomers.

The words καὶ γῆ ἐξ ὅθεν καὶ δῆ τὸ ὅθεν συνέεστια are variously explained. Most Commentators take συνεστία to mean standing out: and Camerari. regards the ἐξ as put for ἐκς and πρὸς ὅθεν, and the δῆ for μέτα ὅθεν, or ἐν μέσῳ ὅθεν. Grot. refers the συνεστία, by zeugma, to the heaven as well as the earth; so that Peter may be understood as saying that the earth emerged from the water; and thus συνέστια will be equivalent to συναντίων ἑξωσ. But the Apostle seems not to have spoken with reference to cosmogony, but (as most recent Commentators after Capellus suppose,) meant to have συνεστία taken in the sense consist, subsist. See Kypke, Ester., Pole, and Rosenm., or Slade.

5. τῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ λόγω, "by the fiat of God." So elsewhere in Scripture.

6. δι' ὅν ὁ τότε κόσμος ὅθεν κατακλυθεὶς ἀλλήλως.

The δι' ὅν is by some, as Beza and Rosenm., taken for δι' ὅν, proinde. Pott, however, objects that for this there is no authority. And he, with Causaub. and many others, subauds ὅθεννως. To which Rosenm. objects, that the singular just after occurs. Either of the two interpretations may be admitted; but not the subaudtion of ὀφαρων, with the antients, and Mede, Beza, Wets., Whity, Wolf, and Benson. The ὁ τότε κόσμος is by almost all explained, the world and its inhabitants, as they existed at the Deluge recorded by Moses. But since the opposition is not ὁ γῆ κόσμος, but οἱ γῆ ὀφαρων καὶ γη, Rosenm. thinks that the Apostle distinguishes these heavens and this earth from others. And he would understand, not the deluge in the time of Noah, but some former one; adopting the opinion of Burnet, in his Theory of the Earth, L. 3., C. 11., that there was quite a different appearance of earth and heaven before the deluge in the time of Noah. He then adds: "Verisimilis est mihi eorum sententia, qui statuunt, orbem terrarum diu post primam illam universi hujus creationem, inundatione quadam universali, illo Noachico diluvio multo terribilibiore et diuurniore penitus esse devastatum, omnibusque quibus antea ornatus erat rebus spoliatum; renovatum autem deinde a Deo, et habitacionem factam esse hominum et animalium, hancque metamorphosin describi a Mose." A conjecture indeed highly ingenious, and which is thought by natural Philosophers to be somewhat confirmed by the recent discoveries in geology. But it is in vain to seek for any support to it in the words of the Apostle, which, if taken in a popular sense, are quite consistent with the deluge in the time of Noah; and as that is especially adduced as an example and warning in a similar passage of Matt. 24, 37—39., so it seems to be meant here.
7. oí de vén oudaño kai h yé autóú lýgo téthnasia-
μένοι εἰσι.

"But the present heaven and earth, by the same fait (of God) remain." Τέθησαναύσιντοι is well rendered by Schl. Lex. repercussi et asservati. Πηφι τηρούμενοι, "being reserved unto fire unto the day of judgment, in which the wicked will come to perdition." That the world would be sometime destroyed by fire was the opinion not only of the Jews, but of most of the Heathen Philosophers, especially the Stoics. Of this the Commentators adduce abundant proofs and illustrations, which I must omit; only observing, that no good natural Philosopher could come to any other conclusion, who reflected on the combustible and agitated state of the interior of this globe. From the interesting account of the Island of Owlythee lately published by an intelligent Missionary we find, that the whole of that Island, of more than 4000 square miles, seems to be situated on the funnel of an immense submarine volcano, since the whole Island is composed of Lava in different stages of decomposition, and changes of many miles in extent, by which whole bays are filled up, &c., show the awful power of the fire beneath.

8. ev de touto—ημέρα μία. The ev touto μη λανθα-
vétop όμοι is a most solemn formula of soliciting seri-
ous attention; and the scope of the following passage is, to show why the Lord defers the last judgment from day to day; namely, out of his singular patience and clemency: and this is prefaced with the remark, that periods often seem to us long, which are short. The saying that one day is with God as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day, was frequent with the Hebrews; as we find from the Rabbinical writers. It occurs in Ps. 90, 4. The Apostle means, that we are only to take especial care that that time, whencsoever it shall come, may not find us unprepared. That to our minds some things seem long, and some things short; but to God nothing is either long or short; and he shows the same faithfulness in what he renders late as what early. (Rosenm.) See Bens. and Mackn. Here Wets. compares Plut. 111 c. and 554 D. λέγω δέ πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὸν πολὺν χρόνον· επεὶ τοὺς γε θεοῖς πᾶν ἀνθρω-
πίνου βίων διάστημα τὸ μηδὲν ἐστι· καὶ τὸ ψῆν ἄλλα μη
πρὸ ἐτών λ. τοιοῦτον ἐστιν, ὅτι τὸ δείλησε, ἄλλα μη πραῖ ἀ
στρέφων, ὃ κεραυνών τῶν ποιήσων.

9. oú bradúnei o Kúrios tís épanggelías (οὐ τινες θεο-
δύτητα ἤχουνται), "The Lord does not procrastinate as to his promises, as some think (attributing to him)
a slowness of performance.” Such appears to be the true sense of these words, somewhat obscure from brevity. At the ἔπαγγ. is to be supplied ἐνεκα, quod attinet ad, or the like: and by promise is meant fulfilment of promise, by a common metonymy: so that there is no need to supply (with Schleus.) ἀναπληρω-σιν, or τελείωσιν; still less, to resort to any change of reading (with Grot.), or unauthorized construction (with Mackn.).

9. ἀλλὰ μακροθυμεῖ ἐις ἡμᾶς, “But shows long-suffering towards us,” i. e. does this, to evince his long-suffering towards us. As the Philological Commentators here fail us, the following passages may be acceptable. Aristoph. Av. 1620., ἐάν τις άνθρωπος λέγῃ τῷ Θεῷ εὐδοκέῃ, ἄνθρωπος, λέγων, μενέω Θεός (the Gods will wait), ἀναπληρώσει καὶ ταῦτα: where the Schol. explains: ἀνεξάκικοι καὶ οὐκ εὐθέως τιμαφρούμενοι. Schol. on Soph. Trach. 274., οἳ οὐδὲ αὐτὸ τῷ Θεῷ ὑβριστέοις κηρυττεῖ, δ’ λίναν ἐκεῖν ἀνεκτικάτατον. With the sentiment compare Rom. 2, 4., 9, 22., where see the notes.

9. εἰς μετανοιάν χαρήσασι. This seems to be a popular form for μετανοεῖν, though it is found in Plut., cited by Wets.: εἰς μετανοιάν ἐπὶ τοῖς πραξθείσιν χάρησας. Kypke compares Philemon apud Stob. serm. 66., p. 421., γαμεῖν δὲ ἐδέλει, εἰς μετανοιάν ἔρχεται. Yet I think, with Rosenm., that it is a stronger expression than μετανοεῖν, and may be rendered se convertere, confugere ad pænitentiam, to betake oneself to repentance.

10. γῆς δὲ ἡ ἡμέρα Κυρίου οὐς κλέπτης ἔν νυκτί. The words ἔν νυκτί are not found in some antient MSS., many Versions, and some Fathers: and as one can so much more easily account for their addition than their omission, they are rightly cancelled, or bracketed. Yet if they be not understood, much of the force of the comparison will be lost. By the ἡμέρα is undoubtedly meant the day of judgment, which will come upon men as unexpectedly as a thief in the night.

Οἱ σφαναι, i. e. the aéreal heaven, the atmosphere; as at ver. 6. τοιχίστον, “with a mighty crash.” Hesych. explains it σφαράς,
2 Peter, Chap. III.

It signifies properly whirl; and then the noise made by any falling body (so Lycoth. cited by Wets.: Πύργων ἀπ' ἀκρων πρὸς νεβύμην νεκύν δολειδόν ἐκβάσασα κυμβαχον δέμας, and Hero ap. Musaeus 339. οἰκήθεν προκάρτην ἀπ' ἥλιβατον πέευ πύργων), or body impelled to perpetually accelerated motion. The word (Bens. observes) is used to express the hissing noise of a dart passing through the air, the flight of birds, the swift motion of the winds, the running of a chariot, the rolling of an impetuous torrent, the noise of soldiers running to battle, the crackling of a wide-spreading fire, the rushing sound of a violent storm or tempest." Παρέρχεσθαι properly signifies to pass by, and also away, and also (as here) to perish, i.e. as to the purpose it had served. So Bens. observes, that "it is not necessary to suppose, with some, that the world will be annihilated, or removed with its atmosphere, from its present orbit. It may be said to 'pass away;' if the form and constitution be altered; as the old world is at ver. 6. said to have been destroyed by water."

Στοιχεία δὲ καυσώμενα λυθόσουται. Commentators are not agreed what sense to ascribe to στοιχεία. Some understand the air. Others the stars, or heavenly bodies. And so Mede, Wolf, Whitby, Wells, &c. But, as Rosenm. rightly remarks, that interpretation rests on no sufficient ground. Slade thinks it cannot properly mean the elements: and he would refer it to οἱ σφαιροί, which goes before, and explain it (with Mackn.) of the electric matter, the sulphureous vapours, and whatever floats in the air, together with the air itself. But this cannot (I think) be admitted. I most approve of the interpretation of Rosenm. (from Bens.): partes etiam aspectabiles ex quibus omnes res naturales, quae sub caelo sunt, componentur. So Bens.: "Suppose that the earth, air, and water shall all be subdued by the prevalence of fire; and their stamina, or first and constituent principles, quite altered thereby; then it may very properly be said, The elements being on fire shall be dissolved. Again, what is here called the elements being dissolved, is at ver. 14. called their being melted. 'They are not, therefore, to be annihilated, but subdued, and greatly altered by the prevalence of fire.'"

Καὶ γὰρ καὶ τὰ ἐν αἰρῇ ἐργα κατακαίσθηται. By the ἐργα Rosenm. (after Heins.) understands, quæcumque industria hominis aut labore parta ministerio ejusdem cedunt atque usui, dicuntur: inter quæm ut facultates ac opes, ita quæ ex arte ac ingenio proveniunt. 'Ev aîrö, for ἐν αἰρῇ. The sense is: "the works of both nature and art, each of the most stupendous or exquisite sort, all shall be involved in overwhelming ruin." To use the words of our English Æschylus, "The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, the great globe itself, and all that it inherits, shall dissolve, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a rack behind!"

11, 12. πιτατός δεῖ ὑπάρχειν ὑμᾶς. Πιτατός, is more significant than ποῖς. What follows contains
the answer to this interrogation. And Benson observes that, in the common way, the question and answer are intermingled. Indeed this is frequent in the popular style. Possibly, however, there may be no interrogation at all, but only an exclamation.

In ἐνσεβείας, which is exegetical of ἐν οὖν ἁγίαις ἀναστροφαίς, the plural refers to the number. The words προσδοκώντας, &c. are either in answer to the interrogation, or exegetical of the preceding, for (δεί νῦν) προσδοκώντας εἶναι. Σπεύδω is not here to be taken in its usual active sense, but in one in which it occasionally occurs in good authors, adfectare, earnestly desire. And this is what the Vulg. and Beza meant by properantes in, or ad, which Pott, without reason, censures. The ad answers to ad in adfectare. Rosenm. well explains it cupidus esse, adfectare, avidè desiderare; referring (after Kypke) to Eurip. Hec. 1175 and 120. (See more in Wolf, Wets., and Kypke.) This indeed is a very frequent sense in the best writers.

At δι᾽ ἣν Rosenm. subauds ήμέραν, taking it for ἡ ήμέρα. And so the E. V. But I prefer, with Bens., Grot., Est., Pisc., &c. παροιμίαν. Πυρούμενοι, i. e. "melted like metal in a furnace:" for the verb is often so used. Τῇκεται, "are (to be) dissolved." So Is. 64, 1. ὡρι τακτητείαν. See notes on ver. 7 and 10.

13. καίνους δὲ οὐρανοὺς—προσδοκώμεν, i. e. a new universe. And this the Hebrews designated by the expression, as Gen. 1, 1. The sense is, that from the reliques of the antient fabric another and better will arise. This may be understood either physically, of a better corporeal world, or figuratively, of the new state of things in the eternal and blessed abodes of heaven. (Ros.) Κατὰ τὸ ἐπάγγελμα. Is. 65, 17. & 66, 22. See more in Bens. It is proved by Whitby and Mackn., that there can here be no reference to the Millenium. See their notes, or the extracts in Slade.

13. ἐν οἷς δικαιοσύνη κατοικεῖ, "in which righteousness
alone (i.e. the righteous) is to dwell, and not, as in
the present one (see Matt. 25, 9.), mixed with
wickedness" (i.e. the wicked).

14. ταῖτα προσδοκῶντες, σκοπᾶσατε — εἰρήνη,
"Wherefore, seeing that ye expect such things (are
sometime to happen) strive, by being spotless and
blameless, to be found of him in peace." Or ἀσκιλ.
and αὑμ. may be taken with εἰρήναι. The sense is
much the same. Ἐν εἰρήνῃ may be rendered, with
Carpz. and others, cum bona conscientia, i.e. in
peace with their consciences, or (as Pott explains)
with each other. But the context rather re-
quires the common interpretation, "in peace with
their great Judge." An expression which can re-
quire no explanation. Thus it is not necessary,
with Rosenm., to take it for εἰς εἰρήνην, "for your
good and happiness."

15. καὶ τῇ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν μακροθυμίᾳ, σωθήριμ
ἡγεῖοθε, "And reckon (as you justly may) that this
long extended waiting, and forbearance of the Lord
is meant to be our salvation, i.e. to promote it (by
giving us an opportunity for working it out)." See
Bens., whose subaudition, however, of εἰς is inad-
missible. On the sentiment I could adduce several
Classical passages, but I forbear.

15. καθὼς καὶ ὁ ἀγαπητὸς ὑμῶν ἀδελφὸς Παῦλος κατὰ
τὴν αὐτῷ δοθεῖσαν σοφίαν ἐγραψεν ύμῖν. Rosenm.
oberves, that the καθὼς is not to be referred to the
preceding words only, but also to ver. 14. He does
not say that Paul used the same words, but that he
wrote of the same things." Now ἀδελφὸς Peter
might well call him, since he was a brother Apostle
as well as brother Christian. Ἐγραψεν ύμῖν, "hath
written to you."* To what Epistle this alludes

* It is well observed by Bens., that St. Peter addressed his Epistles
to the Christians dispersed in Asia Minor; and therefore the ἐγραψεν ύμῖν shows that some Epistles of St. Paul are here alluded
to, that were sent to the same persons." Now, although we find
no Epistle of St. Paul immediately addressed to any of the pro-
vinces mentioned at 1 Pet. 1, 1.; yet it is probable from Eph. 1, 1.
that all the Epistles (not excluding, as Doddr. think, even that to
Commentators are not agreed. The subject in question is treated of at Rom. c. 2, 9 & 11., and especially at Hebr. 10., and elsewhere. Indeed, St. Peter is justified in saying that his beloved brother has spoken of these things in all his Epistles. See the long list of similar passages adduced from St. Paul's Epistles by Benson and Slade.

16. ἐν οἷς ἐστι δυσνόητα τινα—ἀπωλείαν. It has been matter of great dispute among critics whether ἐν οἷς, or ἐν αἷς, be the true reading. If the former be adopted, the subjects will be meant. And this is supported by incomparably the greater number of MSS., and by most Commentators and critics. If the latter be adopted, the Epistles themselves and the Apostle's method of treating the subjects will be intended. And this is supported by some valuable MSS., both the Syriac Versions, the Arab., &c. (See Griesb.) It is also defended by Beza, Germ., Mill, T. Smith, and Bens., and recently by a scholar scarcely inferior to any of these, Dr. Maltby, Serm. 1, 419., who observes that it "agrees infinitely better with the context; though (for reasons which will readily occur to the minds of critics) the other might, at an early period, usurp its place." For my own part, I would retain the common reading, which I think came from the Apostle: but it seems to me probable that he had in mind as well the difficulty of the style and manner, as the abstruseness of the subjects. And it is strange Mr. Slade should so warmly repel the "charge" of "obscurity" made against St. Paul's Epistles; which he thinks the greatest injustice. Surely if he had but considered that many causes contribute to produce this, without reflecting any blame on the Apostle, and im-

the Romans), though addressed to particular churches, were meant for general circulation; and therefore the Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Timothy, were in some measure meant for the Asiatic churches in general. And at all events, there must have been many among those to whom St. Peter addresses himself, that were St. Paul's converts.
peaching the ways of Almighty Providence, he would have forborne language so inconsistent with his usual good sense.

On the nature of these difficulties many eminent Commentators have treated. See the Preliminary Essays and Dissertations of Mackn., the Preface of Locke to his Paraphrase on the Epistles, and an admirable Sermon on this text by Br. Atterbury, vol. 3. p. 29. On difficulty of interpretation in general I would cite Jambl. de Vit. Pyth. C. 1. s. f. τα μαθήματα ἀπεξηγημέναι καὶ τινὰ ἀπορρήτως συμβολάσει ἐπικεκύφθαι, ψευδεὶ τε καὶ νῦθοι συγγράμμασιν ἐπικαίσεσθαι ἄλλας τε πολλὰς τοιαύτας δυσκολίας παραποδίσθαι εξαρκεὶ γνῷ ἡμῖν ἢ τῶν θεῶν μοιχίσεις, μὲν, ἢς καὶ τὰ τούτων ἐτὶ ἀπορράτα εὐνατῶν ὑπομένειν.

By the ἀμάθεις are meant those not well acquainted with the subjects discussed, and also the style of writing, and unskilled in interpretation in general. Ἀστηρικτοῖ, "without fixed or solid principles of Christian knowledge." Στραβλαύσων, wrest, pervert. See Slade. By the ὁς καὶ τὸν λοιπὸν γραφᾶς Grot. has rightly observed may be understood the Gospels and Acts then published, and in the hands of most Christians. But surely the books of the Old Testament, especially the prophetical ones, must be included. And so Germ. and Hamm. Πρὸς τὴν ἰδίων αὐτῶν ἀπαλείαν. Most Commentators take the ἀπαλείαν to denote perdition, eternal punishment in another world. Most recent ones render it ad perniciem, namely (says Rosenm.), by approaching them with an evil mind, and pernicious prejudices. So Bens.: "The fault was not in the Scriptures, but in themselves. They were resolved to continue in their vices, and to support themselves therein; and came to read the Scriptures without a love of truth and righteousness; and to find in them what would answer their corrupt views." The truth perhaps lies in the medium. The εἰς may denote tendency to perdition, namely, if the corruption be wilful, or
might have been avoided by proper means, or not duly repented of. See note on 2 Pet. 2, 1.

17. ὑμεῖς οὖν—στηριγμῷ. Προγνωσκόντες, “previously warned of these perils and dangers.” Ἐπιλαστέω is here used in a reciprocal sense, as often in the Classical writers. See Wets. The sense is: “be on your guard.” Τῶν ἁκομῶν πλάνη συναχθέντες, “hurried away by the error and deceit of those lawless (scoffers),” mentioned supra, 2, 7. In συναχ. there is a metaphor taken (as Bens. says) from a torrent. See Gal. 2, 18. The ἐκκένωσεν τοῦ ἰδίου στηριγμοῦ is well opposed to the ἀστηρικτος at ver. 16. Στηριγμ. denotes constancy in the faith as well as in the purity of doctrine. On ἐκκένωσεν see Gal. 5, 4. and the note there.

18. αὐξήσαντε δὲ ἐν χάριτι—Χριστοῦ. In αὐξήσαντε there is an idiom (elsewhere found), by which with the sense of the verb is conjoined a notion of endeavour; i. e. “strive, endeavour, seek to grow in.” I would render: “strive to grow in the grace and the knowledge of Jesus Christ,” or “in the favour of Jesus Christ and the knowledge of his religion,” which would tend to the other. It is not necessary, with Rosenm., to suppose an hendiadis.

On the doxology here addressed to Christ see Bens., or Slade.
THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF ST. JOHN.

CHAP. I.

The contents of ch. 1, 1—11. are as follows. The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ taught by the Apostles, is of divine revelation. Christians are to imitate the perfections of God; the light of holiness is to be studiously followed, and the darkness of sin avoided. On this condition only is the forgiveness of sins, obtained by the death of Christ, to be expected. The slaves of sin are the enemies of God. Sinners are benefited by the atoning blood of Christ, if they obey his precepts and follow his example. Now this had already been inculcated by Christ himself. (Knapp and Rosenm.)

1. ὁ ἡμέρα πρῶτος ἄρχης—λόγου τῆς γενεσίας, “That which took place from the first promulgation of the Gospel, which we (i.e. I) have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have surveyed, and which even our hands have handled, concerning (I say) the Logos, and author of everlasting life.” The sentence is completed at ver. 3., ver. 2. being parenthetical. The ὁ ἡμέρα πρῶτος Bp. Bull, Carpzov, and others, understand of the beginning of the world; as 3, 8., taking the ὁ as neuter for masculine. But this, though true in one sense, cannot (on account of the context) be considered as the truth here meant. So Rosenm. observes, that from the context it is plain the subject is the ἔλεγος τῆς γενεσίας, whose history, St. John affirms, was perfectly known to himself and the other Apostles. The ἄρχης is explained, by most modern Commentators, of the entrance of Christ upon his ministry, and the first promulgation of the
Gospel. See Rosenm., Mackn., Benson, and Whitby, which last Commentator advenes as examples of this sense of ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, Joh. 15, 27. Acts 1, 21. 1 Joh. 2, 7 & 24. 3, 10, 2 Joh. 5. Elms is here, as often, used of action. The expressions ἀκόησαμεν, ἐφόρακαμεν, &c. constitute a form of protestation usual in cases of seeming improbability. There is, too, a climax. See Slade. The ἐθεασάμηθα is a stronger term than ἐφόρακαμεν, and answers to our survey, inspect, implying accurate knowledge. The άι χεῖρες ἄμων ἐψηλάφησαν refers to what is recorded at Joh. 22, 27. See Doddr. Mackn. thinks it may also apply to the other opportunities the disciples had of handling their master, and knowing that he had a real body. The plural ἄμων is, by most recent Commentators, supposed to be put (after the manner of the sacred writers, especially St. Paul) for the singular. But it may be intended to include the other Apostles. It is observed, by Rosenm., that St. John here appeals to the testimony of the senses, because of false teachers, who had neither seen nor heard Christ; and he then briefly repeats what he had more fully said in the Preface to his Gospel, 1, 1—14., meaning (as it seems) to show what followed from the accounts contained in the Gospel both for doctrine, and practice.

1. τοῦ λόγου τῆς ζωῆς. Thus at Joh. 1. Christ is called both the ὁ λόγος, and ἡ ζωή. Slade explains: “Jesus Christ, the author and principle of life.” And so Hardy: “qui est essentialiter ipse vita, et causaliter fons et auctor vitae.”

2. καὶ ἡ ζωή ἐφανερώθη. These words are, in the best editions, thrown to ver. 2., with which the present verse is closely connected, forming part of the parenthesis of which it consists. The sense is: “For Jesus Christ, the author of life and salvation, was manifested,” namely, ἐν σαρκὶ; as at 1 Tim. 3, 16. Kai (like the Heb. יְהוָה) is for γὰρ, as not unfrequently in the simple diction.

2. τῆς ζωῆς τῆς αἰώνιον, ἡτις ἐν πρὸς τῷ πατέρα,
"We (I say) having seen him, do bear testimony to, and announce to you the (author of) eternal salvation, who was with the Father, but has been manifested to us." On the sublime sense of ἤν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα see Joh. 1, 1 & 2. and the note. Both passages supply an irrefragable proof of the pre-existence of Jesus Christ.

8. δεικνύω. There is here (as Erasm., Beza, Zeger, and Benson observe) a resumption of what was before said; q. d. "That (I repeat) which we have seen and heard." Rosenm. recognizes a πρωτοαρχή; q. d. "wonderful, nay, incredible it may seem that the Son of God assumed the human nature! but no other than what we know, and what we have seen, declare we unto you." The next words show the purpose of the thus announcing it, namely, "that ye also may have communion with us, and participate in the benefits which we enjoy from this religion." Καὶ ἡ κοινωνία δὲ—Χριστοῦ, "Now our communion is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ." The δὲ is variously rendered; and by some it is thought pleonastic; but I prefer, with Rosenm., the sense jam vero, now. The purpose of the sentence is (as Est. observes) to show the dignity of this communion. On the nature of the connection, the reader may consult Morus ap. Rosenm.

4. καὶ ταῦτα γράφομεν ὑμῖν, ἵνα ἡ χαρά ὑμῶν τῇ πεπληρωμένῃ, "These things write we unto you, that your joy may be complete and full, by attaining the end of your hopes, even everlasting life." Others for ὑμῶν read ὑµῶν. But the common reading is defended by Joh. 3, 29. and 2 Joh. 11. See Carpzov.

5. καὶ αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπαγγελία—ὑμῖν. There are few points on which Critics are so agreed as that for ἐπαγγελία we should read ἡ ἀγγελία, with many excellent MSS., Versions, and Fathers. "For (say they) the context requires, not promise, but message and declaration." And so the E. V. This, indeed, is very true; but ἐπαγγελία has sometimes that sense; as in 2 Tim. 1, 1. and Polyb. Θ4, 10, 8.
Yet as ἀγγελία frequently occurs in St. John, it seems to deserve the preference. Rosenm. renders it doctrine. But this is too arbitrary. If we unite the senses of declaration, precept, and message, we shall (I think) attain the full sense. The idea message is required by the ἀναγγ.

5. ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς φῶς ἐστὶ—οὐδεμία. It is well observed, by Carpzov, that the phrases ἐν αὐτῷ εἶναι or μένειν ἐν τῇ κοινωνίᾳ εἶναι μετὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀλὰ εἰκ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι, and finally εἶναι τὸ τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ and ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας. all these St. John had heard from Jesus himself, as well as many other recondite phrases which he has adduced in his Gospel. With respect to the φῶς, this is a symbol of what is most pure and lovely, and, as the best Commentators are agreed, denotes the wisdom, holiness, truth, purity, and other attributes of the Supreme Being. By σκοτία is, on the contrary, meant moral imperfection; for darkness is a symbol of ignorance, vice, misery, &c. In the application of this to practical use, it may be well to bear in mind the observation of Rosenm.: "Totus locus agit de hominum similitudine cum Deo, ea parte, ut et homines fugiant vitia et sint sancti. Non excluditur tamen veri et boni cognatio."

6. ἐν τῷ σκότει περιπατάωμεν, "live in ignorance and vice." Οὐ ποιοῦμεν τὴν ἀληθείαν Carpzov well renders: "non exercemus veritatem, non agimus sincerè et integrè," as Joh. 3, 21., where see the note.

7. ἐὰν δὲ—φωτὶ. This verse is the exact counterpart of the last; and περιπατεῖν ἐν τῷ φωτὶ is the contrary to περιπατεῖν ἐν τῷ σκότει. "Ὅς αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ φωτὶ, " and strive to imitate his perfections." Κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ’ ἄλληλαν, “we hold common fellowship," viz. by mutual love, having the idem velle and the idem nolle, &c. Καὶ τὸ αἷμα Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ—ἀμαρτίας, “Then the blood of Christ cleanseth us from all former sin.” By αἷμα is meant the sacrifice of the death of Christ; as Heb. 9, 18. The efficacy
of atonement, however, is *conditional*; and the sins here meant must be sins of infirmity and frailty, heartily repented of and entirely forsaken. Carpzov supplies *ἐπεριστάτου*, "which yet besets us;" referring to Heb. 12, 1. But this is too arbitrary a sub-audition.

8, 9. ἐὰν εἴπωμεν δει—ἡμᾶς. By ἡμᾶς is meant sin in any way, whether through ignorance, or knowingly and habitually. Now those are said to deny that they have sinned, who deny that they have *incurred blame* by sin, and so either excuse or palliate what they have done, and dissemble the fault. So at Jer. 2, 25. the phrases *non* peccare, and nullam commereri pœnem are interchanged. Here, then, are designated persons who neither grieve at the sins committed by them, nor ask pardon for them, nor intend amendment of life. Ἐσωτερικῶς πλανώμεν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὑπὸ ἐπιστήν ἐν ἡμῖν, "we impose upon (and injure) ourselves; and truth and religion have no place in our hearts." (Rosenm.)


10. Here is a repetition, in other words, of what was said at ver. 8.; a manner of further enforcing any important truth frequent with St. John. Ἡ ἡμῶν παραβάσεως αὐτῶν. This is well rendered, by Pisc., "mendacitatis eum arguimus," but still closer by Grot, *mendacem facere* (as Job 24, 25.), aliquem pro mendaci habere, to account him for a liar, or so to act as if we did. And Grot. compares Heb. 6, 6., "crucify the Lord afresh." The words following are exegetical, and well explained, by Carpzov, "we do not believe and obey his doctrine," literally, "his word has no place in our hearts," namely, either for belief, or (as consequent upon it) obedience. By *ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ* is meant the revelation of God in vol. viii. 3b
the Gospel; as Joh. 5, 38. 8, 37. Carpz. compares James 1, 21. δεξασθαι τὸν ἐμφυτὸν λόγον. See Mackn. and Rosenm.

CHAP. II.

VERSE 1. ταῦτα γράφω ὑμῖν, "These things am I writing to you." For, as Rosenm. observes, it regards as well what follows, as what precedes. Ἰσα μὴ ἐμάρτητε, "to caution you against sin, by showing you that all wilful and habitual sin is utterly inconsistent with Divine communion." Καὶ ἐὰν ἐμάρτητε, "If, however, any do sin," i. e. as Carpzov explains, through frailty, ignorance, or precipitancy—he need not despair of pardon, for in that case, &c. Παράκλητον ἔχομεν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα. By παράκλητος is meant an advocate, one who will plead our cause, a deprecatior, and, in a general way, a helper. Of which sense many examples are adduced by Loesner from Philo; as 560 π., where Joseph. says to his brethren μηδένως ἐτέρου δεισθε παράκλητος. Of this forensic and aulic term I have before treated. See the note on Joh. 14. 10., and Elmsley on Eurip. Med. 155. "There is nothing (Doddr. observes) that illustrates the matter more than the residence of some eminent persons from distant provinces in the courts of great princes, or states, whose business it was constantly to negotiate with them the affairs of those whom they represented, to vindicate them from any unjust aspersions, and to promote their interests to the utmost of their power." "Now, as in common life, (observes Rosenm.), any one who has found a friend to help him forward, does therefore the more confidently look for success; so we, when filled with compunction for sin, so much the more confidently trust for pardon, in reliance on Jesus, who is the ἰλασμὸς περὶ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν.

2. καὶ αὐτὸς ἰλασμὸς ἑστι, &c. The καὶ αὐτὸς ἑστι
is for ἐστι; and ἱλασμὸς is for ἱλασθεῖς; by a metonymy of the effect, i. e. (as Rosenm. explains) sacrificium pro reatu; as Ez. 44, 27. Ps. 49, 8. See the excellent note of Whitby, or the extract in Slade.

By the ἄμων many recent Commentators understand Christians in general; and by ὅλω τοῦ κόσμου, the whole human race, of course including Heathens. And (as observes Doddr.) "Christianity could surely receive no prejudice by supposing that truly virtuous Heathens may be accepted by God, in consideration of the atonement which Christ has made." This, however, seems not to have been here had in view; for the Apostle (as many eminent Commentators, antient and modern, suppose,) appears to be only speaking of believers; by the ἄμων meaning the Jewish people; and by the ὅλω τοῦ κόσμου, all the Gentiles who believe and embrace the truth. See Pole’s Syn. and Bens. Wolf, indeed, and almost all the Dutch Commentators take the ὅλω τοῦ κόσμου to mean the whole human race; but then they understand only such as may be Christians. See the notes in D’Oyley and Mant.

3. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ γινομένοις—τηρομένοι, “And by this we know (or may know) that we have a right knowledge of Him (i. e. Christ), if we keep his commandments.” The γινομεν some explain of real knowledge, not speculative and sterile, but practical and useful. Others, observing “verba notitiae sæpe affectum denotant,” explain it love; comparing the Heb. יְרֵא and Joh. 10, 14. (See Carpzov.) It is, moreover, not agreed whether by αὐτὸν be meant Christ, or God the Father. Those who adopt the former interpretation urge that Christ was just before mentioned. But the same will hold good of the Father; and the latter is supported by ver. 5. It is at ver. 6. (as Carpzov observes) that Christ, and faith in him, is spoken of. Γινομεν αὐτὸν must then be interpreted according to the person understood by αὐτὸν. The term may, in a general way, import to...
have a right knowledge of his will, &c. In ver. 4: there is a repetition of the sentiment, supra, 1, 8.

5. ὁς ὁ γὰρ τηρεῖ—τετελείωται. By the λόγον is meant (as Rosenm. observes) the preceptive part of Christianity. Ἀληθῶς εὐ τούτῳ ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ τετελείωται. The best Commentators, as Whitby, Carpzov, and Rosenm., are agreed that the sense is: "In him, truly, a sincere love towards God is evinced. In this sense τελ. is used at 2 Cor. 12, 9. "Now the precepts of Christ (annotates Rosenm.) express the will of God. No one can more strongly evince his love towards God than by wholly accommodating himself to his will."

5. εὐ τούτῳ γινώσκομεν ὅτι εὐ αὐτῷ ἐσμεν. The same sentiment in other words: for (as Rosenm. observes) to be in God, to have God, to be conjoined with God. are all synonymous phrases, denoting that conjunction with God mentioned at 1, 3.

6. ο λόγον εὐ αὐτῷ—περιπατεῖν. On the phrase μεν εὐ Χριστῷ see ver. 5. By περιπατεῖν is here, as often, meant life and habitual conduct. The sentiment is, that consistent disciples imitate their master. Οὕτως is omitted in one MS., the Vulg., and some Latin Fathers. But that may be accounted for from the particle being, in Latin, superfluous. Here (Bens. observes) the Apostle sums up all he had said at ver. 8. and 4, 5.

7. 8. ἀδελφοί, οὐκ ἐντολὴν—ἀγάπης, "Brethren, I enjoin no new commandment upon you, but an old commandment, which ye had from the beginning."

Such is (I conceive) the sense of the words: but on what is meant by the ἐντολὴν ταλαίπωρα there is much diversity of opinion. Some, as Harnn., Carpzov, and Rosenm., refer it to what was said at ver. 6. on the imitating Christ, and abstaining from vice. And Rosenm. thinks this is levelled against the false teachers, who disseminated new doctrines, and did not follow those of Christ, but pronounced fancies of their own. The ἐντολὴ he would take for the complexus plurimus praeceptorum, the principal doctrines of Christianity; as 2 Pet. 2, 11. 3, 2. Heb. 7, 18. 19, 19. And he lays down the following as the general sense: "Religionis doctrina, quae ego vobis tradam, de necessitate peccata fugiendi et sanctiè vivendi, non sunt novae, sed jam ab initio Evangelii omnibus cognitae." But in
I JOHN, CHAP. II.

741

this there is something strained and harsh. Mackn. proposes a new, but most far-fetched interpretation. The most eminent Commentators, from Bp. Bull to Benson and Bp. Horsley, refer the subject matter of ver. 7, 8. to that of 9—11., namely, that Christians should love each other even as Christ had loved them. Now this was an early injunction of Christ, and had been all along inculcated by the Apostles and true teachers; the contrary to which was a recent innovation of false ones. It was, indeed, as old as the Mosaic law; but, on the other hand (for that is the sense of ἀλλαὶ) certain considerations entitled it to the appellation of new, both as regarded Christ and themselves (ὅ ἐστιν ἀληθὲς ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐν ᾧ ἦς). See the paraphrase of Benson and his note, and the excellent paraphrase of Dodd., as also Bp. Horsley’s Sermon on Joh. 13, 34., or the extract in Slade, and the notes of Bp. Hall and Abp. Secker ap. D’Oyley and Mant.

The words δι' ἡ σκοτία παράγεται, καὶ τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν ἡ ἡ φαίνει are obscure and variously interpreted. I would translate: “For the darkness is passing away, and the true light now shineth.” The connection seems to be this: “And your obligations to fulfil such a command are proportionably greater, for the darkness is more and more dispelled, and,” &c.

9. ὅ λέγον—ἀρτι. By ἀδελφ. is meant fellow-creature. See Matt. 5, 44. Ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ ἐστίν, “is yet in the darkness of ignorance, and has no true knowledge of religion.” In this ignorance sin also seems implied. The ἐστιν ἀρτι refers to the light having shone on the world. It is truly remarked, by Rosenm., that to many this might seem a new doctrine; and the misanthropic spirit of the Jews is well known.

10, 11. ἐν τῷ φαντάμενε, καὶ σκάνδαλον ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστὶν. Μένει seems to be for ἐμένει; and it is a sort of Vox prægnans, well explained by Rosenm.: “eo ipso declarat et ostendit se constantem esse,” &c. By φαντάμενε is meant the true religion, and the duties it enjoins. It is then added: καὶ σκάνδαλον ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστὶν, which words are variously explained. Benson takes the αὐτῷ to refer to φαντάμενε; and he renders: “there is no danger of his stumbling in that.” This he supports with his usual ingenuity: but it is not without reason that almost every other Commentator takes it to refer to the person. Rosenm. paraphrases thus: “in eo nullum obstaculum (virtutis) est; nihil est quod eum impediat, quo minus nempe in cognitione veri et virtutis studio crescere possit.”
Our affections and needs (as above) have something
intrinsic in us: whereas in the heart who has
the Christian love, the inward passions of envy,
accord, desire, and all uncharitableness, find no
place.

The words of the scholiaetical class: "what
such, legal, and religious, are not to be inten-
dionally interpreted. His expounding, however, is
somewhat vague. The sense I conceive is: "Such a
man shows that he is involved in the present igno-
rance of true religion, its essence, and duties; and
as far as he is a professor of Christianity, and aims at
salvation, he entirely wanders both in conception
and action from the object he seeks; and, like the
blind Socrates, vainly weares himself to find
the door of salvation."

13. With the portion consisting of this and the three following
verses Commentators have been not a little perplexed; and some of
them remark at what they please to call the analogy, an account
of which much ambiguity is supposed to exist in several of the
expressions. Many, Mr. Smedes says, with reason, "adapt the concei-
piece of Dodd, and suppose, from the great similarity of expressions,
that some were corrections of others; and that, by mistake, all of them,
original as well as corrected, were received into the text." And he
adds, that there does appear, altogether, from MSS. and Versiones,
"no small uncertainty respecting the true reading. A consistent in-
terpretation (he thinks) of the passage might be obtained, by exami-
ning the two first clauses of vers. 13. as far as τίς τινώς, and by
beginning it with ἡμεῖς ἵνα πάντα ἔχωμεν, instead of ἡμεῖς, which
reading is supported by some of the best authorities and it will
agree with what follows." He observes, too, that this construction
is supported by the context. (See more in his note.) But in all
this I must dissent. Neither conjectures nor transpositions (espe-
cially when, as in the present case, they are unsupported by autho-
rity,) have, in the course of this work, received much attention from
me, nor do they seem entitled to it. As to analogy, the as-
tions of the ancients and the moderns differ exceedingly on this point,
the latter of whom have a fastidiousness thereon quite unknown to
the former. Now repetitions abound in the Apostle, and what are
called traitsologies are not rare. But these (I conceive) are seldom
introduced, except for the purpose of enforcing some precept, &c.;
and such seems to be the case here, as I shall show in the annota-
tions, in the course of which the ambiguities and difficulties com-
plained of by Slade will (I trust) be removed. And, first; much
obscurity is removed from the passage by the view of the whole
thread out by Carpzov, whom see in loco. He takes the primary pro-
position and thesis to be contained in ver. 15. μὴ ἀγαπᾶτε τὸν κόσμον, μηδὲ τὰ ἐν κόσμῳ, which he prints in capitals. Rosenm., (who entirely adopts his view,) observes, that certainly "the repeated verbs γὰρ, ἐγγὺς, and also the repeated nouns τεκνία, πατέρες, and ἔκκλησις, are the same impelling causes insisted on anew. It is plain, then, that the sentence is continued, and no full stop must be placed, except after κόσμῳ."

Τεκνία. The best Commentators are pretty much agreed that this is a general address, comprising all Christians, as at ver. 1., and frequently elsewhere in St. John. (See Beza and Wolf.) The words δι' ἀφεώντας ὑμῖν αἱ ἀμαρτίαι διὰ τὸ ὅνομα αὐτοῦ are supposed, by Rosenm., to contain a reason why Christians ought not to prefer the world (ver. 15); namely, since the forgiveness of sins should always be an incentive to the striving after holiness, and especially the cultivation of mutual love.

13. γράφει ὑμῖν, πατέρες, δι' ἐγγυόμεθα τὸν ἀπ' ἄρχῆς, "I write to you, fathers, for ye know him that is from the beginning." Mr. Slade (rightly I think) supposes that the use of the word τεκνία suggested to the Apostle the idea of addressing himself to the three gradations of Christians denominated by children, young men, and fathers. And he cites Schol. ap. Matth. Here, however, we are encountered with diversity of opinions. Many Commentators suppose that this is meant for a distribution of Christians into the different degrees of spiritual progress. But there is hardly any thing to countenance the notion. There seems scarcely more than an allusion to the different degrees of proficiency which might be presumed in those different ages; and Rosenm. thinks these are introduced oratorically: adding: "Solent nempe qui ad alios verba faciunt semper singulorum ordinum, singularumque actutum homines alloqui, non quod haec vel illa admunition ad unius conditionis homines pertineat, sed ut declarant, se omnibus ac singulis aliquid dicere possit." In this, however, there is something rather too artificial to suit the plainness and simplicity of the Apostle's style. On the distribution of the three ages which constitute the term of life, he might have observed, that such was not unusual to the ancients. So Thucyd. 6, 18. (T. 2, 354, 6. Bekker.) καὶ νομίσασε νόητα μὲν καὶ γῆρας ἄνευ ἅλλων μηδὲν δύνασθαι, ὡμοὶ δὲ τὸ τε φαῦλον καὶ τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάνω ἀκριβές ἄν ἐγκραθέν μαλατ' ἄν ἐχοίειν. Aeschyl. Sept. Theb. 10. 'Ὑμāς δὲ χρη νῦν, καὶ τὸν ἐλλείπον' είτε Ἡβης ἀκμαίας, καὶ τὸν ἔξηθεν χρότω, Ἀλεύριον ἄλαξαντα σώματος τολύν,'Οραν τ' ἐγινθ' ἐκαστοι' & 660. 'Ἀλλ' οὔτε νῦν φυγώντα μηρόθεν σκότον, Οὔτ' ἐν τροφαίαν, οὔτ' ἐφιβάλλοντα πω, Οὔτ' ἐν γενείων ἐμμυρίαν τρι' χώρας, to omit many other passages which I shall adduce on the passage of Thucydides.

The words δι' ἐγγυόμεθα τὸν ἀπ' ἄρχῆς are very remarkable: for the best Commentators are agreed that the expression cannot mean God, but Jesus Christ (since, as Rosenm. observes, He is in this portion plainly distinguished from Him), and denotes his eternal being with God the Father. Rosenm. aptly compares Joh. 1, 1. ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, I add Theophyl. Sim. 115 c, ἐπετιμήθη γὰρ τὸν ἰδίως ἰδοὺ ἦν ἀπ' ἄρχῆς.
The application is obvious: that they will not prefer to this eternal Being things temporal and speedily to perish, ver. 17. See Rosenm.

The ἀναντέχων are persons in the flower of life. And the πεπόννεα to τὸν πονηρὸν alludes to those fiery temptations of Satan ("darts tempered in hell"), or carnal temptations, which he levels particularly against such. For as the knowledge of Christ is presumed to be most in the aged, so carnal temptation, and, as it is to be hoped, effectual resistance thereto, is to be expected from those in the flower of age.

By the παιδία are evidently meant the youths, or stripling. See Benson.

14. ἐγραψαὶ βυϊν—ἀπὸ ἀρχῆς. The repetition has peculiar energy: and Rosenm. well translates: "Tenete, quæso, senes, quod scripsistis, vœc cognovisse," &c. And he remarks, that they are enjoined to bear in mind by what means they have arrived at that happy state, and to always strive after further degrees of perfection.

"Οὐ τὸν πονηρὸν. There is no need to resort to the metathesis here supposed by Rosenm. The words may be rendered: "For you (I presume) are strong (in the Lord), and the word and revelation of God abideth in you, and (I trust that) you have exerted your strength and conquered the evil one."

15. μὴ ἀγαπᾶτε τὸν κόσμον, μηδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ. Now comes the weighty admonition so long suspended on the construction. Here the Apostle cautions Christians against the love of this world, and (as Bens. observes) enforces the caution with three arguments. 1st. The love of God and the love of the world are inconsistent. 2ndly. This world will soon pass away. 3dly. The rewards of sincerity will be eternal.

The κόσμον is, by most Commentators, explained the evil part of the world. (See Pole.) But I rather apprehend that the limitation (for such must be supposed) is to be made at the word ἀγαπᾶτε, and that this signifies this excessive degree of attachment which it is never safe to devote even to the most legitimate objects of regard, and the most important business of the world, otherwise it will clash with the love towards God, (with which Pric. compares the religio patris,) and eventually destroy it. The above view (I find) is supported by Bens. and Dodd. See the excellent note of the former.

16. διὶ πᾶν τὸ ἐν κόσμῳ—ἐστι. These words contain the reason; and the Apostle here contemplates the case when the affections (as it too often happens) are absorbed and diverted from their proper object, not by the legitimate and laudable objects of the world, but such as are altogether carnal and at variance with our high calling in Christ Jesus.

It is evident from the words following that πᾶν τὸ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ must denote "whatever disposition of mind is (centered) in the world," which implies an excessive attachment to it. Of this the Apostle gives three examples; the ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκός, the ἐπιθυμία τῶν φθαλμῶν, and the ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βιον, which are supposed
to be meant for the three different stages of life above mentioned; and it is generally thought that young men are cautioned against the lusts of the flesh, old men against covetousness, and children against the pride of life. Ben. however, supposes that the youth were cautioned against indulging the lusts of the flesh, young men or middle-aged persons against the pride of life or ambition, and old men against covetousness. And in like manner Wolf and Doddre explain the ἄλαζονεια. Yet in these criticisms there is something precarious; and any such application of the three terms seems too formal for the simplicity of the Apostle's style. I rather imagine that a caution is here intended against the most formidable temptations that beset persons of every age. The ἐπιθυμία evidently signifies sensual excess of every kind. The ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὄφθαλμων is by some applied to lasciviousness; as Matt. 5, 28. 2 Pet. 1, 14. where see the notes. And this I can myself confirm from Philon. V. Ap. 1, 42. τὸ ἐπιθυμητικὸν, ὅπερ εἰσάγονταί διὰ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν. 6, 11. βρῶσεως τε καθαρῷ, ἰμέρου τε δι' ὁσιοτητὸς τοῦ ὑμάτων. Hesch. III. p. 53 ἡ ἐπιθυμία ἡ διὰ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρχεται. Böckhyl. Agam. 718. seqq. μαλακῶν ὁμάτων βέλους Ἀντίθεμον ἐφανεί συναξαντα. Εὔριπ. Ηππόλ. 587. Monk. Ἕρως, Ἑρώς, ὁ καὶ ὁμάτων Στράτεως ναὸν, κε. Others interpret it of covetousness; which may be plausibly maintained (see the learned note of Carp.) but it is best to take the expression in its most extensive sense, to denote a desire for the gay vanities, the external gaudes (as they are called by our old writers, of this world. This interpretation is confirmed by Ezek. 24, 25. λαμβάνω τὴν ἐπαρέων τῆς καυχοσεως αὐτῶν, τὰ ἐπιθυμήματα τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν. As to the ἄλαζονεια τοῦ βλου, it is chiefly exegetical of the preceding; or may have, as Rosenm. thinks, especial allusion to the ostentatious vanities of dress, and (he might have added) all such other kinds of ostentation as the rich delight in. It is not ill rendered by Tindale the pryde of goodes. It is best expressed by our old word braveries, i. e. the ostentations, pompes, and splendours of this world.

Now these, the Apostle adds, are not ἐκ τοῦ παρῶν, i. e. (as Rosenm. explains) are not agreeable to the will of the Father; and (as Mr. Slade observes) he shows us, that though God, as our Creator, is the author of our natural appetites, the abuse of them "is of the world."

17. καὶ ὁ κόσμος παράγεται, καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία αὐτῶν. Hi perenunt, et perit id, quo delectantur, morte finem imponente omnibus mundanis desideriis. Ca-duca omnia, et citò transeuntia. (Rosenm.) The παράγεται seems to denote the gradual perishing of all these things, which, as it were, fade from our eyes. I would compare 1 Cor. 7, 31. παράγει γὰρ τὸ σχήμα τοῦ κόσμου τούτου, where see the note. Ὁ δὲ ποιῶν τὸ σχήμα τοῦ Θεοῦ, μένει εἰς τῶν αἰώνων. By μένει εἰς τὴν αἰώνα is (I conceive) not meant, as Rosenm. explains,
"he shall never cease to practise virtue, and find its 
reward," but simply, he shall have an eternity of life 
and happiness; the objects of his love and attach-
ment will continue for ever, and will not, as in the 
case of the sensual and worldly minded, leave him 
even before he leaves them."

18. From hence to ver. 28. the Apostle cautions 
the Christians against those deceivers who then ap-
peared in great numbers: and points out to them 
the many advantages which they had for knowing 
the truth; and the many obligations which they 
were under to adhere to it, and to practise accord-
ingly. (Bens.)

18. ἐσχάτη ἡμερία ἐστίν. On the sense of this expres-
sion Commentators are by no means agreed. Ro-
senm. enumerates five principal various interpreta-
tions. 1. "the last age of the world. But this can-
not be admitted, since the Apostle is speaking of 
what is shortly to happen. 2. " The time near unto 
the destruction of Jerusalem." But neither can 
that be intended, if, as some say, the Epistle was 
written in the name of Domitian. 3. " Perilous and 
evil times." 4. " The future or coming period," 
(from the Hebr. לָאָמָרָי הָיְסִיר), alluding to some 
prophecy then well known. Knapp thinks the Apos-
tle has reference to the predictions of Christ respect-
ing some future false prophets (i. e. teachers feign-
ing divine inspiration), Matt. 7, 15. 24, 11 and 24. 
Mark 13, 22 and 23. " Now (continues he) the per-
versity of many teachers in this age did seem to 
point at the fulfilment of the predictions. In the 
present evils the Apostle saw a prelude to future 
and more serious ones, although of the exact time 
when these should happen he knew not. See Acts 
26, 29 and 30. 1 Tim. 4, 1. 2 Tim. 3, 1 seq. 4, 5. 
A highly ingenious, but (I think) somewhat too ar-
tificial an interpretation. As to the fourth, it has 
very little to recommend it. The third, which is 
supported by Schoettg., Wolf, and Rosenm., seems 
to deserve the preference.
18. καθὼς ἡμῶντες δοτι δὲ ἀντίχριστος ἔχεται—ἀντὶ ἐστίν. On the subject of the ἀντίχριστος there is as little agreement of opinion as. on the ἑστάτη ἁμα. (See Pole's Syn. and Wolf.) It is observed by Rosenm. and Slade that the ἀντὶ may signify in the place of, or in opposition to. And some suppose that the Apostle means the impostors who (as we find from Josephus), after the destruction of Jerusalem, rose up, and pretended to be the Messiah. But the points of similarity are fewer than those of dissimilarity. The latter sense, therefore, of ἀντὶ must be adopted: and the best founded opinion seems to be that of most early Commentators, and recently Benson, Doddrr., Rosenm., &c., that the Apostle means false teachers, whose life and doctrine were in opposition to Christ and his religion; and the term is supposed to be synonymous with the ἄριστος of St. Paul at 2 Thess. 2, 4. From the description St. John gives of these men further on, and at 4, 3, and 2 Eph. 7., it appears that they were not (as Whitby supposes) unbelieving Jews, persons who pretended to be Christians, and yet maintained that Jesus was not the Messiah; or, if the Messiah, in some peculiar sense of their own. Others say they were apostates. And all the classes of early heretics are fixed upon by some one or other of the Commentators, (See Carpz.) Upon the whole, no certainty can be attained, for want of more information on the religious state of those times. See Bp. Bull's Judicium Ecclesiae, p. 33, 38. and Vitring. Obss. Sacr. L. 5, c. 12.

19. ἕξηκαὶ ἄνδρον ἕξηκαὶ δοῦν—ἠμῶν. The antithesis is very pointed, but can scarcely be expressed in any other language. The ἕξηκαὶ δοῦν is perhaps a vox praegnans. And the sense seems to be this: “They went forth from us, and therefore had arisen from us; but they were never really of us, not Christians in heart, but who, after having become such, imbibed false notions, and threw the society into confusion.”

19. εἰ γὰρ—μεθ ἠμῶν. The Apostle proves their
former falseness from their subsequent apostacy. In the next words ἀλλ’ ἵνα φανερωθήσων ὦτι οὐκ εἰσὶν πάντες ἔξ ἕμαν there is an ellipsis, which some supply by, this was permitted by God. But that is too arbitrary a subaudition. It is plain that ἔξ ἕμαν ἐξηλθοῦν must be supplied from the former part of the verse (and so the Syr. and E. V.); though the former may be included in a secondary sense.

The words ὦτι οὐκ ἐστι πάντες ἔξ ἕμαν admit of two renderings. E. V. &c. “that they were not all of us.” But that cannot be the sense. They must rather (by a sort of Hebraism, as v. 21. πᾶν ψεῦδος—ἔστι) be for ὦτι πάντες εἰσὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἕμαν, “that they were not any of them of us. Eἰσι for ἕμαν, as often. Rosenm. assigns the sense, “that not all those who are in our societies are Christians at heart.” But this the φανερωθήσων will not permit; and at ὦτι οὐκ—there would be a very harsh ellipsis.

20. καὶ ὑμεῖς χρήσασθε ἔχετε ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄγιου, “ye are anointed,” &c. Now anointing, according to Oriental manners, is supposed to accompany inauguration to any office of dignity. This anointing may be considered as alluding to our Christian inauguration by the sacraments and the preaching of the word. From a comparison of ver. 24 and 27. it appears that this unction or anointing denotes the first instruction in the Christian religion, the fruit of which is a knowledge of the truth (ver. 20, 21 and 27). Since, then, the thing is sufficiently shown by the writer himself, we must not attend to those who maintain a different sort of unction. (Rosenm.) There may, however, be an allusion to the imparting of the χαρίσματα of the Holy Spirit, then so frequent. See the note on 2 Cor. 1, 22. and Mackn. in loco. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄγιου may either mean God, or Jesus Christ; though the latter interpretation is the more probable. See Beza, Grot., Whitby, Wells, Dodd., and Mackn., or the extracts in Slade. Καὶ ὦτι πάντα. The πάντα must (as Grot. observes) be restricted by the subject matter (as in 1 Cor. 9, 22. 15, 27.), and denote all
things necessary to salvation, and to avoid the delusions of those impostors, viz. (as Rosenm. observes) that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world (Joh. 18, 36.), that we are to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, &c. (Matt. 22, 21.), that the just gladii is not to be seized, by taking the law into our own hands.

21. οὐκ ἔγραψα—οἶδατε αὐτὴν. Rosenm. takes the οὐκ ἔγραψα for, "non ea mihi scribendi fuit causa." But this is too harsh a subaudition. It is more natural, with Carpz., to take δι' in the sense quasi, i.e. "(supposing) that." And the words ἀλλ' δι'—ζητεῖ require a similar subaudition. Thus: "but as supposing, or trusting, that ye know it." For, as Bens. observes, even persons in possession of knowledge, nay, endowed with the Spiritual gifts, stood in need of repeated cautions and admonitions. He might have compared a kindred passage of 2 Pet. 1, 22: Ἰδὼν οὖν ἀμελήτων ὑμᾶς ἐστὶν ὑπομιμήθηκεν περὶ τοῦτον, καὶ περι εἰδότας καὶ ἐστηριγμένους ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ ἄλλης ἐξ ἐξωτικοῦ. 21. δι' οὖν ψεῦδος. Here is a common Hebraism, by which ἐκκαθαρισμὸς with an οὐκ following stands for a negatio universalis. The sense is well expressed by Benson thus: "and are sensible that no false doctrine proceeds from the truth, or is consistent with it." By the truth is meant the pure Gospel; and by the ψεῦδος, the erroneous doctrines of the Anti-christs.

22. τὸς ἐστὶν ἡ ψευστής—Χριστός; This is (as Rosenm. says) to be taken comparaté; since there are other kinds of impostors. "Who is an impostor, if he be not?" i.e. who is so great an impostor as he who denies that Jesus is the Messiah? Ἀρνεῖται and many such verbs take a negative after them; which, not being expressed in other languages, is thought a pleonasm, but it tends, as in the case of two negatives, to strengthen the negation.

22. οὐτος ἐστιν—οἶδα. Rosenm. observes, that ἀρνεῖται here signifies to detract from the faith and authority of; as Acts 3, 13 and 14. And it is truly re-
marked by Whitby and Rosenm., that ἀγρ. τοῦ Πατέρα does not signify to deny the existence of God, and so be an Atheist, but (as Whitby says) to deny, 1. the truth of his testimony, c. 5, 10. Joh. 3, 38.; 2. the doctrine of the Father, or that doctrine which proceedeth from him; for "he whom God hath sent, speaketh the words of God." Joh. 8, 24. "Whence it is evident (continues Whitby) that he who denieth the Son, cannot retain the true knowledge of the Father, because he can be known only through the Son. Joh. 1, 18. 4, 23 and 24. 8, 19 and 55. 14, 6 and 7. 16, 3. Matt. 11, 27." Or it may signify (as Morus explains) to deny that the Father sent the Son for the salvation of men, to deny the Father's benefits, as conferred on men by Jesus Christ." So also Rosenm. and Wets.

23. πᾶς ὁ ἀφοίμενος τὸν Υιὸν, οἰδὲ τὸν Πατέρα ἔχει, "He who denieth honour to the Son, hath not the Father in honour or in knowledge, receives not his doctrine." It is observed by Rosenm., that ἔχει Θεον, and κοινωνιαν ἔχειν μετὰ Θεον, as also εἶναι ἐν Θεῷ, are in this Epistle interchanged, and denote all the unity and relationship with God effected by religion. See also Bens. The words ὁ ἀφοίμως—ἔχει, found in many MSS., Versions, and Fathers, and received by Griesb., Matt., Knapp, and Vater, have the appearance of being genuine; for they not only seem to be required by the sense, but they savour of the style of St. John; and their omission may better be imputed to homoeoteleuton than their addition to a marginal scholium.

24, 25. ὑμεῖς οὖν—μενέτω. 'As ἄρχεις, "from the commencement of your evangelization." Grot. remarks, that the construction is κατὰ τὸ σημαίνωμενον; as at ver. 27; for the Apostle begins as if to say: "Ye then, what ye have heard from the beginning, retain;" but for the retain he puts, "let it remain in you."

24. ἐὰν ἐν ὑμῖν μέλη—μενέτε. Now, remaining in implies favour, and the receiving the promises of
God by the Son. The promise of the Father, i.e.,
the thing promised by the Father, is then said to be
eternal life and happiness. The accusative is put
for the nominative, like the well known urbec quem
statuo vestra est. See, however, Bens. or Slade.
26. ταύτα ἐγραψα ὑμῖν περὶ τῶν πλακάσων ὑμᾶς.
The περὶ some render on account of; as Matt. 4, 6;
Most assign to it the sense concerning. If it be ren-
dered quod attinet ad, the former signification may
be included. Πλακάσων may signify those who are
seducing them, which imports the endeavour, whe-
ther successful or not. See Bens., Wells, and Doddr.
27. καὶ ὑμεῖς τῷ χρισμῷ ἐλάβετε ἐκ αὐτῶ, ἐν ὑμῖν με-
νεί. The καὶ ὑμεῖς is rightly taken by Rosenm. for ad
quod attinet; the ὑμεῖς being put absolutely. On
χρισμῷ see the note supra, ver. 20. The words καὶ
ὑμεῖς ἐλαβεῖτε ἐκα τῆς διδασκαλίας ὑμᾶς, however, are
somewhat obscure. They seem to express that the
persons he is addressing stand in need of no admoin-
tion to maintain a virtuous course; and Carpz. re-
marks that the τῆς (according to the usage of the
Apostle) denotes himself. But the words cannot have
such a meaning; otherwise why did the Apostle ad-
monish them. Either, therefore, the expressions
must be understood with restriction (as they are by
Grot.) to time, places, and circumstances (on which
see the excellent note of Doddr.), or import that
they had no need of information for the purpose of
distinguishing false teachers from true ones; for
many had the gift of discerning spirits. See 1 Cor.
12, 10. and the note. (Consult Mackn. and Slade.)
Or, with Bens. and Rosenm., we may suppose the
τῆς to relate to any of those impostors; or at διδάσκαλον
understand τι, i.e., “any thing those impostors could
teach you.” But this is not so natural a mode of in-
terpretation.
27. ἀλλ' ὁ ὡς τῷ αὐτῷ χάρισμα—μενεῖε ἐν αὐτῷ. Καὶ,
and so. Ψεύδος is for ψεύδεις; and (as Rosenm. ob-
serves) the same thing is said first affirmatively, and
then by denying the opposite. The μενεῖε is by
1 John, Chap. II. III.

some considered as the future for the imperative. But that comes in the next verse. It seems better, with Grot., Bens., and Rosenm., to take it for a future bene sperantis et ominantis; “ye will (I trust) remain in him, and continue in his doctrine.”

28. καὶ νῦν, τεκύλα, μένετε—παρώσια σώτοι. The sense (I conceive) is this: “And now, my children, (to my hope and trust let me add my injunction,) abide (I say) in him, that when he shall appear, we (i.e. not only ye, but myself,) may have confidence, and not have cause to blush and be confounded at his presence, when he cometh.” In the change of persons we may observe great delicacy; for the rejection and disgrace of the disciple tends to the discredit of the teacher. See 1 Thess. 2, 19 and 20. Hebr. 18, 17., &c. The καὶ νῦν is (as Carpz. observes) a formula used in exhortation deduced from premises, and may be rendered proinde. See also Slade. Αἰσχυνομέναι ἀπὸ τίνος is compared with the Hebrew דַּנֵּב. So we say to blush at. Now such blushing implies rejection.

29. ἔδωκεν—γεγένηται. With these words Bens. makes a new section commence. Δίκαιος, virtuósus. Γινώσκετε may be taken either for an indicative or imperative. Ποιεῖν τὴν δικαιοσύνην (as usual in St. John,) imports an habitual practice of virtue. "Εξ αὐτοῦ γεγένηται, “is his genuine son, is acknowledged as such, and beloved.” In this sonship is implied both a similarity with God, of feeling, thinking, and acting, and the favour and benefits usually imparted by fathers to sons. On the expression see more in Mackn., or Slade. The transition from Christ to God is compared by Rosenm. with that at ver. 3, 5, and 16. from God to Christ.

Chap. III.

St. John represents it as the honour and privilege of the disciples of Christ, that they are the sons of
God, and entitled to future happiness. But, withal, he lets them know, that the way to prepare for that future felicity is, by purity of heart and life; that the practice of righteousness is the only sure proof that we are born of God, and are true Christians; as vice is an unquestionable proof of a man’s belonging to the wicked one. (Bens.)

Ver. 1. [Greek text: Ποταμί πλησίον—καθώς. Nova excitatur attentio; sed cohaeret oratio cum superioribus. (Rosenm.) Ποταμί, reflect, consider. Ποταμί ἰμάτιν, “what an amazing proof of love.” Ἰνα τέκνα Θεω καθώς. The καλ ἐσμεν added in many MSS. and Versions is from the margin. The Apostle has reference to the name applied to Christians by Christ himself, Matt. 5, 45. On the import of the term see the note supra, 2, 29. It appears (Slade says) from the preceding verse, that the Apostle alludes to those who actually were the sons of God, “by doing righteousness.”]

1. διὰ τωτο—αιτών. Benson observes, that the two members of this argument are transposed;—Because the world knew him not, therefore it knows not us. Or the truth is first laid down, and then the reason of it assigned. He adds that, when it is said the world knew them not, it is meant, did not fully comprehend what glory and felicity was implied in being sons of God, and heirs of the eternal inheritance, and this for the same reason, that they knew not God (or Christ) and his doctrine, being blind in heavenly things.”

2. νῦν τέκνα Θεω ἐσμεν—ἐστι. Here we have a solemn repetition of the same assertion, another truth being engrafted upon it with respect to our dignity and glory in the future world. I would paraphrase thus: “(As to our present state) now (I repeat) we are already sons of God, and (as to our future one) it does not yet appear what we shall be. However, this we do know, that when he shall appear we shall be like unto him, for we shall see him as he is.” On the τέκνα see the note on 2, 29. Ὅταν ἐφανερώθη, “it

Vol. VIII. 3 c
does not yet appear even to true Christians (much less to the profane world; they cannot form any accurate conceptions).” Ti ἐσώμεθα, “in what state or situation we shall be placed, and what called, what dignity,” &c.; for τι is a very extensive term, and is (as Rosenm. observes) applied to all qualities. The ὁδαμεν Carpz. and Rosenm. treat as an expression frequent in St. John, equivalent to sanct, certissimé. And they might have compared the οὐδα τι, and οὐδε τι of Thucyd. and the Attics. But this seems a needless refinement. At εἰν φανερωθή the best Critics, as Grot., Carpz., and Rosenm. take εἰν for ἦν. But it is more correct to say that τι εἰν is for ἦν. See several examples in Benson, and Whitby. It remains, however, matter of enquiry, what is the nominative to φανερωθή. Perhaps ἡδς, or rather, as Beza, Vorst., Menoch., Gomar, and most Commentators suppose, Ἡμών. To this, however, objections are made by Bens. Yet φανερωθή occurs in this very sense at ver. 5. He and Tindall, Grot., Carpz., Rosenm., and Jaspis think that τι ἐσώμεθα must be repeated, “what shall be our then state and dignity,” (which, however, as Slade observes, comes to the same thing,) i. e. (explains Rosenm.) not in goodness only, but in eternity and blessedness; no longer liable to sin and death, our knowledge and love of virtue consummate.

2. τι ἐσώμεθα οὐτὸν καθὼς τι, i. e. not εἰν αἰνηγατι, but πρώτων πρῶτα πρώτων, as says St. Paul, 1 Cor., 13, 12.; and hence will arise felicity the most complete. The Commentators enlarge much further: but they seem to forget the words just before, οὕτω φανερωθή τι ἐσώμεθα, which, after all human speculations have been carried the furthest, will remain true.

The τι signifies siquidem, and the τι ἐσώμεθα, is meant to show why we shall be like unto him.

3. καὶ πάς ἐγὼ—ἀγνὸς ἦττι. Τὴς ἐρείδα, i. e. this hope of participation in felicity with God and Christ, and of greater resemblance to their holiness.
1 JOHN, CHAP. III.

Ἀγνίζει. This is one of those verbs which imply endeavor, i.e. "strives to purify himself." Kaeber is by the best Commentators interpreted not of purity, but similitude (as Matt. 5, 48.), i.e. so as to become pure in like manner, though not in the same degree, as He is pure and holy. See the excellent notes of Beza and Whitby.

4. τὰς ὑπὸ τῶν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, καὶ τὴν ἀνομίαν ποιεῖ. The best Commentators are agreed that by τοιῷ ἁμαρτίαν is meant habitual, wilful, and flagitious sin, moral contamination, in opposition to the purity just before mentioned. The τὴν ἀνομίαν τοιῷ is equivalent to ἀνομεῖ, i.e. νόμων παραβάλει, scil. τοῦ Θεοῦ. And so Rosenm. explains. Carpz., however, understands, by the phrase τοιῷ ἁμαρτίαν, "contaminate the doctrines and laws of Christ, and violate his religion." See the paraphrase of Slade.

5. καὶ ὁ δικαίος ὁ ἐν αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ὁσίος. The Apostle now adduces other reasons why we are to live holy; 1st., Because Christ appeared on the earth for the very purpose of suppressing sin, that men should no longer commit it. (Rosenm.) But, considering how frequent in Scripture is the expression ἀλῶν ἁμαρτίαν, always denoting the procuring pardon, by taking away the guilt of sin, and thus atoning for it, I cannot but adopt that sense here; and so Bens., who has an excellent note. Yet the context and course of reasoning seems to require the other, namely, the being freed from the dominion and power of sin (Rom. 6, 6.); a sense supported by Hamm., Whitby, Doddr., Mackn., Rosenm., and others. Perhaps, therefore, it may be best to unite both interpretations; i.e. Jesus Christ appeared on earth, to abolish the tyranny of sin, and suppress all deliberate sin, not merely by purity of doctrine, and holiness of life (as Rosenm. supposes) but by making an atonement for all involuntary and not deliberate, or at least repented of and forsaken sin.

6. τὰς ὑπὸ ἐν αὐτῷ μένων, ὅχ ἁμαρτάνει. It is plain that ἁμαρτάνει here, as throughout this Epistle,
denotes habitual or deliberate sin. See Dodd. 'Εφορεσκευ. This term, like the Hebr. ἐπιστήμη (from whence it is derived), here signifies to know: an idiom found in modern languages, by which corporeal perception stands for mental. The εὐνοεύ seems added exegetically, or to strengthen the sentence, and need not be explained (with Rosenm.) venerates and loves. The other phrases of the verse have been before explained. See Bens.

7. τεκύλα, μηδέπερ πλανάτω ὑμᾶς. There is here (by a phrase found also at Eph. 5, 6, 2 Thess., 2, 3. See also 1 Cor., 3, 18.) an allusion to false teachers, who then (as now) devised other ways of being righteous than that appointed by God; though even without such, the heart of every man is too apt to deceive him, by insinuating that a profession of the Christian faith, and a love of virtue, will stand in the place of the performance of the one, and the practice of the other.

The ποιεῖν must, as before, be understood of habitual virtue in the main course of our lives. For so (as Dodd. observes) it is necessary to interpret the phrase, in order to avoid an indulgence as extravagant as the severity we have just before opposed. Bens. (after Le Clerc.) compares a similar sentiment of Aristot.: "Then shall a man be righteous. 1st., If he does the things which are righteous, and knows what he does. 2dly., If he does them freely, or out of choice. 3dly., If he continues firmly and constantly in that course of action." To which I add Themist.: ἐκ τούτων τὰ δίκαια πραττόντων ὁ δίκαιος γίνεται, καὶ ἐκ τούτων τὰ συμφόρουν ὁ συμφόρος. See also Slade.

8. ὁ ποιεῖν τὴν ἀμαρτίαν, ἐκ τοῦ διαβόλου ἐστίν. The ποιεῖσθαι must again be understood of habit; and there is a brevity (unnoticed, however, by the Commentators) which requires to be thus supplied, and the whole rendered as follows: "He that practises sin (must not say he is a son of God; no,) he is (a son) of the Devil (and this son-ship is established by strong similitude); for the Devil has been habitually
and perpetually sinning." It is not necessary to press on the ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, which some interpret, "from the beginning of the human race." Rather, "from time he began to sin." It should seem that as the present tense here denotes continuity of action (See Bens.), so the ἀπ' ἀρχῆς may import perpetuity of action. The expression, son of the Devil, occurs at Joh. 8, 44 & 47., where see the notes.

At the words εἰς τοῦτο—διαβόλου, the argument requires a καίτοι, and yet. Indeed, the omission, or peculiar use of the particles, is one of the causes of difficulty in St. John's writings. The sentiment is nearly the same as at ver. 5.; but, as for ἀπείν we have λύειν, there is no direct allusion to the atoning for sin. Though, as death and misery are consequences of sin, they are the works of the Devil, and, therefore, the atonement of Christ as much destroyed the latter, as his Divine precepts and holy example did the former. See Bens.

9. τὰς ὅ γεγεννημένος ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ; ἀμαρτίαν ὧν ποιεῖ.

The Commentators have failed to observe that the words τὰς ὅ ποιεῖ contain nearly the same sentiment as the πᾶς—ἀμαρτάνει, for sonship and intimate union are cognate ideas. They must therefore have the same sense; and ἀμαρτίαν ποιεῖ must be explained, like ἀμαρτάνει, of deliberate and habitual sin. Here, however, some words are added by way of explanation, to show the πῶς; and as these words contain an obscure expression, (ὅτι στέρημα ἀποκ ἐν αὐτῷ μένει,) and another of some latitude, (ὅ ὑμνάζει,) it is no wonder that they should have been misunderstood. That they cannot be meant to assert the doctrines of perfection, and the impossibility of the Saints falling away, is (as Benson observes) quite certain from the many exhortations and threatenings of this Epistle (as well as the rest of the New Testament), which show not only the possibility, but the danger of the Saints falling away. That, in point of fact, none are free from sin, is asserted supra, 1, 8. And as the sense of ἀμαρτίαν ὧν ποιεῖ is clearly ascertained from ver. 5., so from thence it will appear what that of ὧν ὑμνάζει ἀμαρτάνει is not; namely, that it cannot signify absolute impossibility, by the exertion of any external power, for that would prevent every kind of sin as well as habitual and deliberate sin; indeed deliberation would be out of the question. We must therefore resort to some other mode of interpretation. ὑμνάζει some explain, will not, does not choose. But this, though a not unexampled signification, is too vague. It is better, with the most eminent Commentators, from Grot. to Rosen., to take it of moral impossibility, i. e. he, as it were, cannot bring
himself to commit such sin, it is foreign from his disposition. And Grot. adduces several Scriptural and Classical examples. See also Wets. This sense, too, of δύνασθαι, is everywhere recognised by the antient Commentators, and here, by Òecumen. And in the same way the expression is understood by Milton, cited by Valpy. Indeed, the idea is quite common in the modern languages. See a kindred passage at 5, 18.

The reason for this is then suggested in the words δι' εκ τοῦ Θεοῦ γεγέννηκα, i. e. he remembers his affinity to God, and the obligation thence resulting to imitate him.

But we have not touched on the obscure expression δι' στέρμα αὐτῶ εἰς αὐτῶ μετέ, which is assigned as a reason why he does not practise sin. The best founded interpretation seems to be that of Grot., adopted by Bens., Rosenm., and most recent Commentators: Quia verbum Dei, quod quasi semen est, quo divina natura in nobis gignitur, in ipsa vegetum existit, vel vim suam exserit. Semen Dei est verbum Evangelii. Matth. 13, 19; 1 Pet., 1, 23. Jac. 1, 18. Мένειν, hic est inesse, quod intelligendum est verbum, dic verbum, sed naturam efficientiæque retinet. Est autem talis argumentatio: qui non potest, ut qui illius est Dei, in eo non sit verbum, quod est semen divinum. At verbi vis est, ut nos a peccatis arrebeat jubendo, vetando, pollicendo, comminando. All this is true as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

The vital principle of a holy life committed to our hearts (like a seedling to the ground), consists not only in the word of God, but also the Divine grace by that word is made effectual. Here Carpz. cites the words of Virgil: "igneus est illi vigor et caelestis origo Semini." And he interprets the στέρμα of the sanctification of the Holy Spirit, by which it reforms the will, and produces salutary fruits. Galat. 5, 22. An antient Interpreter ap. Òecumen, understands it of the Spirit, received at Baptism.

: 10. ἐν τούτῳ φανερῶ ἐστι—αὕτω. Here the Apostle repeats what he had before said, that "every one who does not practise righteousness, is not of God:" but in the words ἐν τούτῳ φανερῶ ἐστι τά τέκνα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τά τέκνα τοῦ διαβόλου, he means to say, that by this, i. e. the having, or not having or practising this righteousness, the children of God are plainly distinguished from those of the devil. Φανερῶ, "plain (to be distinguished)."

On this general position the Apostle engrafts a more special one, regarding that part of the duty to men which consists in love and kindness to our brethren, i. e. not only our brother Christians, but our brother men. So Carpz. explains it φιλαδελφία, φιλανθρωπία. Now this is so important as to form a test of our being sons of God. See Bens.
The phrases made use of have been all before explained.

11. From hence to ver. 24. the Apostle continues the above exhortation, and urges it by various arguments: 1. That the precept is of equal antiquity and authority with that enjoining holiness of life, as originating in Christ himself.

'Αγγελία is commonly interpreted message: but it seems to denote a command to be delivered to others, an injunction. See Bens.

12. οὐ καθὼς Καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πωνηροῦ ἦν. This, Rosenn. says, is an elliptical expression for οὐκ ἔσμεν ἐκ τοῦ πωνηροῦ καθὼς Καὶ ἦν. But it seems to be rather an idiomatic and provincial form of expression: and we may suppose an ellipsis of οὖτο πωνηρεύεται, "And not as Cain, who was a son of the devil, and murdered his brother (so let us do, by repressing that love, and fostering those feelings of hatred, which may tend to murder)." Then, by way of caution, the Apostle suggests the cause of this hatred, namely, envy and malice at his brother's superior goodness and favour with God. In which view Rosenn. cites Cic. Cat. Maj.

13. μὴ δαμάζετε, ἀδελφέ, μου, εἶ μοί ἐμήσος ὁ κόσμος. Grot., Bens., and Rosenn. think there is here an igitur; taking this to be an inference from the preceding example. So Rosenn. observes: "Mores contrarii et perversi solent semina et causae esse discordiae et odiorum." And he adds: "Indiciem enim impiorum est semper insectari pios." Yet the Apostle seems, from the next verse, to hint that as the profane world was sure to hate Christians, so they should the more love each other.

14. ημεῖς ἀδελφοὶ ὅτι—ἀδελφοὺς. Bens. well paraphrases thus: "But let us not be discouraged by that hatred, since we have such glorious prospects. For we know that we have passed over from that state in which we were liable to the second death, into that in which we have a well-grounded title to immortal life, because we love the Christian
brethren. He that loveth not his Christian brother, still remaineth liable to the second death.” See his note.

15. τὰς ὁ μακάρι—ἐστι. A fifth reason for their cultivating love to the Christian brethren; namely, “that hatred of them, or want of love to them, was a sort of murder, or one step towards it.” And who would not be shocked at the thought of being a murderer? (Bens.) Now this was meant to explain the introduction (somewhat abrupt) of Cain the fratricide, ver. 12. 'Ἀνθρωποκτόνος imports “a disposition which tends to violence and murder.” So, I find, Virg. Æn. 6, 607., places in his Tartarus those “quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat.” And as murder cannot but exclude from eternal life, so must that which is the seed and origin of it disqualify any one to be a son of God. So Rosenm. observes, that the intentions are the same in both. And it may be added, as Christ not only forbade adultery, but an evil eye, so is not only murder forbidden, but malevolence and anger, which tend to it. The same applies to all other crimes.

16. ἐν τούτῳ ἐγνάκαμεν—ἐθηκε, “By this we (may) know (what) love (is), namely, that he laid down his life for us, and (thus) ought we to lay down our lives for our brethren.” Now ἀγάπη, like all names of virtues and vices used in a general way, takes the article. And Rosenm. renders: “the true nature of love.” But it must surely be mentioned with reference to Christ, i. e. (as Carpz. renders) amor immensus Christi erga redemptos. With the ἐκεῖνος Carpz. compares a similar use of the Hebr. נְאָל.

The καὶ contains the apodosis, “and we, on our parts, in return.” On τίδεναι ψυχὴν, see Joh. 10, 11. 15, 17. 18, 37 & 38. &c. On the force of the expression ἄφειλομεν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν τὰς ψυχὰς τίδεναι, much has been written. It would seem most agreeable to the words to understand it, with Grot., Areteus, and others, of martyrdom, which many were then called upon to endure. Yet this the context
scarcey permits. I am therefore inclined to think, with Carpz., Rosenm., and Jaspis, that here is to be considered alone the *notio universalis*, and the expression (which seems to be proverbial), is not to be rigorously interpreted, but understood of *making very great sacrifices*, exposing ourselves to imminent perils, as omnia facere aliorum causas, signifies que- vis officia humanitatis et charitatis, et *fidem pra- stare summam*. See more in Carpz., who addsuces Scriptural examples. See also Doddr.

17. ὅς ὁ ἔν ἐξή — ἐν αὐτῷ. Βίοι, facultates, property, that on which we live. See Schles. Lex. Χρείαν ἔχειν, is one of the many phrases formed from ἔχω and a noun, and signifies to be in need. Καὶ κλείσῃ τὰ σπλάγχνα αὐτῷ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ. On σπλ. see Luke 1, 78. 2 Cor. 6, 11., and the note. Αὐτολείειν signifies to shut out, and here it is used figuratively of shutting up one’s heart, and barring it against the entrance of compassion. In πῶς ἢ ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ, the interrogation involves a strong negation.

18. μὴ ἀγαπῶμεν — ἀληθεία. In this antithetical sentence λόγω and ἔγγραφ (which are often opposed in the Classical writers) are explained, and the sense strengthened by γλῶσσῃ and ἀληθεία. The sentiment inculcated is obvious. Compare James 2, 15 & 16. Wets. cites Theogn. 972., to which I add Soph. Antig. 589. λόγοι δ' ἔγγραφ φιλοσοφικαν οὐ στέργων φίλην.

19. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ γινώσκομεν ὅτι ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐσμέν, “And by this we know whether we are of the truth (in this respect,” i.e. of love to others). Rosenm. compares the phrases ἐκ Θεοῦ εἶναι, and εἶναι ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας, i.e. to be agreeable to truth, and sincerely profess it. And Carpz. adds, ἐκ τοῦ Διαβόλου εἶναι, Joh. 8, 8. ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, &c. The ἀληθ. he explains true religion. Carpz. understands it of the pure doctrines of the Gospel, or holiness of life, or both. Thus he takes the expression ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας εἶναι to be equivalent to ἀληθείαν εἶναι; and therefore by ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας may be denoted true Christians, sons of God, and united with him. But the context seems
to limit the expression to that part of true Christianity, which consists in love of our neighbour for God's sake.

19. καὶ εἰμιχροσκείν αὐτοῖς πείσωμεν τὰς καρδίας ἡμῶν
The future indicative is here for the subjunctive. The sense is: "And in the sight, in respect of Him (our Judge), we may, in this important respect, pacify, set at rest, and quiet our hearts." For he who truly loves all men, may trust that the mercy and favour of God will not be withheld from him. On the above signification of πείσω something opposite may be found in the note on Matt. 28, 14. See also Grot. and Bens.

20. ὅτι εἶναιγνωσκεῖν πάντα. Some difficulty here arises from extreme brevity, to remove which a clause must be supplied from the preceding verse, either (with Bens.) at the commencement of the sentence; or, (with Rosenm.) after καρδίας, thus: "But if our heart and conscience condemn us of want of this kind feeling towards men (then may we not set our minds at rest, and hope for the mercy and favour of God)." Such seems to be the more natural method, and it is supported by the authority of the antients. (See, however, another proposed by Morus and Noesselt. ap. Rosenm.) But perhaps this clause, and especially the next and more difficult one, may be illustrated by supposing an aposiopesis. The words μεθίσαι ἐστὶν—πάντα, may be thus rendered: "Nay, still less reason can we have to assure our hearts, since God knoweth far more of our failings than even our memories and consciences can supply (for He knoweth them all); still less reason, therefore, will there be to assure our hearts." See Slade.

21. εἶναι καρδία—Θεόν. This is the opposite to the former sentiment. The μὴ καταγγέλετη must not be rigorously interpreted: and the case supposed is that of a son of God whose conscience is clear, not seared, and deadened by repeated strokes, and where the examination has been diligent, and the scrutiny unsparing.
The παρὰ has been before explained. On the term see the note on Hebr. 4, 16. Bens., Schoettg., and Vater rightly connect these words with the preceding, as assigning a reason for his holy confidence. A punctuation strongly supported by 5, 14.

22. Here St. John assigns another reason for cultivating universal righteousness, and particularly mutual love; namely, "that then their prayers would be heard, and God would grant them all proper blessings." (Bens.)

23. καὶ αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐντολὴ αὐτῶ—ἡμῖν, "And his commandment, the chief of all, is, that we believe in the Divine mission of his Son Jesus Christ, and love each other according to the injunction he gave us." Carpz. takes ἡ ἐντολὴ to mean the sum of the precepts: q. d. "Ordo salutis talia postulat," πίστιν καὶ ἀγάπην; as 1 Tim. 1, 5. τὸ τέλος τῆς ἐπαγγελίας ἐστὶν ᾧ ἄγαπὴ ἐκ πίστεως. Rosenm. observes, that the singular is used, because one precept follows from the other. He therefore who believeth in Jesus, and loveth his fellow creatures, obeys the religion of God, and is accepted by him (ver. 24).

24. καὶ ὁ τηρῶν—αὐτῶ, "And he who keepeth his precepts (generally) abideth in Him, and He in him;" which implies love and favour and blessing from God. In the next sentence is given a test of the having this abiding of God in them, namely, by the imparting of the Holy Spirit and its gifts, whether extraordinary or ordinary, which, in either case, imply the approbation and favour of God, and from the presence or absence of which we may infer our spiritual state. Such seems to be the true sense, though the Commentators do not quite see it. Rosenm. compares Eph. 1, 14. 2 Cor. 1, 22. and Mackn., Joh. 14, 23. Benson well observes, that from this text and 2, 20 and 27. and 5, 16. it appears that many of those to whom the Apostle wrote, had the extraordinary gifts of the Spirit. Nay, he says, that most, if not all, the adult Christians every
where had those miraculous gifts. But this seems on many accounts utterly incredible.

CHAP. IV.

Ver. 1—6. What has just been said of true Christians having the Spirit, as a proof of Divine favour, introduces a digression on false teachers, or persons pretending to spiritual gifts; and rules are given for discriminating one from the other.

1. μὴ ταύτι πνεύματι πιστεύετε. By πνευμ. most Commentators understand one setting up for an inspired teacher; as 1 Tim. 4, 1. and 1 Cor. 12, 10. And Rosenm. observes: "Nam profiteri est hominis concedentis aliquid, vel negantis." But actions are often ascribed to things, especially faculties which tend to produce action. And some Commentators maintain that it signifies the Spirit, by which the man is actuated. (See Bens.) This, however, comes to the same thing; or both may be admitted; nay, the signification doctrines (which some adopt) may be included. Here I would compare Philostr. Vit. Ap. 3, 45. Olear. καὶ γὰρ κέρδος ἐστι μὴ τις πιστεύεις, μὴς ἀπιστείς πᾶς. Phocyl. 13, 74. μὴ πίστευε τάχιστα, πρὶν ἀτεχνῶς πέρας ὀψεῖ. Diog. Laert. 9, 38. δοκιμάζειν τὰς φαντασίας.

1. ἀλλὰ δοκιμάζετε τὰ πνεύματα, εἰ ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστιν. Here πνεῦμα must be taken in the second and third of the above senses, i. e. "try whether they seem to have originated from God and the Holy Spirit." The reason given is, that many false teachers are gone abroad into the world. The ἐξεληφθέασιν εἰς τῶν κόσμων is explained by Grot. and most Commentators, publicè se ostenderunt, vel apparuerunt populo; as Joh. 6, 14. 10, 36. 12, 46. Still there is no example of ἐξερχεῖσθαι τῶν κοσμών, which appears to be a provincial expression.

2. ἐν τούτῳ γινάσκετε τὸ Πνεῦμα τοῦ Θεοῦ, "By this rule which follows (a rule, too, given by Christ,
1 John, Chap. iv.

Matt. 11, 6. 26, 31.), ye may know." A sense of the present Indicative, frequent in St. John. Our English Translators, and Doddr., take γινώσκετε in the Imperative. But this is not so proper, nor so suited to the Apostle's style.

The πνεύμα must have the first of the above senses, i.e. the person. 'Ομολογεῖ is rendered, by Rosenm., docri. But it rather signifies, "professes and teaches." Ερχομαι is a vox solennis of the mission and appearance of Divine legates. 'Εν σαρκί. It is truly remarkable that so many able Commentators, as Grot., Vorst., and others ap. Pole, should take up with an interpretation which could only have been expected from the Socinians (who are resolved to find their opinions everywhere), namely, "was a mere man."* Which is so contrary to St. John's perpetual assertions in his Gospel and Epistles, that it cannot be the sense. And even had that not been the case, the sense were too strained and unnatural a one to be adopted. Adverting to the known opinions of the heretics of that age, which consisted not in a denial of the Divinity, but the humanity of Christ, the best Commentators are agreed that there is reference to the tenets of the Doctors and others, who held Jesus Christ to have been a mere φάντασμα, and not having a real body. Now the Apostle maintains that he came really (clothed) in the flesh, i.e. in a human body, and subject to all corporeal pains and weaknesses. As to the being a mere man, that is quite another thing; and that St. John could not mean that is clear from what has been said above, nay, the passage supplies an inference the very contrary. The arguments for the other interpretation, adduced by Grot., Vorst., and Schlitig, are too weak to merit attention; and the interpretation above adopted is established, beyond doubt, by Bens. and Carpzov.

The var. lect. of λείτε τῶν Ἰησοῦν may be justly considered, with Mill, &c., as a mere marginal Scholium. And the textual reading, here and just after, besides other proofs, is established by an imitation of St. John's disciple, Polycarp, Epist. ad Phil. § 2. (cited by Carpz.) παύ γώρ δὲ ἐν μη ὄμολογεὶ Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν ἐν σαρκὶ ἐληλυθόμενον.

S. καὶ πάν πνεύμα δ' μη — ἔστι. This is (after the manner of St. John) a strengthening of the position just laid down by an affirmation of the comverse. Καὶ τούτο ἔστι τὸ τοῦ ἀντιχριστοῦ — ἡδῶ. Here there is

* Now (as Mackn. observes) the Doctors as well as people believed the Son of God to be himself God. This has been abundantly proved by some learned Jews. See the Lettres de quelques Juifs, addressed to Voltaire, and the Vindiciae Bibliæ of a learned Jew of this country.
an ellipsis either of χρῆμα, or πείγμα, or of σημάω, or (as Carpzov and most Commentators suppose) πείγμα. See the note on 2, 18., from which and the present passage, Mackn. observes, "it appears that Antichrist is not any particular person, nor any particular succession of persons in the church, but a general term for all false teachers in every age." Now these false prophets, Carpzov remarks, had, in various places, appeared, and endeavoured to persuade others that the Messiah would come μετὰ πολλῆς φαντασίας, and not ἐν σαρκὶ. But, especially among the Philippians, there seem to have been these enemies τῆς σαρκὸς καὶ τοῦ σταυροῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, of whom both St. Paul makes mention in his Epistle 3, 18., and Polycarp in his Ep. §. 13. τὰς γὰρ ἄσω μὴ ὁμολογήσῃ Ἰ. Χ. ἐν σαρκὶ ἐλπιζόμενοι, Ἀντίχριστος ἐστι; καὶ ἄς μὴ ὁμολογήσῃ τὸ μαρτύριον τοῦ σταυροῦ, ἐκ τοῦ διαβόλου ἐστί.

4. ὑμεῖς ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστε, γενίσκατε, καὶ νευκήκατε ἑαυτοὺς. Rosenm. takes the expression ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστι to be equivalent to intelligens esse religionis. But this is too limited a sense. It must here denote those who to sound knowledge unite right dispositions, supported by the Holy Spirit. See more in the note on ver. 1. and elsewhere. Νευκήκατε (which is vaguely explained by Rosenm.) must signify, "ye have thwarted and frustrated all their attempts, by force, or fraud, to pervert you from the truth, and purity of the Gospel." The next words ὅτι μείξον ἐστιν ὁ ἐν ὑμῖν ἢ ὁ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ seem to have reference to a clause omitted; not, however, that supplied by Benson, but the following: "(and no wonder) because," &c. The ὁ ἐν ὑμῖν must denote, "God, who, by the Holy Spirit, enlightens and strengthens you." The ὁ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ is explained, by Rosenm., "insci errori et ignorantiae dediti;" q. d. "The doctrine of God, which is in you, is strong enough to refute those who are given to error; Verum est magis potentiae falsos, praedica, falsos;" as if no more be meant than the adage, "Truth is mighty.
and will prevail.” But this is an utter perversion of a passage which plainly inculcates the doctrine of spiritual influence, both for good, and for evil.

5. οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου ἐστι, “The teachers I allude to are not (I repeat) of God, but are of the world, mere worldlings. Hence from that spirit they speak, and (from the same spirit) the world heareth them (and receives doctrines adapted to their taste).” Such is (I conceive) the full sense; and all the above subauditions are requisite. See Benson. Rosenm. illustrates the sense from Joh. 3, 31.

6. ημεῖς ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, &c. By ημεῖς, the best Commentators are agreed, is meant, “we, the Apostles.” But it may include other divinely commissioned teachers; as Timothy, Titus, and others. Ἀκούειν is here to be taken as in the preceding verse. See Benson.

6. ἐκ τούτων γνώσκομεν τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἁληθείας καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς πλάνης. From this, i.e. the receiving, or the rejecting this doctrine, we may know (i.e. per γινώσκω, “ye may know”) how to distinguish the spirit of truth, and that of error (and the persons who are thereby actuated).*

7. The Apostle now returns to the subject of love to others, treated of at 3, 23. And this reiteration Benson ascribes to the false teachers being very defective in this duty. Ὁτι η ἁγίατη ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστιν. Grot. observes, that by the very name of the Deity every one understands what is most excellent. We may, however, especially advert to that name by

* “None (observes Benson) but Apostles and Prophets, persons who gave abundant proof of a divine mission, can justly speak in this knowledge, and make the following them, or their doctrines, the standard of truth, or detection of error.” I would add that, as then the receiving the Apostles as divinely commissioned teachers, and embracing their doctrines, was the way to distinguish those who were of God; so now the reverently receiving the truths of the Gospel as contained in the Holy Scriptures, and promulgated by God’s ministers, properly commissioned, is the touch-stone to try men’s hearts, whether they “savour of the things that be of God,” or “those that be of men.”
which the Northern languages designate Him, and
which, I believe, to be the adjective good taken sub-
stantively.

The phrases "to be born of God and to know God,"
have been before explained. They, of course, imply
an imitation of the excellences of God. "Such a
person (to use the words of Benson in his para-
phrase), like a genuine son, resembles his heavenly
Father, and shows that he rightly understands the
nature and will of God, as made known by the Chris-
tian revelation."

8. ὁ μὴ ἀγαπᾶν, &c. This, after the foregoing
note, can require little explanation. Οὐκ ἔγνω must
mean, "does not truly know God." 'Ο Θεὸς ἀγάπη
ἐστίν, "God is love itself," i.e. the most benevolent
of beings, the benevolent Being. See Benson.

9. ἐν τούτῳ-ξήσωμεν δι' αὐτοῦ. Here we have the
same sentiment as at Joh. 3, 16., where see the note.
Ἐν ἡμῖν, "in respect of us." By ἤκαμεν are de-
noted all the blessings of the Gospel, both in this
world and especially in the next. Rosenm. explains
it, knowledge, virtue, peace of mind, hope of felicity
here, and the fruition of it hereafter. Σαίγειν, σωτη-
γεία, &c. have sometimes this extensive sense.

10. ἐν τούτῳ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγάπη. Quod generalius dix-
erat, id specialius explicat. (Grot.) St. John’s
meaning is, that God loved us first. (See ver. 19.)
Men are, generally, very ready to love those by
whom they are first beloved. But such was the
astonishing love of God to men, that, when they were
sinners and enemies, he so loved the world as to send
his most beloved Son to live and die for them. This
was a matter of free-grace, or pure favour. (Bens.)

10. ωὐχ δέ. For δέ: ωὐχ. "This love was espe-
cially stamped by his sending (as a pledge of it) his
beloved Son, for the purpose of expiating our sins."

11. ἀγαπητὲ, εἰ—ἀγαπᾶν. The Apostle directs us
to imitate the example of Him whose sons we pro-
fess to be.

12. Θεὸν οὐδεὶς τῶντες τεθέαται. Bens. paraphrases:
"No man hath, with his bodily eyes, seen God at any time." And, therefore, we cannot have such visible converse and sensible communion with him, as we may have one with another. But if we love one another, we are in the Divine favour, and our love of God is perfect and complete." So Rosenm.: "No one is conversant with God, as men with men: but although there be not such a society with God, yet we assuredly know that we do love and are loved by him, if we love others." The words ὁ Θεός ἐν ἁμαρτίαν μένει, &c., signify that there is real conjunction and perfect love.

13. ἐν τούτῳ γινώσκομεν—ήμων. The same sentiment as at 3, 4., except that here is added ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ μαντούμεν. The Apostle now mentions another evidence that we are united with God, namely, that although God be not visibly present, yet we enjoy the benefits he confers on us, and so we know we are conjoined with him. (Rosenm.) The πνεύμα comprises all the manifestations of the Spirit, both ordinary, and extraordinary, on which so much has been already said.

14. καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ Κυρίου. Σωτήρ is in opposition with ὑπὲρ, and has the sense of, as Saviour, i.e. to be the Saviour. There seems to be a clause omitted, which Rosenm. well supplies thus (as to what I said, "that the Son was sent by God for the salvation of men," and that thus a striking proof was given of the love of God, no one should doubt): for we are eye-witnesses to the thing. We have seen him dead and risen again." Now that he should die for the redemption of the human race our Lord had said, Matt. 20, 26 & 28., and assuredly God would not have raised him from the dead, had he been a deceiver.

15. δός δὲ ὑμᾶς ὑμελογήσῃ δότι—Θεός. On the connection see Benson. The sense is: "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God (the Saviour sent for our salvation), he is really united with God (in mutual love)." Now the Apostle takes for granted,
not only that the profession is sincere, but productive of a suitable conduct. And, indeed, as in times like those, open confession and undaunted profession implied sincerity, it was likely to draw with it the other. See Benson.

16. καὶ ἐρείς ἐγνώκαμεν—ήμων. "And (to induce men so to believe) we (Apostles) can affirm that we do surely know the love which God hath to us." See the note on ver. 14. Ὁ Θεὸς ἡγάπη—ἐν αὐτῷ. An earnest repetition of what was said supra, ver. 8 & 12. & 3, 24.

17. ἐν τούτῳ τετελείωται—κρίσεως, "By this (may we know that) our love is perfect and sincere, namely, by having confidence (of our acceptance) in the day of judgment." Such seems to be the true sense. Though Translators and Commentators differ, and especially on the signification of ἰνα. See Pole's Synop., Wolf, and Benson. Μεθ' ἡμῶν, within us, in us. A rare sense.

17. ὅτι καθὼς—τούτῳ, namely, "for the reason that as God is (thus disposed towards us men), so also are we in this world (disposed) towards others, namely, because we imitate the example of love, &c. set us by our heavenly Father, and therefore may hope for acceptance." Such (chiefly formed upon Benson and Rosenm.) seems to be the true sense, though the Commentators differ. See Pole's Syn. and Carpzov.

18. Φόβος ὠίκ ἐστι—ἐχει. The literal sense is as follows: "(Slavish) fear exists not in this love, but perfect love (such as this) casts aside fear; for (such) fear carries with it terror (which is inconsistent with love; since) he who so feareth is not perfected in love, does not love perfectly and sincerely." Φόβος here signifies a fear, not of displeasing God, but of incurring his punishment, which conscience raises. The rest of the sentence requires little explanation. See Benson, or Rosenm. and Slade, the latter of whom truly observes that casting out fear cannot mean the fear of losing or suffering any thing
by means of our brother; for, in truth, perfect love might not always exclude such a fear: but the expression plainly refers to the preceding verse, and is contrasted with a joyful confidence in the mercy of God; and the word κύλασις, which follows, is properly opposed to that feeling of satisfaction and delight which flows from such a confidence.

19. ημεῖς ἀγαπῶμεν—ημᾶς. The best Commentators, from Grot. downwards, take ἀγαπῶμεν in the subjunctive (on which see Benson): "Let us therefore (so) love him, because he first loved us." A repetition of the argument above. Πρῶτος is here put for πρότερος.

20. ἐλαυ τις—φθείσης εστὶν. The reason is plain. For he really loves God who imitates him. Now in God is the most perfect benevolence towards all men. Whosoever, therefore, hateth men, hateth God, and thwarts his benevolent designs. (Rosenm.) Ὁ γὰρ καὶ ἀγαπῶν—ἀγαπῶν. Rosenm. compares Philo de Decal. p. 761 D. ἀμήχανον εὐσεβεῖσθαι τῶν ἀματων ὑπὸ τῶν εἰς τὸν ἐμφανεῖς καὶ ἐγγὺς ἀσεβοῦντα. He also gives a statement of the argument. The following, however, given by Slade (from Whitby) is the simpler. "The Apostle is contrasting our love of God with the love of our neighbour: in a religious point of view, the obligation to both is the same; both being equally enjoined, ver. 21. And with respect to circumstances, purely natural, we have more powerful motives to the love of our neighbour, as being more fully acquainted with him by ocular experience, than we can possibly be with God." See 2, 4, 9, 10 & 11. 3, 17. 4, 12. and the notes. Benson observes that there is an allusion to the proverb, "Ignoti nulla cupidio." But that seems little probable.

21. καὶ ταύτην τὴν ἐντολὴν—ἐχομεν—αὐτοῦ. The ἐντολὴ here is the ἀγγελία mentioned at 3, 11., where see the note. Now this ἐντολὴ is, that "he who professes to love God, should love his brother also."
1 JOHN, CHAP. IV. V.

Otherwise, by neglecting the latter, he cannot acceptably perform the former. It is the union of both that can alone obtain the favour of God.

CHAP. V.

VERSE 1. From hence, to ver. 13., St. John continues to recommend that love of the Christian brethren which arises from a love to God, and a regard to his commandments: and intimates, that a true faith in Jesus, as the Christ, will enable us to overcome the temptations of this world. And to establish such a faith in them, he refers them to the testimony or evidence which God had given to the mission of his Son Jesus Christ, to which, if they paid a proper regard, they might, through him, expect everlasting life. (Bens.)

1. πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων ὅτι—γεγένηται. This is closely connected with the preceding: and the Apostle goes on to enjoin mutual love of Christian brethren; urging it on this ground, that Christians are children of God, our heavenly Father. The πιστεύων implies (as Rosenm. explains) a true and sincere belief, and that shown in a profession of faith, in a hope in the promises, and, as resulting from that hope, a fulfilment of the precepts. On the force of ἕκ τοῦ Θεοῦ γεγ. see the notes on 3, 9., and 4, 7. The καλ at καλ πᾶς, signifies but. Of πᾶς ὁ ἀγαπῶν, which words have the air of an adage, the sense is obvious: but, as Rosenm. observes, we are to understand them of brothers of a common father.

2. ἐν τούτῳ γινώσκομεν ὅτι—τρωμεν. These words are connected with the preceding; the Apostle arguing e generali ad speciale. Since what was said at ver. 1., was universally true, so also it holds good of the love of God. (Rosenm.) There has here been some doubt about the construction, and, as dependent thereon, the sense; and the contrary would seem more apposite. Cæcumen. supposes an inver-
sion, Grot., a transposition; thus: ἐν τούτῳ γινώσκο-
μεν ὅτι τὸν Θεὸν ἀγαπῶμεν, ὅτι τὸν ἀγαπῶμεν τὰ τέκνα αὐ-
τοῦ, καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ τηρῶμεν. And so Dr.
Clarke. Carpz. would take ἀγαπῶμεν for a second
Future; and he renders ὅταν quamdiu. Another
interpretation is proposed by Morus, which may be
seen in Rosenm. The first mentioned method
seems to be somewhat preferable, but it is utterly
unauthorized, and too violent to be admitted.
Indeed, the sense yielded by the words as they now
stand, is unobjectionable in itself, and not inappo-
site; and they may be thus rendered: “By this
may we know that we love the children of God
a rightly, when (or in that) we love God, and keep his
commandments.” The aright is well supplied by
Bens.; and the ὅταν is by Rosenm. taken for ὅτι;
though that is not absolutely necessary.

3. αὕτη γὰρ—τηρῶμεν, “for this is the decisive
proof of our love to God, that we keep his command-
ments.” The Commentators remark that the ἀγάπῃ
is to be taken objectively, and there is in it a metonymy
for ostensi amoris. And they might have com-
pared 4, 10., ἐν τούτῳ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγάπῃ ὅτι, &c. On the
sentiment see Bens. The words καὶ αἱ ἐντολαὶ, &c.,
are supposed by him to answer to a probable objec-
tion; and he thinks there is a meiosis; referring to
Matt. 11, 28—30., and other texts. It should rather
seem that they are levelled against the Jews or Juda-
izers, who supported a system whose injunctions
were a heavy burthen; whereas the yoke of Christ is
comparatively easy, and his burthen light. And, as
Slade says, “this must refer not to extreme but to
ordinary cases.” In proof of this the Apostle, in
proceeding to show how it is easy, adverts to those
points in which the Gospel is especially superior to
the Law, namely, the love of God, as opposed to the
fear of him, that renewal of the heart by the com-
munication of Divine Grace, which the Law did not,
and could not provide. The sentiments of the
Heathen writers on this subject are adduced by
Grot. and Priceus, with which we may dispense.
4. ὅτι πᾶν τὸ γεγεννημένον ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, μικὰ τῷ κόσμῳ, "Now, as a proof of this (γὰρ), whosoever is
born of God, conquers (the temptations of) the
world." Pᾶς is the neuter for the masculine. An
idiom common both in the Scriptural and Classical
writers, and which indicates universality. Here it
is possible there is an ellipsis of γένος. Whether it
comprehends (as Slade thinks) the regenerate princi-
ple in the soul, may be doubted. What is meant by
the being born of God, and the mode by which the
victory is obtained, has been before shown. But the
grand principle by which the victory is obtained, is
suggested by the Apostle himself in the words καὶ
ἀπεικονίσα—πίστις ἡμῶν, where at νίκη there is a metonymy
of the effect for the efficient; and ἀπεικόνισι is for τὸν;
as just before. The Αorist is used to denote what
happens at all times, and is customary. How faith
produces this effect, can require no explication.
5. τίς ἐστιν—Θεός. Here (as Rosenm. observes)
the Interrogation is strongly affirmative; as 2, 22;
q. d. "if such a person cannot conquer the world, no
other can." Now, the believing that Jesus is the
Son of God, signifies not only believing in his God-
head (for such is the import of the title Son of God,
on which see the excellent note of Mackn., and
Horsley ap. Slade), but in his power and ability to
impart salvation, by atoning for our sins. This will
apply to every individual, since all are sinners. The
connection with the following is thus traced by
Rosenm. : The reason why he who believes Jesus to
be the Son of God, can overcome evil affections is,
that in him was fulfilled all that was expected from
the Messiah. For he both instituted baptism, and
expiated us by his blood. To this is added the
weighty testimony of God himself. These three things,
then, as confirming the same thing, take away all
doubt." See Bens.
1 JOHN, CHAP. V.

6. ὁτος ἐστιν ὁ ἐλθὼν δι᾽ ὦδατος καὶ ἀματος, Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστὸς.

The best Commentators are agreed that here διὰ is put for ἐν (which, as well as διὰ, is often put for σὺν), and that ὁ ἐλθὼν δι᾽ ὦδατος καὶ ἀματος signifies, "came with the use of (i.e. introducing) baptism, and in order to shed his blood," i.e. in order to purify and to save. See Pole's Syn. (cited by Slade), and also Whitby, Dodd., and Mackn. Many recent Commentators, as Zacharias, Bengel, Moldenh., and Rosenm., think that by his baptism is meant his own baptism by John, when he pronounced the testimony of God to his Divine mission. This appears to me not so suitable a sense. The opinion of Gomar, Hamm., Bens., and Horsley, that the Apostle meant the blood and water which issued from our Lord's side, has little probability, and is refuted by Mr. Slade. As to the interpretation of Grot., it is utterly untenable. I must, for my own part, acquiesce in the opinion of Whitby, and others above referred to; and I cannot but think, with Carpz., that St. John intended the two sacraments; by water, meaning the λύπρων καλαγενεσίας, and by blood, i.e. the Lord's Supper, in which the wine is poured out as a symbol of the blood of the New Covenant. By the former (Carpz. adds), we are regenerated, and become sons of God; and by the latter, we are united with God, and obtain a victory over the world (ver. 4 & 5.).

In the words οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὦδατι μόνον, ἀλλ᾽ ἐν τῷ ὦδατι καὶ τῷ ἀματι the Apostle (as Rosenm. observes) shows that the words preceding were expressed considered. Compare Joh. 19, 30. καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα ἐστὶ τὸ μαρτυροῦν, δέ τι τὸ πνεῦμα ἐστιν ἡ ἀληθεία, "Moreover it is the Spirit that hath taught us this doctrine respecting the Saviour, and the purpose of his coming upon the earth, and hath borne witness to the truth thereof; and firmly may we rely on his testimony, since that Spirit is truth itself." Such seems to be the best founded sense. Rosenm. thinks, that the last words refer to those passages of the Gospel of St. John, where the Spirit of truth is mentioned. The ἀληθεία he refers to the αἰβεβελαι and ἀξιοπιστία of the divine testimony. And the δέ (he observes) answers to the Hebr. "siquidem, quippe. Various, however, are the interpretations of the passage that have been proposed, for which I must refer the reader to Pole, Wolf, Bens., and Rosenm.

7,8. On these very celebrated verses tracts, nay whole volumes have been written. It were hopeless for me to attempt, in such a limited space as the nature of my plan permits (and especially to-
wards the conclusion of a work which has already far exceeded the prescribed bounds,) to give any satisfactory view of so extensive a question as they involve. I think it better, therefore, for the present, to decline any examination of the passage; and I am the more induced to do this, since able condensed views of the question are to be found in works which I presume most of my readers possess, especially Slade's Annotations, Horne's Introduction, Nolan on the Greek Vulgate, and finally (instar omnium), the recent Treatise of the venerable and very learned Bp. Burgess, which has caused some of those who were most firmly opposed to the authenticity of the verses to hesitate, and others, to sing their ἀληθεία. Now as few could have conceived it possible for so much more to have been said in defence of the verses than had before been brought forward, and as no one can foresee the perfection to which Biblical research may hereafter be carried, so I would deprecate that spirit by which this and other similar supports of our faith are abandoned, with an inconsiderateness that contemplates our stores as inexhaustible.

To me it appears probable that the verses are genuine: but I am inclined to agree with the learned Bps. Horsley and Middleton that they will, if genuine, not decidedly prove the doctrine of the Trinity; and therefore by far too much anxiety about the determination of the critical question as to their authenticity has been felt and expressed by the Orthodox in general. Much, too, is it to be lamented that controversies on a passage which affects (as most think) our faith, should have been made the means of violating that Christian charity without which faith itself and knowledge were vain, and a tinkling cymbal.

9. εἰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων λαμβάνωμεν, ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ Θεοῦ μείζων ἐστίν. Λαμβ., "receive and admit a testimony in a court of justice." A forensic term. Thus according to Deut. 17, 6. 19, 15. the testimony of two or three witnesses was to be received. Hence the Apostle adds: ὦτι αὐτῇ—υἱα αὐτῶ, "For that is to be accounted as the testimony of God, which he hath testified of his Son." From this concurrent testimony it appears, that Jesus was declared to be the Son of God by God himself. (Rosenm.) See Bens., from whom the above is chiefly derived.

10. ὁ πιστεύων εἰς τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἔχει τὴν μαρτυρίαν ἐν ἐαυτῷ, "He that believeth on Jesus, as the Son of God, or the Messiah, hath received, and retains in himself, the above mentioned divine testimony." (Bens.) Ἐχει ἐν ἐαυτῷ is emphatical, and indicates firm assent, surety, and safety. See Est., who takes the ἐν for σὺν, secum. Ὁ μὴ πιστεύων τῷ
1 John, chap. v.

παροικήν, "treats God as a liar; acts as if he thought him so," as 1, 10. The preterite is put for the present, "more Hebrae," Grot. says; but this use is found in the Classical writers. In ἄρει ὁ—τοῦ ὑιὸν αὐτοῦ Ὁ δὲ is put for αὐτὸς. In which Grot. again recognises a Hebraism. But it seems rather used reverenter. The idiom in μαρτυρίαν μεμαρτ. is very common.

11. καὶ αὐτή ἔστιν ἡ μαρτυρία—αὐτὸς ἔστιν, "And this is (the chief thing testified to sumnum testimoni-um, as Rosenm. explains) that he hath bestowed on us (the means of attaining) eternal salvation. And this salvation is attained through his Son." Αὐτὴ ἔστιν ἡ μαρτυρία, as Joh. 1, 19. "Here (observes Rosenm.) St. John shows how nearly our happiness is connected with this doctrine of Jesus, the Son of God. For by the Son is obtained salvation; by him the Father has opened the way to eternal bliss. Therefore the sum of the Gospel consists in acknowledg-ing Jesus as the Christ, or the Son of God. Compare Joh. 17, 3. Matt. 16, 16."

12. ὁ ἔχων—ζωῆς. Rosenm. takes ὁ ἔχων τοῦ ὑιὸν for ὁ ἔχων τὸν υἱὸν ὡς ὑιὸν; as Matt. 145. ὡς προφήτην αὐτὸν ἔσχον. See Hardy. Vorst. and Pisc. explain: "amplificatur per fidem affectuosam et obedientem." But I prefer (with Benson) to take the ἔχων for κατέχων; not unlike the ἔχειν εὖ ἐαυτῷ at ver. 10. Ἐχει τὴν ζωῆς. Grot., Hardy, and others explain, "hath a promise of and sure title to eternal life." Rosenm.: "may hope for." So Menoch.: "habet vitam gratiæ in re, et gloriae in spe," hath the means of attaining it. The opposite is expressed in ὁ μὴ—οὐκ ἔχει, which words require no explanation.

13. ταύτα—τοῦ Θεοῦ. There seems, at first sight, a sort of tautology in these words. But this is removed by supposing, with Vorst., Beza, Gom., Hamm., Bens., Carpz., and Rosen., that πιστεύειν here denotes emphatically a continuance, constancy in, and increase of belief. Which is preferable to reading, with Grot., for ἰνα πιστ., οἱ πιστεύοντες; a mere
emendation. The sense is: "that ye may know and be assured that ye have (thereby) the means of attaining eternal life; and that (knowing this), ye may indeed believe and continue in the pure Gospel."

14. καὶ αὕτη ἐστιν ἡ παράβολα. "To enforce the foregoing exhortation to believers, namely, to be confirmed and constant in the faith, the Apostle shows them here what a special advantage believers have above other persons, namely, confidence in all their approaches to God, and a full assurance. There seems to be in this and the next verse an allusion to the promise which our Lord made to his Apostles, and which John has recorded in his Gospel, c. 14, 12—14.; also c. 16, 23 and 24." (Valpy.)

The αὕτη ἡ παράβολα is used as the preceding αὕτη ἡ ἀγγέλια, αὕτη ἡ μαρτυρία. The sense is: "and on this (namely, that we know we may expect future salvation,) rests our sure confidence in God." Παράβολα is taken as at 3, 21.

14. δότι ἐὰν τι αἰτοίμαθα κατὰ τὸ δέλημα αὐτοῦ, ἄκουσιν ἡμῶν, "that if we pray for any thing according to his will, he will hear us." The κατὰ τὸ δέλημα αὐτοῦ is explained by Rosenm., "such things as may tend to his glory, and to our spiritual good." What is chiefly inculcated (continues he) is, that we are to leave all to the divine will, according to which the whole universe is governed after the example of Christ, who prayed: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me; yet not my will, but thine be done." Bens. understands the whole of this verse and the remaining ones as chiefly containing directions to those who had the extraordinary and miraculous spiritual gifts, how to use them. But though that seems to throw some light on ver. 16 and 17., yet it is too hypothetical to be safely adopted. It, therefore, appears better, with most Commentators, to keep these separate from the two following (which seem addressed to the Apostles only), and understand them of the prayers of Christians in general.

15. καὶ ἐὰν οἴδαμεν δότι—αὑτοῦ. Plain as the words
may seem, there is some difficulty in the *sentiment*, 
which Morus ap. Rosenm. attempts to remove by 
rendering thus: "Et si hoc est verum, eum nos 
exaudire, verum est et hoc: nos habere res petitas ab 
illo (nosque eas illi debere acceptas referre)." But 
to lay such a stress on *παρ' αὐτῷ*, is too arbitrary and 
harsh. It is better to take the words in their plain 
and natural sense, thus: "And knowing, as we do, 
that he heareth us, in whatever petitions we prefer, 
we may know that we have (i.e. shall have) from him 
the petitions we *thus* (i.e. according to his will) desired 
of him." At *ε* must be understood κατὰ. The diffi-
culty, which perplexes almost all the Commentators, 
may be removed, by supposing (with Dodd.) that 
κατὰ τὸ θέλημα is to be supplied from the preceding 
verse. Or at least the *petitions* must be supposed κατὰ 
τὸ θέλημα (in the sense that has been just explained); 
for otherwise, the Apostle's own words teach us, 
they will not be patiently heard, much less granted. 
Now the above will hold good, whether the petitions 
were for ordinary blessings, or extraordinary inter-
positions.

16, 17. ἔν τις λοφ τον ἀδελφόν—θάνατον.

Gomar observes, that from prayer offered up for *ourselves* St. 
John passes to that offered up for *others*. The passage, however, is 
involved in great obscurity. The difficulty chiefly rests with the 
phrases ἀμαρτία μὴ πρὸς θάνατον, and ἀμαρτία πρὸς θάνατον, as also 
ἐνῷ just after. By the ἀμαρτία πρὸς θάνατον some understand the 
sin against the *Holy Ghost*. Others, *any grievous sin*, as idolatry, 
homicide, adultery. Others, again, as Schoettg., such a sin as was 
held capital in the Mosaic Law. All very improbable. More atten-
tion is due to the interpretation of Carpz., whom see. As to that 
of Rosenm. (also embraced by Morus), though ingenious, it is so 
much at variance with the context, and (as Jaspis says) so abhor-
rent from the style of St. John, that it cannot be safely adopted. I, 
however, so far agree with Rosenm., that these verses are in some 
measure distinct; since they seem to regard prayer in *extraordinary* 
cases, as the other, *ordinary* ones. But I cannot assent to the opin-
ion of Bens., Mackn., and others, that the words are to be inter-
preted of the *body*, not the soul; and that the Apostle alludes to 
those diseases which were inflicted as a punishment for sin, and 
which were often healed by the prayer and anointing of the elders 
(1 Cor. 11, 30, 12, 9, James 5, 14.), who were endued with a power 
of discerning in what cases their gifts of healing should be bestowed; 
and whether or not (according to the nature of the offence, or the
offender,) the sin committed was a sin unto death." The whole passage is thus paraphrased by Benson: "For instance, if a Christian, by an impulse of the spirit, perceives that any Christian brother has sinned such a sin as to draw down upon himself a disease, which is not to end in death; but to be miraculously cured by him; then let him pray to God, and God, in answer to his prayer, will grant life and perfect health unto such Christians as have sinned a sin, which is not to end in death. There is a sin which draws down a disease, upon Christians, that is to end in death. I do not say, or mean, that any Christian shall pray for that; because in such a case God would not hear his prayer, nor miraculously cure his Christian brother at his request. Every unrighteousness is such a transgression of the divine law, as offends God. But all sins are not equally heinous and aggravated. And, consequently, they do not draw down equal punishment upon men. For a greater sin is unto death, whilst a lesser sin is not unto death."

'Αμαρτάνειν ἀμαρτίαν is thought to be a Hebraism; but I find it in Euæp. Ηηριολ. 20. τιν' ἁμάρτηκεν εἰς 'αμαρτίαν;

18. εἴδαμεν οτι πᾶς ὁ γεγεννημένος ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὐχ ἀμαρτάνει. By ὁ γεν. ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ is meant the (true) son of God, in opposition to those who sin unto death. The expression has been before explained. 'Αμαρτ. must be understood (as often before) of habitual and deliberate sin. It may be rendered: "does not practise wickedness." Τηρεῖ εαυτὸν, carefully keepeth himself (from such base and unworthy conduct)." Τηρ. is a very strong term. Carpz. refers to Hesych. τηρεῖ. φρονεῖ. And he compares Eph. 6, 11. Rosenm. compares James 1, 27. ἀπιλον εαυτον τηρεῖν. Καὶ ὁ πονηρὸς οὐχ ἀπτεται αὐτῷ "and so the evil Being touches him not (so as to hurt him)." The Commentators are agreed, that by ἀπτεται is, per litoten, here meant to hurt and destroy, as Joh. 9, 19., for the Hebr. וו. See more in Elsn., or Bens. and Slade. The general sentiment is, that the true Christian does not practise sin; as in a kindred passage at 8, 9. πᾶς ὁ γεγεννημένος—γεγέννηται, where there is the same repetition of γεγεν., meant to draw the attention to that point of doctrine.

19. εἴδαμεν οτι ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐσμεν. The connection and sense seems to be this: "And it is no wonder that we who are true Christians, should thus keep ourselves from sin, for we assuredly know that we are of God, are his children, and that the world at large lieth
under the dominion of the evil one.” Hence sin, though it may be naturally expected from them, were highly inconsistent in us.” Many, indeed, take τὸ πονηρός as a neuter, though, as Grot. admits, with allusion to the masculine. But the masculine is required both by the preceding verse, and the present one, and it yields the stronger sense. So Pisc., Camer, Beza, Zeg., Vorst., Gom., Est., Calvin, Bens., &c. The phrase κείσθαι ἐν may, indeed, be (according to Classical use) more agreeable to the neuter (and Rosenm. cites Eurip. Andr. ἐν κακώς κείσθαι and Seneca, Ep. 59. in vitis jacimus); yet κείσθαι ἐν τῷ sometimes signifies, to lie under the power of, and be subject to any one. Thus Raphel cites from Polyb. 6, 6, 13. ἐν τῷ συγκλήτῳ κείσθαι. And other examples I could myself adduce.

20. οὗτος ἐστιν ὁ ἀληθινὸς Θεὸς, καὶ ἡ γὰρ αἰώνιος. This has been, by most Commentators and Theolo-
gians antient and modern, considered as a complete proof of the deity of Christ. That life and eternal life are by the sacred writers perpetually ascribed to Christ, as the author, is certain; and the words are no where applied to God the Father. It is by some, however, thought more agreeable to the context to refer the ἐστιν, not to the immediate antecedent, but to αὐτῷ. And so Grot., Clarke, Bens., Wets., Rosenm., Schleus., and most recent Interpreters. There is supposed to be an elliptical expression for ὁ ἄλλος ἄλλος Θεὸς, καὶ (αὐτῷ) ἡ γὰρ αἰώνιος; (as Joh. 17, 3.) or καὶ (ὥς αὐτῷ) ἡ αἰώνιος. The former is preferable, and though by Slade accounted not as a natural construction, yet it may be admitted in such a writer as St. John, where many constructions are harsh and anomalous. Upon the whole, no certain determination can be formed on the sense.

21. φυλάξατε ὑμῶν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰδώλων, “guard against, and cautiously avoid every kind and degree of idolatry,” whatever partakes of and approaches to it.” See Bens. Ἀμὴν. This is equivalent to, “I heartily wish and pray that ye may do so.”

THE SECOND EPISTLE OF JOHN.

The style and sentiments of this Epistle plainly show it to be St. John’s; and if it was, at first, not received into the canon, that was from its brevity, and its being addressed only to one family.

Ver. 1. ὁ πρεσβύτερος. This is often a noun of dignity. Hence some have fancied the writer to be another John, presbyter of Ephesus, mentioned by Papias ap. Euseb. Hist. Eccl. 3, 29. But πρεσβύτερος may very well have the sense διδάσκαλος. It may,
too, import senior grandævus (sub Απόστολος); for John was undoubtedly then the senior Apostle (being ninety-seven), and long survived all the others. Thus he might very properly be called ο̂ πρεσβύτερος κατ’ ἐξοχήν. And, as Carpz. observes (from whom the above is chiefly derived), all churches of Christians, if they heard any one called ο̂ πρεσβύτερος, although the name of John were not added, yet would not fail to know that he was meant. For he was not only the senior Apostle but most probably the senior Christian. And that St. John (from his characteristic modesty) was accustomed to suppress his name, we find from his Gospel 13, 19 & 26, 21, 20."

On the controverted and indeterminable question concerning the expression ἐκλεκτὴς Κυρία (of which four interpretations have been proposed) it may suffice to refer the reader to Carpz., and especially Slade, by whom the subject is ably treated. He seems right in preferring the common interpretation; but I cannot agree with him, that the article is improper, which, though it is not in the text, is understood, and ought therefore to be expressed, since it would have reference to the address or direction which contained the name. Besides, the very epithet ἐκλ. seems to require it. This is rendered by Rosenm. carissima. But that is too feeble a sense. By Mackn., excellent. Possibly (as this seems to have been a person of some distinction) he thought the expression equivalent to the common address, most excellent, and excellency. But that were confounding antient and modern phraseology. The sense seems to be: “to the truly Christian Lady.” And so many eminent Commentators, as Schleus. and Bens.

1. ὅσα ἐγώ ἀγαπῶ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ. The ὅσα may very well be supposed to refer to both the children and the mother, or to the latter only. See Slade. Now as to the children, it will not (as Rosenm observes) prove that they were all males; since by τὰ τέκνα at
1 Pet. 3, 6. are denoted both sons and daughters. It will, however, prove that some, probably the greater number, were males; or if not, as the Apostle chose to employ a word referring to either gender, he could not, if there were any males, do otherwise than use the masculine, as being what grammarians call the worthier gender.

"Εν ἀληθείᾳ is an adverbial phrase for ἀληθῶς. As there is no article, it is not well rendered by our translators in the truth; though immediately after the Apostle uses ἀληθείᾳ with the article, in the sense of the Gospel. Such changes are common in St. John.

2. διὰ τὴν—αἰῶνα. This is closely connected with the preceding. "We (I say) love you because of the truth (i.e. the true religion) which remaineth in us, and will ever remain;" i.e. by hypallage, "in which we continue and will ever continue."

3. ζητεῖ—Θεῷ πατρὸς. Future for optative, by Hebraism. Χάρις and ἔλεος are used, by metonomy of the effect for the cause, to denote all the blessings attendant on the true profession of the Gospel. And the εἰρήνη παρὰ Θεῷ πατρὸς is exegetical of the preceding. See Col. 1, 1. 1 Thess. 1, 1. 2 Thess. 1, 2. 1 Tim. 1, 2. 2 Tim. 1, 2. Tit. 1, 4., &c. "Εν ἀληθείᾳ καὶ ἀγάπῃ, i.e. (as Grot. and Rosenm. explain) "by knowledge of the truth, and mutual love." For by these we preserve and increase God's benefits.

4. ἐχάρησεν λίγον ὅτι—ἀληθείᾳ, "I have rejoiced (or I do rejoice) greatly, because I have found some of your children living in (the profession and practice of) the truth, as we have it revealed to us (through Jesus Christ) by God the Father." It is, very probably, conjectured that these children were some whom business had brought over to Ephesus, and whom the Apostle, by conversation and society, had found in the right path. And this is supported by a kindred passage at 3 John 3. If such be the case,
this cannot (as some fancy) glance at other children who were not so.

5. καὶ τῶν—ἀπὸ ἀρχῆς. See a kindred sentiment at 1 Joh. 2, 7 & 8. and 10, 11 & 16. 'Ερωτῶ, beseech; 'Απὸ ἀρχῆς, "from the first promulgation of the Gospel." The ἐρωτῶ—ἦν ἀγαπῶμεν (which is said to be a delicate mode of expression for ἐρωτῶ ἦν ἀγάπης) ought, consistently with our ideas, to be rendered: "I beseech thee, let us love each other, cultivate mutual love."

6. καὶ αὐτῇ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγάπη—αὐτοῦ. The idiom in αὐτῇ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγάπη, frequently occurs in the first Epistle and in the Gospel. It has been doubted whether by ἡ ἀγάπη we are to understand the love of God, to be shown by keeping his commandments (as Joh. 14, 15 & 21. 22, 24. 15, 10. 1 Joh. 2, 5. 6, 8.), or love towards one another, which God has by Christ enjoined on us; as Joh. 13, 34 & 35. 15, 12 & 13. Rom. 13, 8, 9, & 10. 1 Joh. 3, 23. 4, 21. Bens. fixes on the latter; but Grot. and Rosenm., the former; and with reason, since true love of God includes a love of our neighbour. By the commandment from the beginning is meant mutual love. The Apostle means, that "this is his commandment," which is, therefore, to be obeyed.

7. στὶ πολλῶ—σαρκὶ. Carpz. and Rosenm. regard this verse as the protasis, and the next as the apodosis: and so the στὶ, they say, may be rendered because, or be omitted. But I prefer supposing a connection between this and ver. 8., regarding ver. 4—6. as parenthetical; q. d. "(I rejoiced that you and your children walked in the truth, and I cannot but exhort you to continue so to do) for many deceivers are abroad in the world, who will not allow that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh." Πλάνου, "false teachers." For εἰς ἡλθον some MSS. read ἐξελθ., which is confirmed by the first Epistle 2, 19. Ἐρχόμενον is the participle imperfect. Ἐρχ. ἐν σαρκὶ, i. e. "came with the real human nature," as opposed to
a mere phantasm. See the note on 1 Joh. 4, 2 & 3. On ὃμολγεῖν see the note on 1 Joh. 4, 2.

7. ὁ ἄντος ἐστίν ὁ πλάνος, "That person is the kind of deceiver I mean." This change from the plural to the singular is (Carpz. observes) frequent in St. Joh. See his examples, and compare 1 Joh. 2, 18, 5, 16. Or ὁ ἄντος may, as Beza, Glass, and others think, be for πᾶς τοιοῦτος, "every such person."

8. βλέπετε εαυτοὺς—ἀπολάβωμεν. Βλέπω is here, as often, used for φυλάσσω. See Schl. Lex. It is rarely found, as here, with an accusative; q. d. "mind yourselves, take heed to yourselves." ἵνα μὴ ἀπολάβωμεν—ἀπολάβωμεν, "that we (your teachers) lose not what we had laboured for, but that we may receive our reward." The var. lect. ἀπολέσητε ἀ εἰργάσασθε, is doubtless an emendation. The textual reading must be retained, as being the more difficult, and supported by many similar passages of the New Testament, which represent teachers as receiving in proportion to the progress of the taught, and as being dishonoured by any disgrace attending them. See Bens. It is strange that Carpz. should recognise a κολάσιος; a figure here inapplicable, and seldom used by St. John, though often by St. Paul.

The μυσθὸν πλήρη ἀπολάβωμεν, is very vaguely interpreted by Commentators. It must mean, "that reward which we shall receive, if ye continue steadfast." But the πλήρη seems to hint at some reward which the teacher would receive in the other case; which indeed were but just, since disciples may apostatize, and bring discredit to the master, without his being to blame. It may therefore (as Mr. Slade thinks) refer to the joy and satisfaction which they would naturally derive from the complete success of their labours.

9. πᾶς ὁ παραβαινόνων—ὑδὲν ἔχει. At παραβαινόνω must be supplied τὴν διδαχήν. Rosenm. refers to Hebr. 2, 2., where the term is thus used absolutely. And he might have compared 1 Thess. 4, 8. ὃ ἀδετῶν. The
Apostle alludes to the false teachers above mentioned, who had corrupted the Gospel, by misrepresenting the character of Jesus. *Μένον ἐν τῇ δικ., for ἐμ. or διαμ. Θεὸν οὐκ ἔχει, "holds not God in proper regard." Thus 1 Thess. 4, 8. ὁ ἄιτησι—ἀιτεὶ τὸν Θεὸν. Now this implies a loss of communion with him, and favour from him. See the note on 1 Joh. 2, 23.

10. εἰ τις ἠρχεται—μη λέγετε, "If any (teacher) come to you, and bring not (i.e. teach not) this doctrine (namely of Christ), receive him not into your house, nor say unto him, God speed thee." Some Commentators think that this matron whom the Apostle is addressing, was a Deaconess, and received stranger Christians into her house, entertaining them at the expense of the church. But then the admonition would have been rather suited to the Presbyter and others who superintended the funds for such purposes. It seems more probable (as Bens. supposes) that she was a person of some property and distinction, who was in the habit of showing kindness and hospitality to Christian strangers, especially teachers.

10. χαῖρε μη λέγετε. A form of salutation expressive of friendly feelings. But as the receiving any such teacher into her house, and addressing such a salutation, could not but imply some degree of approbation and countenance to his doctrines, so it is forbidden by the Apostle; though by no means out of any uncharitable disposition towards such persons, as men. As to the Jewish custom of not coming within four cubits of the heretic, here adduced by Lightfoot, &c., it has nothing to do with the case in question. See Whitby, Bens., and Dodd., and also Slade.

11. ὁ γὰρ λέγων αὐτῷ χαίρειν, κοινωνεῖ τοῖς ἐργοις αὐτῶ τοῖς πονηροῖς. Here is subjoined the reason, which is sufficiently plain: for hospitable reception implies regard and approbation, and would, in some measure, make any one answerable for the mischief
such persons might do by means of that countenance. I would compare Eurip. Med. 661. See Mackn. or Slade.

12. οὐκ ἔβουλεθην διὰ χάρτου καὶ μέλανος, "I would not write (i.e. express my thoughts) by paper and ink." This seems a sort of proverbial phrase. The word χάρτης is the Latin charta Grecized. Rosenm. observes, that it occurs in Hesych. in ν. τόμος, but in no other Glossary. Ἕλθ. πρὸς ὑμᾶς seems a popular expression. Στόμα πρὸς στόμα λαλήσαι is a proverbial one. The Commentators compare a similar one in Hebr. But, if I am not mistaken, it occurs in the Classical writers; though I have only noted down Synes. 169. Α. συνείναι σοι κατὰ πρόσωπον. Πεπληρωμένη, complete; as far as it would be so by conversation rather than by letter. See Mackn. and Slade.

THE THIRD EPISTLE OF JOHN.

VER. 1. ὁ πρεσβύτερος. See the note on ver. 1. of the foregoing Epistle. Ταῖος is the Roman name Caius, which was a very common one. See Rosenm. and Mackn., or Slade. Ἐν ἀληθείᾳ is for ἀληθῶς; as 2 Joh. 1.

2. πρὶ πάντων—ἐυχῇ, "above all things I heartily wish and pray that thou mayest be prospered, and enjoy health of body, even as thy soul prospereth." The πρὶ may he construed either with εὐχαριστεῖ, or with εὐδοκεῖν. In the former case it will be for ἄπερ, "above all things," in the latter, for ἐν πάσῃ, i.e. all things regarding the eternal state, especially health, the principal one, which is here mentioned. But the former seems the more natural mode of
interpretation; and it is adopted by Schleus., to whose examples I add Pind. Ol. 6, 84. *perl δνηταν, ante omnes mortales. Ευδοκισθαι properly signifies "to be set well forward on one's way;" 2. "to go in one's way aright;" 3. "to be prosperous;" as here and Rom. 1, 10. είπως πότε ευδοκισθομαι, where see the note. Rosenm. explains as if the Apostle were only wishing Caius the "mens sana in corpore sano:" a sort of sentiment more suited to a Heathen philosopher than a Christian Apostle. This mens sana may be very consistent with an utter neglect of the soul, and our immortal interests.

3. ἐχάρην γάρ η λαό—περιπατεῖς. The use of the genitive absolute in this sense (i.e. when thy brethren came) is unusual. Μαρτυρούντων σου τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, is a brief and popular phrase for, "bearing testimony that thou walkest in the truth." The words following are exegetical, and καθὼς simply signifies ὅτι, namely, that. So our old English as how. Compare a parallel passage in 2 Joh. 4.

4. μείζότεραν τούτων—περιπατοῦντα. The τούτων, scil. πραγμάτων, is for τούτου. The ἢν, Rosenm. says, if for ὅτι. But for the ὅ there is no occasion. Otherwise it is omitted in the best writers. Τέκνα, spiritual children, disciples. See 1 Tim. 1, 2 & 18. 2 Tim. 2, 2. Μείζότερα is a provincial form for μεῖζονα. Rosenm. compares it with χειριστοτέρη in Hippocr. and ἐγχαρίστερα in Aristotle. But those forms are of a different nature.

5, 6. πιστῶν ποιεῖς, sub. ἔργον. By πιστ. is meant "an action worthy of the faith," i.e. the Gospel. Wets. adduces an example of ποιεῖν πιστᾶ. But that is in another sense. Rosenm., more aptly, compares Liban.: ὕψι Ελληνικῆν τοῦτο ποιεῖς, "worthy of a Grecian." Schleus. classes this passage with Tit. 1, 6. τέκνα ἔχον πιστᾶ. The ἢν is for ἃν. In καὶ τοὺς ἔννοις, the καὶ signifies even. The var. lect. καὶ ταύτα εἰς ἔννοις, is doubtless ex emendatione. Now other Christians might show hospitality to those brethren whom they knew, (for we are not consider-
ing public hospitality shown by the Deacons to all Christians); but Caius showed it to those who were strangers to him.

6. οἱ ἐμαρτύρησάν σοι τῇ ἀγάπῃ ἐνόπιον ἐκκλησίας. These words are parenthetical. By ἐκκλησία the Commentators understand the Ephesian church. But it may designate the church Catholic. Οἱ καλῶς ποιήσεις προσέρχασ ἄξιος τοῦ Θεοῦ, i.e. literally, “whom sending forward, and helping on their way, thou wilt do well, and worthy of God.” On προσέρχασ I have before treated. See Tit. 3, 1. ἄξιος τοῦ Θεοῦ. This is obscurely rendered by our translators, “after a godly sort.” Better by Pisc. and Rosenm., “as becomes those who serve God, and agreeably to our duty to Him to whom we owe everything.” See Col. 1, 10. 1 Thess. 2. 12.

7. ὑπὲρ γὰρ τοῦ ἄνωματος ἐξελθοῦν, μηδὲν λαμβάνοντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν, “For, for the sake of his name, or religion, they went forth, taking nothing from the Gentiles.” Some MSS. after ἄνωματος add αὐτῶν, which, at all events, must be supplied: for it seems harsh to take ἄνωματος for Christ, i.e. the Christian religion; as does Rosenm. The construction which some lay down, ἐξελθοῦν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν, is extremely harsh, and the sense thence arising unauthorized and not agreeable to the context. According to the common mode of interpretation, as Bens. observes (whom see), there is a close connection with the verse following. And this “taking nothing” from their Gentile converts, was agreeable to the custom of St. Paul. The whole is well rendered by our translators. Ἐξελθοῦν is used absolutely. We are to understand not so much, “from among Christians (with many Commentators),” as, “from their homes and their business.” Λαμβάνοντες is for ἀπολαμβάνῃ.

8. ἡμεῖς οὐν ὀφείλομεν—ἀλήθεια. The we does not (I conceive) denote (as Benson thinks) Jewish Christians, but Christians in general, meaning such as are in stated abodes. Ἀπολαμβάνῃ is for ὑπολαμβάνῃ, “receive with hospitality.” And so some MSS.; but
perhaps ex emendatione. "Ινα συνέργοι γ. τ. α., "that we may co-operate with those that propagate the truth (i.e. the Gospel), by furthering it all in our power." So in 2 Cor. 1, 25., we have συνέργοι εἶναι τῆς χαρᾶς.

9. ἔγραψα τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, i.e. to the church to which Caius belonged. The ἔγραψα is well rendered, by Benson and others, "I had written;" which is preferable to reading ἔγραψα ἀν, I would have written, which requires a harsh subaudition. The subject of the writing is supposed to have been to recommend the brethren above-mentioned to the Gentiles. But without knowledge of the circumstances no certainty can be attained. "Ὁ φιλοσφ. αὐτῶν is for αὐτῆς, by the figure πρὸς τὸ σημαίνομεν; ἐκκλησίας being a noun of multitude. Whether this Diotrephes was a Presbyter, or a Deacon, is not known. The former is the more probable. As to the conjectures respecting him, they are founded on no evidence, and merit little attention. Οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται ἦμᾶς. By ἦμᾶς is, of course, meant me John: but whether it signifies "my person," or my Apostolical office, or my admonitions and recommendations, Commentators are not agreed. It must chiefly refer to his office, but, in a secondary sense, to his admonitions. Οὐκ ἀπεδέχεσθαι τινα seems to have been a proverbial expression; signifying "to have nothing to do with a person," meaning that we reject his interference. It is probable that Diotrephes, as Presbyter, refused to receive the letter, thereby declining to receive St. John's directions, or recognize his Apostolical authority. Thus there is every reason to suppose him to have been one of the false teachers.

10. ὑπομνήσω αὐτοῦ τὰ ἔργα ἃ ποιεῖ, λ. τ. Φ. ἦ. Ὄπομνήσουσέν properly signifies only to remember: but it is often used by those who modestly suppress part of their meaning, to denote "remember to do any thing, whether good or evil." So Luke 23, 42. "remember me, when thou comest into thy kingdom," and Gal. 2, 10. "remember the poor." See
also Heb. 13, 3 & 7. We have the very same idiom, too, in our own language. Thus here the sense is: "I will remember (to reprove and punish his presumption and irregularity)." So Carpzov explains; comparing 2 Cor. 13, 2. ἐὰν ἐλθὼν ὦ φείσομαι. This is greatly preferable to rendering it admonish, with Grot. and Rosenm.; a mode of interpretation which seems to have been adopted, to elude the objection that remembrance of injuries was unworthy of an Apostle: but Whitby has completely overthrown that cavil.

10. λόγοις πονηροῖς φλαμαρων ἦμᾶς. Φλαμάρω is properly a verb neuter, signifying to blow bubbles, trifle, and also to chatter, prate: and as by φλαμάρω are denoted praters in 1 Tim. 5, 13., so it is justly thought that φλαμάρω here signifies to chatter against, i.e. to calumniate any one by false and vain words.

The οὐτε—καί may seem harsh (though the Commentators notice it not); but it may be observed that it often occurs in Thucyd. I would write οὐτε—καί. On the καί ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἐκβάλλει it is an easy matter to determine whether there be here meant those that received the strangers, or the strangers themselves. The former is certainly more agreeable to the common rules of construction; yet as ἐκβ. ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, if so applied, can signify nothing short of excommunication, which we can hardly suppose even Diotrephes would denounced against those who received Christian strangers, I am strongly inclined to adopt the latter interpretation, which is supported by Heumann, Carpzov, Rosenm., Jaspis, and other recent Commentators, viz. to reject them, not receive them as Christians into the society of Christians there, and, by denying them any support, thus compel them to depart and go elsewhere. It would, moreover (though the Commentators have not observed it), much clear the sense, if the words καὶ τοὺς ἑωμανένους κολύει were put into a parenthesis. And the καὶ may be rendered into. Thus no objection will remain to this interpretation.
11. μη μιμοῦ τὸ κακόν, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄγαθόν; q. d. "imitate not the evil example of Diotrephes, but the good one of the others. 'Ο ἄγαθοποιὸν, ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔστιν' ὰ δὲ κακοποιὸν οὐχ ἐφορακε τὸν Θεόν. The Apostle now changes the special admonition into a general one. The sense is: "He who practises what is good is (a son) of God; he who practises any sort of evil, doth not (really) know God or religion, because by his actions he shows he is not sensible of his obligations to virtue." On the import of the phrases see 1 Joh. 2, 29. 3, 6. I would observe that there is a remarkable var. lect. (which has escaped all the Commentators) to be found in Gregor. Corinth, in Hermog. p. 904. med. (Orat. Græc. Reisk 8.) τέκνα, πᾶς ἄγαθοποιός ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔστιν, ὰ δὲ κακοποιός οὐκ ἀδικά τὸ ἔστιν. And a little after he adds: διὰ τὸ λαυτρῶν τοὺς ἀκούσαντι, οὐκ έπε σαφώς, Ὡτι ἐκ τοῦ διαβόλου ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ ἔδωκε αὐτῷ τοὺς θυσίαν καὶ ἔδωκεν νοεῖν.

12. Δημήτριος μεμαρτύρηται ὑπὸ πάντων, καὶ ὑπ' αὐτῆς τῆς ἀληθείας. This Demetrius is thought to have been one of the principal of those whom St. John had recommended to Caius. Μεμαρτύρηται ὑπὸ πάντων, "has a testimony (for good) borne to him by all (who know him)." In this absolute sense μαρτ. frequently occurs. So Acts 16, 2, ὰ ἐμαρτύρειτο ὑπὲ τῶν ἐν Δυστροίς, &c. See also the note on Heb. 11, 2, Ἰκαν. ὑπ' αὐτῆς ἀληθείας. An acute dictum, which must not be pressed upon. The τῆς αὐτῆς ἀληθείας is well explained, by Carpzov, re ipsa. So Rosenm.: "Non hominum tantum, sed et veritatis ipsius testimonio ornatur: non solum dicitur esse, sed et est bonus." And he might have cited the Æschylean Οὐ δοκεῖν ἀριστῆς, ἀλλ' εἶναι βέλει.

12. μαρτυροῦμεν, scil. αὐτῶ. Some interpret: "We and the others of the Church at Ephesus." But it is sufficient to understand the Apostle. The next words καὶ οἴδατε ὅτι ἡ μαρτυρία ἡμῶν ἀληθῆς ἔστι are aptly compared with Joh. 19, 35., &c.; and it is hence (as well as from other passages) satisfactorily proved that St. John was the author of the Epistle.
13, 14. See the note on a kindred passage at ?
Joh. 12, 15. Εἰρήνη σου. A Hebrew form of ad-
dress. So דָּלָכָה. Oi φίλοι. Mackn. explains, 
the Christians. And he observes that this is the only 
example of the appellation found in Scripture. But 
I should doubt even this one. The article seems to 
stand for the pronoun: “your friends (and mine) 
salute thee.” Τῶν φίλων must mean “our friends.” 
All these were doubtless Christians.
THE

GENERAL EPISTLE OF JUDE.

CHAP. I.

VERSE 1. δοῦλος—Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. This appellation is not inconsistent with Apostleship: for St. Paul sometimes uses the δοῦλος by itself, (and so James 1, 1); at other times, in conjunction with ἀποστ. as Phil. 1, 1. Ἀδελφὸς Ἰακώβου. He makes mention of James, his brother, as being well known, and of great influence among the Jewish Christians. (Rosenm.) Τοῖς ἐν Θεῷ—κλητοῖς. By the κλητοὶ are meant Christians. And the ἐν Θεῷ πατρὶ ἡγιασμένοι are what St. Paul, at 1 Cor. 1, 2. calls ἡγιασμένοι ἐν Χρ. Ἰ. The var. lect. ἡγιαστ. seems to be a gloss. Now the term ἡγιασμένοι being so general, proves that it was addressed to Christians of every kind. See Mackn. and Slade.

2. ἔλεος ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη καὶ ἀγάπη πληθυνθείη, “May mercy, and peace, and love abundantly be your portion.” Now ἔλεος and εἰρήνη (which denote mercy and acceptance from God, and peace with him) are mentioned as being the choicest of spiritual blessings; and ἀγάπη, or mutual love, which is the very bond of peace, as being the most promotive of temporal happiness. On πληθ. see 1 Pet. 1, 2.

3. ἀγαπητοί, πᾶσαν σπουδὴν συνοόμενος—ἀγίος πίστει, “Brethren, when I thus made it my earnest business to write unto you concerning the common salvation, I thought it needful to insert an exhortation that you should zealously strive for the preservation of the faith which has been, once for all, delivered
to the saints." The expression πάσαν σπουδὴν π. is a very strong one. Of itself σπουδὴν ποιεῖται (not ποιεῖν, as Rosenm. has it) signifies to use all one's diligence. It is nearly equivalent to σπουδάζειν. One may compare the σπουδὴν πάσαν παρεισφέρειν of 2 Pet. 1, 10. On περὶ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας Pric. and Wets. adduce several passages. The most apposite is 2 Macc. 9, 21. ἀναγκαῖον ἡγησάμην φροντίσαι τῆς κοινῆς πάντων ἀσφαλείας. In the rest of the passages σωτηρία denotes temporal preservation; while here it signifies eternal salvation, or the means of attaining it, namely, the Christian religion. See the note on Philem. 5. Ἀναγκαῖον ἔσχεν, necesse dixi, savours of Latinism. Ἐπαγωγιζεθαι τῇ πίστει, i.e. ἐγωνιζεθαι ἐν τῇ πίστει. An agonistical metaphor. So Sir. 4, 28. ἀγώνισαν περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας. The sense here is, to earnestly strive for the preservation of the true faith, in opposition to false doctrines. The ἀπαξ is, by most Commentators, rendered olim, i.e. at the beginning of the Gospel. And so Carpz. and Hanl. compares Philo T. 2, 387. τοῖς ἀπαξ παραδεδεότως. Others, as Schleus., explain it omnino, perfecte. But this seems not so proper a sense as the former. There may, however, be also an allusion to the doctrine being propounded once for all, and admitting of no change.

4. παρεισέδυσαν—ἀσέβεις. The Apostle now assigns the reason why such care was necessary to preserve the purity of the faith. Παρεισέδυσαν. Παρὰ, which properly signifies by, has here the sense of by the by, covertly. See Elsner, Krebs, Kypke, and especially Wets. The words ἀνθρωποί οἱ πάλαι προγεγραμμένοι εἰς τοῦτο τὸ κρίμα are regarded by Pric. and Bens. as parenthetical, and exegetical. But it is too violent to separate times from ἀνθρωποί; nor is it necessary, since the sense arising is much the same. The οἱ πάλαι πρ. ἐ. τ. τ. κ. is rendered by Bens., “and who were long ago described as persons who should come under this condemnation.” By Rosenm.: “men on whom God long decreed this pu-
nishment." Κρίμα for κατάκριμα, condemnation; which involves the sense of punishment. The προσεγγίζω, is thought, by Rosenm., to allude to the custom of judges putting certain persons on a list for execution; and it signifies (he adds), in a general way, to proscribe. He compares 2 Pet. 2, 3, ὥσ το κρίμα ἐκπαλαί οὕκ ἄργει, &c. The τούτο, he thinks, is for ὁμοιον, παραπλησίων. Rather, (I would say,) for τοιούτο. There is, no doubt, reference to the examples following in ver. 5—7. It is meant that the punishment which formerly befell the Israelites, or the rebel angels, or Sodom, such a punishment awaits them.

4. τὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡμῶν χάριν μετατιθέντες εἰς ἀσελγείαν, "who turn the gracious dispensation of the Gospel (meant to encourage virtue and exertion, and promote holiness) into an occasion for lasciviousness." Compare 1 Pet. 2, 16. For examples of this sense of grace Benson refers to 1 Pet. 2, 16. Acts 18, 43. 2 Cor. 6, 1. Tit. 2, 11. Heb. 12, 15. Now the original intention (says he) of the grace of God in the Gospel, was to promote all manner of purity or holiness. Luke 1, 74 & 75. Rom. 2, 3., &c. Eph. 1, 4. & 2, 10. 1 Thess. 4, 7. Tit. 2, 11 & 12. 1 Joh. 1, 7. But, because God was merciful to the penitent, they represented his mercy as boundless, and equally extended unto those who wallowed in lewdness and all manner of vice." Μετατιθέναι signifies to change, to alter a thing from its original purpose. Thus here it denotes the abusing religion to lasciviousness. So Apulej., cited by Pric. (speaking of a Christian woman); "Mentita sacrilegia præsumptione Dei quem prædicaret unicum, matutino mero, et continuo stupro corpus manciparat." It is observed by Rosenm., that the false teachers against whom Jude inveighs were the same with those so strongly censured by Peter and John.

4. καὶ τὸν μόνον—ἀρνούμενοι. Rosenm. compares 2 Joh. 7. Tit. 1, 16. 2 Pet. 2, 1. and the notes. He also observes that ἀρνεῖσθαι here comprehends both deeds and words. See more in Slade.
5. ὑπομνήσαι δὲ ὡμάς βούλομαι, εἰδότας ὡμᾶς ἀπαξ τοῦτο. There has been much debate on the signification of ἀπαξ, which is variously interpreted. So refer it to εἰδότας, and render it omneo. Oth rs take it to belong to the δεύτερον following, in the sense, that God once indeed led his people from Egypt, but afterwards destroyed the unbelieving. Thus the τὸ δεύτερον, which just after follows, will not be without its antitheton. Finally, the words ἀπαξ τοῦτο may be connected with ὑπομνήσαι, thus: ὑπομ- νήσαι δὲ ὡμᾶς βούλομαι ἀπαξ τοῦτο, καιπερ εἰδότας ὡμᾶς. (Rosenm.) They may be rendered: "I recall to your remembrance what you have once heard." Ἀπαξ does not signify primæ vice; nor is it opposed to δεύτερον, secundæ vice: but δεύτερον signifies postea, deinceps; and ἀπαξ is to be rendered jampridem, dudum, and is to be referred to εἰδότας. "From your earliest years these histories have been known to you; now recall them again to your remembrance." (Carpz.) The τῶς μὴ πιστεύοντας Grot. takes for ἀπειθοῦσαντας; since those that obey not, show that they do not believe as they ought. So in Hebr. 4, 2., the word is said not to have been mixed with faith, &c. And, as Whitby says, unbelief was the cause of their apostacy and all their sins. "This destruction (says Rosenm.) was effected in various ways; by serpents, by diseases, by the Angel, by the hands of the Levites, &c. Now it is hinted, that God will also give up to destruction those who, after professing the Christian faith, deny their Lord Jesus Christ."

6. ἀγγέλους τε τῶν μὴ τιρῆσαντας τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀρχήν.

On the sense of τῆν ἀρχήν there is some doubt. Some, as Grot., Beza, and most early Commentators, explain, "their first state." Others, as Menoch., Bens., and, of the recent Commentators, Schleus. and Laurman., and especially Carpz., take it to mean their original dignity; i. e. "who preserved not their prerogatives as sons of God, and the original excellence with which they were created, the truth and holiness created with them." And so Cyril, cited by Carpz. For examples of this signification in the Classical writers, Schleus. refers to Irmisch on Herodian 2, 3, 9.

The ἀπολιπόντας τὸ ἑδον οἰκήτηριον is explained by Grot. and
Rosenm., “left their proper habitation, heaven, and descended to the infernal regions.” Laurman supposes a metaphor taken from fugitive slaves, who, absconding from their home, had afterwards assigned to them a much worse habitation. Bens. and Schleus. render the oixn., “their proper situation (proudly aspiring to a higher).” Thus the words will be exegetical of the preceding. And this, seems, upon the whole, the best mode of interpreting them. The oixn., Laurman observes, is a rare word. He refers to a passage of Plut., to which I add Joseph. 199, 7.

6. eis kriœn—τερήσκειν, “he hath reserved in chains of darkness against the judgment of the great day.” Compare a kindred passage of 2 Pet., 2, 4., where see the note. Τηρείσθαι is used for φυλάττεσθαι, Acts 25, 21. The kriœn meγάλης νύχτας signifies the judgment, condemnation, and punishment of the great day. For eis ημέραν κρίνεσθαι, 2 Pet., 2, 9., 3, 7., 1 Joh. 4, 17. This seems not so much an hypallage (which Rosenm. calls it) as a blending of two synonymous phrases, eis ημέραν κρίνεσθαι, and eis μεγάλην ημέραν. On the δεσμοι and αἰθ. it is needless to speculate. ὑπὸ σφόν see Bens. and Rosenm. I would here compare Soph. Antig. 948.

Hanlein thinks the story derived from the Apocryphal Books, and Jewish Mythology, and neither confirmed, nor rejected by the Apostle, who only makes use of the circumstances of the story as examples to show the Jews the miserable consequences of error and vice. But to this I must demur, as there is something unsound in the principle. And I shall here adduce the words of a profounder Theologian and an able Scholar, Laurm. ad h. l. p. 49., “Admit-tendi mythi nullam video rationem; sed historiam arbitror verè gestam, nobis omnino incognitam. Unde tantæ tenebres, haur facile discentiendæ, ob historiam, priscæ antiquitatis, inscitiam.” He refers to C. Olear. Diss. de angelis desertoribus et captivis, ap. Thes. Nov. P. 2. p. 1008.

7. ὁς Σοδόμα καὶ Γομορρά—ἐκκρενούστασαι. The ai perὶ αὐτῶν πόλεις are the cities or towns circum circa, like the periokoi of the Greeks (See Gen. 19, 25. Sept.), namely, Adama, Zeborm, and Zoar, which were subject to, and in the vicinity of, Sodom and Gomorrha, and participated in their vices. These shared in their punishment, except Zoar, which was spared at Lot’s entreaty. The towns, it may be observed, are put (as often) for the inhabitants. The ek in ekpasion. is (as often) intensive. The verb itself is used in the Sept. At τρόπον must be understood kata. See Schleus. Lex.” The toutois is by some referred to the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrha: by others, to the false teachers in question; by others again, to the angels above mentioned. The
first mode of interpretation seems to deserve the preference; and we may here suppose the figure πρὸς τὸ σμαινόμενον. So Blackw. and Lurman. The words ἀπελθοῦσαι ἑώρω σαρκὸς ἐτέρας are exegetical of the τετορ. This expression, on which Commentators needlessly enlarge, is an euphemism, denoting adultery, sodomy, and other abominations, for which those cities were infamous. The use here of ἀπέχεσθαι seems to have been idiomatic, like our popular use of the expression go after.

Now, of these it is further said, πρόκεινται δείγμα, i. e. εἰς παράδειγμα, or ύποδείγμα, i. e. to succeeding ages (So 3 Macc., cited by Rosenm.): σῶ—σοδωμίας τυρί καὶ θείρ κατεφλεξας, παράδειγμα τοῖς ἐπιγινομένοις καταστήσας; or, as in 2 Pet., 2, 6., τῶν μελλόντων ἁσθεῖν. There (I would observe) ἕνεκα is understood; and τῶν μελλ. ἁσ. is put for πάσι τοῖς μέλλονσι ἁσθεῖν. Δίκην ὑπέχειν is a common phrase denoting to suffer punishment. On the πῶρ αἰώνων Commentators (I think) refine too much. Bens. explains it, a fire which burnt till it utterly consumed them. See Whitby. It is not necessary to press on the αἰώνων. We need only suppose that the Apostle's meaning is: "they are publicly set forth (προκ., which is a forensic term), for an everlasting example (in their fiery destruction) of the punishment God sometimes inflicts for sin in this world, and which is but a faint type of that which he hath reserved for the next." See Wells.

8. ὁμοίως μέντοι καὶ οὗτοι ἐνυπνιασθένει, "In like manner (notwithstanding such awful examples of punishment are held out), these dreamers defile the flesh (with lewdness), set at nought government, and revile dignities." The antients, and most Commentators, from Erasm. downwards, fancy, in the ἐνυπ., an allusion to the obscene dreams of those vicious persons. But I agree with others, as Beza, Grot., Heins., Wolf, Pricæus, and the best Commentators, since their time, that the term here signifies stulta imaginari. It alludes (they think) to the dreaming

The κυριοτ. (as the best Commentators are agreed) denotes, not angels, but human governors. This term, like the Latin potestas, is used for the persons exercising the dominion. So the Italian podesta, a governor. 'Aδετεύω, literally, signifies in nullo loco habere, to set at nought. So 2 Pet. 2, 11., καταφρενεύω. The verb is used by Polyb., Diod. Sic., and Josephus, cited by Schleus., Lex. The σάρκα μιανουσι; alludes to fornication, adultery, and sodomy.

The δόξας is by some (even Schleus.) interpreted of angels. But Grot., and most other Interpreters, take it to denote the higher magistrates, as κυριοτ., the lower. Laurman, however, thinks them synonymous. This term (like the κυρ. before) is put for the persons bearing the office.

9. ὅ δὲ Μιχαὴλ — Κύριος.

Slade traces the connection thus: "The Gnostics imitate the fallen angels in their rebellious speeches and conduct; the archangel will afford them a better example, who, even under the greatest provocation, refused to pronounce a harsh sentence of condemnation against a fallen spirit." On the arch-angel Michael see Mackn. and others, and especially Laurman. Rosenm. thinks the Apostle derived the story from an Apocryphal book entitled ἀναβασις τοῦ Μωσέως, mentioned by Origen. Ecumen. (cited by Rosenm.) gives the story thus: Δέγεσαι, τὸν Ἀρχαγγέλον τῇ τοῦ Μωυσέως ταφῇ διηνομήσαι. Τοῦ δὲ διαβάλον τούτο μὴ καταδεχομένον, ἄλλ' ἐπιφερόντος ἄγγελλαι διὰ τοῦ τοῦ Αἰγυπτίων φόνον, ὡς διὰ τοῦτο ἔνοχον ὕπτος Μωυσέως, καὶ μὴ συγχωρείσθαι τυχεῖν τῇ ἐντιμοῦ ταφής, &c. which is the best commentary on this passage.

Διακρίνεσθαι τίνι signifies to have a law-suit with, or, in a general way, to have a dispute with. Οὐκ εὐδοκόμε, non sustinuit, in animum induxit, could not bring himself. So Theogn. 369. (cited by Laurm.) See Schleus. Lex. Wassenburg ap. Laurm. paraphrases thus: "non ausus est ea quae Dei erant, sibi arrogare, quamquam Archangelinus." Κρίσιν βλασφημίας is for κρίσι. βλάσφημ.
μον, which occurs in 2 Peter 2, 11. 'Επιθετων is a forensic term. Rosenm. thus states the argument: "If Michael scrupled to revile the Devil (an exalted angel the worst of òαμονε), who himself, though impious, had received from God some power in the world, how can we excuse those who do not hesitate to revile human magistrates, nay even good angels." It is well observed by Doddr., that the argument rises from the detestable character of the devil; q d. "If the angel did not rail even against the devil, how much less ought we against men in authority, even supposing them in some things to behave amiss." To do it therefore when they behave well, must be an offence yet much more aggravated.

9. 'Επιθέτων σοι κύριος. The words are derived from Zach. 3, 2., but differently applied. 'Επιθέτων carries with it (as often) a notion of punishment as well as rebuke.

On this story Rosenm. refers to a Dissertation on the verse in Pott's Syllag. Comment. 6, 170. seq. from which he makes an extract. But the more sound and judicious of my readers will prefer the following from the very learned and able Commentary on this Epistle by Laurman, which is a treasure of information on every point connected with it: "Judas historiam narrat, non mythus vid. locum de fonte doctrinae Jude. At ignorantus quam narrat historiam, et quo fonte petitam: et quod rei difficultatem auget, non omnem historiam narrat, at ex historià quippe tum temporis bene cognitì fragmentum tantum delibavit." Finally, I agree with Mr. Slade, that it is difficult to believe an inspired Apostle would enforce or recommend his doctrine by a mere fable; and besides, he evidently mentions it not as a fable, but a fact; and the converts, at least, would conclude that he was persuaded of its truth.

10. ὁμοι δὲ, ἵσα μεν ὡς οἰκων, βλασφημοῦντι. Compare 2 Pet. 2, 12. By the things they do not understand (i. e. the purpose and use of) are (as the best Commentators think) meant laws and magistracies. Schleus. and Laurman, however, explain: quæ ne-sequunt facere, scil. ex virium tenuitate. Δὲ, inno vero, whereas. "Oσα δὲ φυσικαὶ—καταργοῦντα, "but by those things which by natural instinct they know and feel, by those they corrupt themselves." Ψυγικοὺς, "by the natural instincts, the impulses of appetite and passion, and sensual pleasure;" partly such as is adverted to in the σάρκα μιαν.; and partly of gluttony, ascribed to them by the ἐκατον ποιμανοῦντας at ver. 12. Καταργοῦντα, "abuse to their own injury." Passive for reciprocal. (Rosenm., partly from Grot.) Thus they abused the instinctive knowledge they possessed, to the destruction both of body and soul.

11. Hic non poenam enarrant, sed vitia enumerat.
(Laurm.) Comparisonem institutâ cum tribus improbis, Caïno, Balaamo, et Cora, qui in sacra scriptura pessimè audiunt, falsis fratribus creat invidiam. Ipsa tamen facinorum, quæ commiserunt, convenientia non nimis est urgenda. (Wassenb. ap. Laurm.)

11. οὐαὶ αὐτοῖς. Non imprecatur, sed denunciat exitium. (Carpz.) Πορεύεσθαι διδῶ τινος signifies to follow any one's example. The points of resemblance are: 1. Hatred and persecution of the brethren, that disposition of mind which tends to murder. Thus every such person is in 1 Joh. 3, 15. called a murderer. (See the note there.) 2. Avarice. 3. Pride.

11. καὶ τῇ πλανῇ τοῦ Βαλαάμ μιθῳδοί ἐξεχύθησαν, "They impetuously rush upon the sin committed by Balaam for the lucre of gain;" i. e. as he excited the people to whoredom with the Moabites, so they, through love of lucre, encourage Christians in carnal lusts. See Apoc. 2, 14 and 13. The ἐξεχύθησα is a strong term; and (as Laurman says) there is a metaphor derived from a river which breaks its banks, and inundates the country round. See Elsn., Kypke, &c. Laurm. cites Test. 12 Patr. ap. Grab. Spicileg. 1, 45, τοῦ μη πορεύησαι ἐν ἀγνοϊᾳ νεότητος καὶ πορεύῃς, εὖ ἐξεχύθη ἑγα. See Gen. 49, 4.

11. καὶ τῇ ἀντιλογίᾳ τοῦ Κορῆ ἀπαίλοντο, i. e. (as Rosenm. explains) καὶ ἀς ὁ Κορῆ ἀντιλέγας ἀπαίλοντο. The ἀπαίλοντο Rosenm. takes as aorist for future, or present. The latter method is greatly preferable. He adds: "As that sedition was against Moses, so was this against Christ and his religion." In a similar way ἀντιλογία is used in the Protevang. Jacobi c. 9. (cited by Laurm.) As examples of this spirit Carpz. refers to 3 Joh. 9. and 1 Cor. 1, 11. And he observes that these three, the ἐπιρεύθησαν, ἐξεχύθησαν, and ἀπαίλοντο, are used gradatim of a single life, and the perdition it brings with it.

12. οὕτω εἰσὶν—σπιλάδες. Οὕτω, Laurm. remarks, is often used by St. Peter of those wretches whose crimes are so graphically depicted by himself and St. Jude, the latter of whom here presents an admirable
delineation, derived from things most obvious in nature, and which strikingly evinces his learning, taste, and power of eloquence.

"These wretches (says the Apostle) are spots and a disgrace to your love-feasts, when they feast with you to an excess which shows no reverence to God or regard to man." By the ἅγας, Ἀγας, are meant those sacred meals which at first, among the primitive Christians, preceded the Eucharist, and afterwards succeeded it, and to which all, especially the richer, furnished their contributions. Now these were at first frugal and sober, but became in process of time more luxurious; and the poor were generally excluded, while the rich, without restraint, gratified their appetites; until in the fourth century the custom was solemnly abolished by the counsel of Laodicea. These love-feasts, it may be observed, somewhat resembled the ἐπάνω of the Greeks; a term similarly derived from ἐπά. See Athen. 362 Ω. and Lenep. Etym. Græc. in v. On feasts in general there is an apposite passage in Athen. 363 Ω.

Σπιλάδες. This word is often used in the Classical writers to denote rough and sharp rocks, partly jutting out of the sea, and concealed by it, around which breakers arise. Hence many eminent recent Commentators recognise an allusion to these false teachers who, like such rocks, are pernicious to those who meet with them; shipwreck the faith, and corrupt the morals of those who hold intercourse with them. So Laurin., who adjoins similar expressions from Cicero. See also Wets. Such may possibly be the sense; but there seems something so incongruous in the figure, that I am inclined to retain the common interpretation, spots, in the same sense as the σπιλαῖος at 2 Pet.; especially as I am supported by such eminent critics as Beza, Grot., Hemsterh., Bens., Scheid, and Wassenburg. And this conveys a far more consistent and apposite sense.

As to the argument derived from the difference of the two forms σπιλᾶς and σπιλῶς, that seems frivolous, as it regards St. Jude. The gloss of Hezych., which represents the antient opinion, is strongly in its favour. And so the Vulg. macule. And that the words sometimes (as Laurin. shows) interchange senses, rather countenances the common interpretation, which is, moreover, confirmed by the general idea which prevails in these two words, and many cognate ones. Σπιλῶ is (I suspect) cognate with the Latin spio, and our spi-t, and sputt-er, and spot; hence spi-got. Nay, even σπιλοθηρ comes from σπιλῶ or σπιλῶς, to spurt or sprinkle. Thus the leading sense is to spitt. Now a spot is properly something spitt out, and which stands out as a stain on anything. And what are such rocks as those here meant but spots on the sea? for such they appear at a distance; and why they should be so called, it were as needless to enquire, as why rocks should be called χαρδῆς. Fancy must have scope in either case.

Συνενεχωμένως, ἄφφως ἐαυτοῦ ποιμαίνοντες. Pric. and Rusein. connect the συνενεχωμένως ὑμῖν, not with the preceding, but with
the following: and for ποιμαίνοντες they read ποιμαίνουσι, or take it for a participle. But there is no necessity for any change in the punctuation and construction; and for a change in reading, no authority. The common reading and interpretation is preferable: and συνενοχ., and ποιμαίνοντες are each a Nominativus pendens. The ἄφθος most refer to the former; but others, with more reason, to the latter. There is, too, a climax. It seems to mean, "with no fear or care but for themselves, with none for their fellows, or for the poor." The εὐαυτός is emphatical. Φύος here signifies antious care.

Nepelai, ἀνύδροι, ὑπὸ ἀνέων περιφερέμεναι. See the note on 2 Pet. 3, 17. And consult Pric. in loc. "These waterless clouds (says Rosenm.) are fit emblems of the false teachers, who promised much of evangelical truth and purity, but furnished little worthy of the title; q.d. "As clouds carried about in the air, but devoid of water, do not nourish the earth, so these boasters hurry about, promising much, but performing little, nay, infecting rather than irrigating the minds of the faithful." This, however, may be pushing the comparison a little too far.

Δένδρα φθινοπωρινά, "trees as they are at the end of Autumn, without leaves or fruit." So most Commentators explain. But these false teachers may be said to have had leaves, if they had not fruit. I therefore prefer supposing trees as they are towards the end of Autumn, with leaves, but without fruit, i.e. promising, but not performing; as in the case of the fig-tree, Mark 11, 13. Or we may, with many Commentators, understand trees whose early fruit (or buds) withereth, and never cometh to perfection, like fruit with a worm at the core. But this is denoted by the next word ἄγραφα. And (I would observe) there seems to be a climax in δένδρα φθινοπωρινά, ἄγραφα, δός ἄποθανόντα, ἐκρεῖσθεντα. The δός ἄποθανόντα is explained, by the best Commentators, "doubly, i.e. altogether dead." But there seems an allusion to the preceding terms, which denote only those barren; such only thus far living. See Benson, Slade, and Mackn. In the ἐκρεῖσθεντα we have the apex of the climax; for of trees uprooted there can be no more hope of fruit. The application is obvious. See Laurus.

13. κύματα ἄγριαι θαλάσσης, ἐπαφρίζοντα τὰς εὐαυτῶν αἰχμών, "rough, wild, raging waves of the sea, foaming out (only) their own shame." The epithet ἄγριος is applied to various objects, but rarely to inanimate ones. The Commentators compare Sap. 14, 1., ἄγρια κύματα. The ἐπαφρίζοντα is usually rendered despumantes, foaming out (as if ἔξαφρ., which occurs in Æschyl.Agam.1034., αἰματηρόν ἔξαφριζεσθαι μένος). But it should rather be, foaming up, i.e. on the shore: for the ἄφρος is not only the foam of the sea, but, as we find by the Schol. on Hom. II. 0. 626., the τὸ χορτῶδες τῆς θαλάσσης, ἀπόβλημα, the wreck, or
sea-weeds, &c., thrown up on the shore by the sea. And this illustrates the αἰσχύνας just after. For, as the wreck is the refuse of the sea, so were the foolish and obscene discourses (for αἰσχύνας is rightly supposed by Rosenm. to denote the αἰσχρολογίας, the filthiness and foolish talking, mentioned by St. Paul) which these persons spouted forth, their shame. Here Laurm. (after Alberti) cites Mosch. Idyll. 5,5. p. 375., Edit. Valckn.: Ἄλλα ὅταν ἀχώση τοιούτου βοῦς ἀκέθαλασα Κυρίων ἐπαφρόσυνη (Br. ἐπαφριστή) τὰ κύματα μακρὰ μεμήνη. This I had myself noted, and on which I would remark that there is, properly, a lacuna between κύματα and μεμήνη. This, Valckn. has supplied by μακρὰ: a conjecture eagerly caught up by Wakef.; but, I conceive, injudiciously. I would read κάρτα, which will (I think) meet with the approbation of the learned.

13. ἀστέρες πλανήται, ὅσι νὸὸς τοῦ σκότους εἰς τὸ αἰῶνα τετήρηται. Rosenm. supposes this expression to be used in allusion to the ἀστέρες διαδέωντες, with reference to the wandering unsettled habits of those teachers, ever on the watch to gratify their appetites. If so, the Apostle had perhaps in view the words of the Psalmist: “They will run here and there for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied.” Now stars was (as Grot. observes) the name by which, among the Jews, teachers were designated. The πλαν. has no reference to the planets, but signifies errores. Thus Plato (cited by Tiren.) calls merchants (or rather pedlars) the planetas urbiun. On these wandering stars see Milton ap. Bens., and also Carpz. and Hanlein.

The rest of the phraseology is the same with 2 Pet. 2, 17., where see the note.

It is observed by Laurm., that these verses (12 and 13.), in exquisite beauty of imagery, elegance of expression, and force of wholesome admonition reliquit palmam faciunt dubiam. The passage is well imitated by Cowper, Task, p. 177., “Lust in their hearts.”
14-15. ἐκαθὼς ἡμῖν ἦς ὁ ἅγιος Ἰσραήλ ἐκ Αδὰμ Ἔνωκ. These verses Rosenm. takes to be parenthetical; the comparison begun at ver. 12 and 13, being continued at ver. 16.; and what is here said of Enoch, being introduced in order to show how heavy a judgment hung over the wicked. On Enoch, the seventh in lineage from Adam, and the book of Enoch (cited by some of the Fathers, and whose authority is defended by others), this is no place to treat; nor indeed is it a matter of much consequence, since (as Bp. Sherlock and others observe) it can by no means be proved that this is a quotation from that work; nor would it prove, in any case, the inspiration of the book from which it was taken, but only the truth of this particular passage, of which the Apostle was well qualified to judge, though it might be, as Slade thinks, a prophecy of Enoch's preserved by tradition. On Enoch see Laurn., from whom it appears that the great Dutch Divines, Ens. Munting, Patzt, &c., have of late come over to the opinion of the earlier Commentators (though abandoned by most of the later ones), that Enoch did not die, but really ascended to heaven alive; and that therefore the case affords a good popular argument for the immortality of the soul, and the rewards of virtue. And this opinion he himself embraces. He moreover truly remarks, that the style of this passage (so different from the terse phraseology of St. Jude's Epistle) bears strong marks of genuineness, i. e. of the earliest antiquity, and seems to have been faithfully followed by the Apostle, and translated, literally, from Hebrew into Greek.

The προεφητευσε is rendered by Rosenm. docuit. But the word seems to have a middle signification between prophesied, and foretold. Nor is ἥδε for the Future: but the Prophet uses the past tense, as if the Lord were already come. It may be rendered, is come. Ἔν μοι ἁγίαν ἁγίων αὐτῶν, “with his holy myriads,” i. e. with myriads of his holy ones, namely, his angels, the hosts that are represented as accompa-
nying him. The ἐν is for σῶν. Ποιεῖν κρίσιν, to exercise judgment, pass condemnation. Ἐξελέγχ is a stronger term than ἐλέγχειν, and signifies to utterly convict, and consequently punish. See Schleus. Lex. Εργα ἀσεβείας is for ἐργα ἀσεβῆ. Τῶν σκληρῶν, "harsh things," i. e. words. Laurm. observes, that this alludes to the blasphemies mentioned supra, ver. 9 & 10. It is strange no Commentators should have compared Ps. 94, 4.

16. οὗτοι εἰσὶ—χάριν. Here is a resumption of what was said at ver. 12 & 13; the οὗτοι being again used in the same sense. By the γογγυσταί most understand revilers and censurers of their superiors. But it seems rather to be a general term: for γογγυσω signifies to mutter, murmur, grumble, &c.; and thus γογγυστ. will denote discontented, envious, malicious persons, who, in their murmurs, spare neither man nor God.

Μεμψημοροι is a modification of the former; and the term is explained by ΟΕcumen., ὁ πάντα καί αἰεν σκάπτειν ἐπιτηδεύων. Laurman thinks it equivalent to the μεμφύμενος τό ἄγαθον φιλέγκλήμαν, fault-finder. See the spirited sketch of such persons in Theophr. Char. Eth. c. 17. It denotes, then, those who see every thing in the worst light, or (to use the words of Seneca (cited by Princ. and most other Commentators), omnia deplorantes, quibus nulla non causa in querelas placet.

By the κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας αὐτῶν πορευόμενοι are usually supposed to be denoted those who live only for their lusts. But it may, more suitably to the preceding words, be rendered, men who care not for the opinion of others, nay, little solicitous about the favour of God, and following their own opinions only, the προτετείς of 2 Tim. 3, 4.

In τὸ στόμα αὐτῶν λαλεῖ ὑπέρογκα there is a Hebraism for λαλοῦσι ὑπέρογκα, scil. ήματα. Ὑπέρογκα signifies of exceeding bulk. So Heysch. explains it ὑπέμετρος. See the note on 2 Pet. 2, 18. I would compare Ἁeschyl. Theb. 438. ἐς οὐρανοῦ Πέμπει—κυ-
μαίνοντ' ἐπι.∗ "Now that there were (observes Rosenm.) among the Jews many persons discontented with their lot, and who, hurried away by a false hope of the temporal kingdom of the Messiah, broke out into vain complaints of the injustice of God, the histories of the disturbances and seditions (which we learn from Joseph. and Sueton. were commenced by the Jews) plainly show us."

The Apostle then adds another odious trait, θαυμάζοντες πρόσωπα, αἰφελείας χάριν, which Rosenm. explains, "paying adulatory court to personages," or great and influential persons. So θαυμάζειν πρόσωπον δυνατόν in Levit. 19, 15., and θαυμάζειν for τιμᾶν in Sir. 7, 29. In this sense, too, it often occurs in the Classical writers, especially Thucyd. But as θαυμάζειν πρόσωπον, corresponding to ὡς ἂν, very often occurs in the Sept., and always in a forensic sense, synonymous with λαμβάνειν πρόσωπον, or προσωπολητέων, so I think with Loesner, that this is the sense here (especially as Rosenm. gives no authority for πρόσωπον, a personage, or dignified person; and that this juridical term is meant to allude to the sitting in judgment, and pronouncing on men's characters, which they arrogated to themselves. The πρόσωπα may therefore (as Loesner says) denote all persons from whom they could get any thing; which is denoted by the αἰφελείας χάριν, with which I would compare Thucyd. 1, 28. φίλους ποιεῖτο οὐς οἵ βούλονται, αἰφελείας ἐνεκα. Now this αἰφελεία was, in the case of judges, some present either of money, or valuable goods; and, in the present case, much the same, or what they could get.

17. The Epistle concludes, as usual, with exhortation. Μην ἄποντες τῶν ῥημάτων—Χριστοῦ. The προερημένων denotes the words which had been delivered

∗ One might also compare the sesquipedalia verba of the Poet. Bens. explains it of mystified terms and magnificent pompous phrases which had no great meaning, if any at all, but served to amuse unthinking people, and make them fancy they were let into the mysteries of the Gospel and the deep things of God.
to them by the Apostles before those false teachers crept in. This, as Rosenm. observes, may include both epistolary and viva voce instruction. See 2 Pet. 3, 2 and 3. It has been supposed that Jude was not an Apostle: but (as Laurm. observes) this passage will not prove it, any more than (as Wolf observes) Hebr. 13, 7. will prove that St. Paul was not a teacher.

18. ἀρχὴν ὑπαίτιον, &c. The ἀρχὴ is rendered by Doddr. for; better by our Translators how; though that is obsolete. I would render namely that. The second ἀρχὴ is suited to citation. The passages of the Old Testament adverted to are supposed by Knapp to be Acts 20, 29 and 30. 1 Tim. 4, 1. 2 Tim. 3, 1 seq. 4, 3. 2 Thess. 2, 3—12. 2 Pet. 3, 2 and 3. It is agreed by the best Commentators that the phrase ἐν ἀρχῇ is here not to be rigorously interpreted, but understood of future time generally. And Rosenm. observes, that the words, though predictions, were not prophecies. The Apostles foresaw that, after their departure, false teachers would creep in, and by attractive doctrines draw many to follow them.

By ἐπιτακται, as at 2 Pet. 3, 3., are denoted scoffers, men who made a jest of serious and vital religion, and especially of the doctrines of the advent of Christ to judgment, and the resurrection of the dead. Τῶν ἀσεβῶν (which is not found in the parallel passage of Peter) has the force of the adjective ἀσεβῆς: and in both this passage and that I would, with Laurm., take the whole phrase as at ver. 16., and understand it of a self-willed, conceited spirit, that which follows its own fancies and whims. So that there is no occasion to adopt Bentley’s conjecture ἀσελγεῖσαι. It was the common interpretation, not the common reading, that wanted rectifying. The epithet ἀσεβῆς is surely applicable to such persons, since such a spirit could not but lead them to pervert the Gospel, and corrupt it by impure ad-
mixtures of their own notions: a highly presumptuous and sinful conduct.

19. ὦτοι εἰσιν ὁι ἀποδεικνύοντες ψυχικῶς, πνεῦμα μὴ ἦκοντες. Carpzov will have it that the hortatory part of the Epistle only commences here: and most Commentators regard this as a continuation of the description of the heretics, interrupted by ver. 17 and 18. But it should rather seem that the Apostle, having commenced the exhortation at ver. 17., now interprets it (hurried away by the indignation called forth by the κατὰ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ἐπιθυμίας πορεύομενοι), and levels at them another sentence of bitter censure, exclaiming ὦτοι εἰσιν ὁι, &c. "(Aye,) these are the very men who (even now) excite separations," &c. The best Critics are agreed that ἑαυτῶν is not genuine, but from the margin, and founded on a two-fold view of the sense; and that the term ἀποδεικνύοντες (which, however, is admitted by Schleus. to be ambiguous,) signifies those who by false doctrines (or, as Laurman explains, variety of opinions,) excited separations and schisms both of themselves and others; and (as some add) by their corrupt lives threw the society into confusion. But this is here incongruous. Tindal renders, "those are makers of sects."

The last trait is ψυχικῶς (εἰσι), πνεῦμα μὴ ἦκοντες. The ψυχικῶς Laurm. well explains, homines qui, veluti animalia bruta, unice sensuum vi et impetu feruntur, celsioris animi et rationis usu omnino destituti. See Suc. Thes. c. 1589. and the note on 1 Cor. 2, 14. Pric. and Laurman aptly compare Herm. Past. 2, 12. Hunc spiritum terestrem habens, exaltat se, et improbus est et verbosus, et in deliciis conversatur, et in voluptatibus multis, et mercedem accipit. The πνεῦμα μὴ ἦκοντες is explained by Rosenm., nec voluntatem, nec propositum, nec studium habent sentiendi agendique convenienter dictamini divino: destituti morali perfectione, ad quam Deus per auxilium τοῦ πνεύματος (religionis) adducit. But this I must regard as that kind of perversion which the word πνεῦ-
too often suffers at the hands of the recent foreign Divines. Krebs and J. B. Carpz. rightly explain the οἱ πνεῦμα ἔχουντες, the unregenerate, who only follow the impulses of nature common to brutes, who experience not in themselves, or do not yield, to the guidance of the Divine Spirit, nor have its gifts any fruit in their doctrine. See a passage of Clemen. Alex. cited by Wets. on Eph. 2, 1.

20. The Apostle now resumes his exhortations, and bids them not only beware of the artifices of the false teachers, but study to advance in religious knowledge and practice; and to ensure the success of their endeavours, he enjoins them to pray in the Holy Spirit. (Laurman.)

On the force of the metaphor in εποικοδομοῦντες see the note on 1 Cor. 3, 10. seq. By πίστις is here meant the Christian religion. And ἀγαθή is a most appropriate epithet, not so much as denoting the faith once delivered to the saints (as Wets. and Laurman explain), as that originality in the Holy Being, and intended to make some men holy. So our Lord says: "Be ye holy as I am holy." Here, it may be observed, the effects of the Gospel are contrasted with those of the false teachers.

The words ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ, are by some connected with the preceding; by others (and more rightly) with the following. The ἐν is for διὰ, per. by the aid of, under the direction of. Laurm. observes, that the best commentary on this may be derived from Rom. 8, 26. τὸ γὰρ τί προσευχῶμεθα καθό δεί, οὐκ εἰθαμεν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸ τὸ πνεῦμα ὑπερεντυγχάνει στεναγμοῦ ἀλαλήτως, where see the note.

21. ἑαυτοὺς ἐν ἁγάπῃ Θεοῦ τηρήσατε. The ἑαυτοὺς is by most Commentators rendered yourselves: but by others, as Ers., Pisc., Est., Bens., and Laurm., each other; which is more significant and agreeable to the context, ver. 20—23. And that ἑαυτοὺς often has this signification, is certain. But both may be united, thus: "Strive to preserve yourselves and each other in the love of God," or rather, "in love
to God;” for this, Bens. and Carpz. prove, is required by the context; though the term sometimes signifies the love God bears us.

Προσδέχόμενοι τῷ ἔλεος τοῦ Κυρίου, “expecting and trusting (thereby) to obtain mercy and acceptance with God.” The εἰς ἡμὴν αἰώνιον, is exegetical of the preceding, and denotes the end to which this tends, even eternal salvation.

22, 23. To the right understanding of these verses it is necessary to attend to the sense of εἰς αὐτοῦ εἰς αγάπη Θεοῦ τηρησατε before laid down; and we may paraphrase thus: “(And in the exercise of this vigilant exertion to keep each in the love of God, remember that ye are not to abandon all those who seem to wander from the true faith, no,) some treat compassionately and mildly, making a distinction (between those and the desperately perverse); others (even if the danger seem great, and the chance of saving them small) yet anxiously strive to save; snatching them, as it were, out of the fire.” Such, I conceive, is the true sense of these obscure verses, on which Commentators differ in opinion. And this view is supported by the authority of the best interpreters. As to the various readings, they seem to be no more than irregular methods of removing the difficulty by re-writing the passage.

Ἐλεεῖν here denotes (as often) to treat kindly. Διακρίνομεν is used as a deponent for διακρίνεστε, and involves the common ellipsis μεταξὺ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων. I suspect that the Apostle did not exclude even the false teachers themselves, but intended that some exertions should be made to save even some of them. And as the οὐς μὲν ἔλεεῖτε may respect the people seduced; so may the οὕς δὲ denote some of the deceivers, and to them the words ἐν φόβῳ σῳδείτε are very suitable. Now the sense of these words is (I conceive), not “terrify with denunciations of Divine vengeance,” as Grot., Pisc., Est., Bens., and almost all Commentators explain, but, “with anxiety,” which implies circumspection and
exertion. So Phil. 2, 12. μετά φόβου καὶ τρῆμα τῷ ἐαυτῶν σωτηρίαν κατεργάζετε and 1 Pet. 1, 17. εὑ φόβο, "cautiously and providently." In short, it imports an anxious and diligent use of all the methods of reformation, not only by arguments derived from fear, but love.

Ἐκ τῶν πυρὸς is a proverbial expression, in frequent use among the Jews, and occurring also in the Classical writers; as Liban. Orat. 712 B. τύλλων ἰδρυσ δινησεται τῷ πυρὸς ἐξελεφθαι.

The concluding words μισώντες καὶ τῶν ἄξιω τὴς σαρκὸς ἐστιλαμένον χιτῶνα, have much perplexed the Commentators, who, the greatest part of them, strangely wander. See Pole. The most successful have been Wolf and Bens., the former of whom thinks they contain an earnest injunction to abstain from every appearance of evil; and he compares 1 Cor 6, 20. But the words are so closely connected with the preceding that I cannot but think the meaning is: "Let, however, your endeavours to reform them be made with great caution; be careful to avoid being yourselves corrupted by their society, and show a hatred of whatever partakes, in the slightest degree, of vice and sin." This, which I conceive to be the true sense, Bens. alone seems to have discerned. On the origin of the phrase μισείων ἐστιλαμένον χιτῶνα, no certainty can be attained. It was probably a proverbial one.

24, 25. Now follows the epilogus, or solemn doxology with which the Apostles usually conclude their Epistles; and this is one not inferior to any in the New Testament. The sense is too plain to require much illustration. "Αὐταίστοις Valck. explains ἀπεργεῖται, qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat. I prefer ἀπεργεῖται. As to the reading ἀπτίλους, it is a gloss. Vorst. here recognizes an agonistical metaphor. The στήσαι is well explained, by Laurm., stare facere, i. e. eistere: Now στήσαι ἀμαλθός answers to φυλάξαι ἀπαίστους. Κατεναίσκείν τῆς δοξῆς γινοῦ, "in the presence of the glorious God."
Δυσλίας, “with exultation and holy confidence.”
Compare 1 Joh. 4, 12. Μόνον σοφός Θεός. The σοφός is not found in many MSS., Versions, and Fathers; and it is rightly (I think) rejected by almost all Critics; not but that the epithet is very suitable, though it is not hujus loci. The name σωτήρ is often applied to God the Father, as the original author of our salvation. So in 1 Tim. 2, 3. and Tit. 1, 3, 4. The words διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν added in some MSS., seem derived from the margin. Δόξα, scil. ἔστω, be ascribed. Μεγαλωσύνη, majesty. Κράτος, νῦ, dominion. There is a parallelism between δόξα καὶ μεγαλωσύνη and κράτος καὶ ἐξουσία. Compare a similar doxology in Apoc. 5, 13. Before καὶ νῦν Griesb. inserts, from a few MSS. and two Latin Fathers, πρὸ πάντος τοῦ αἰῶνος. But it is far easier to account for the insertion of such a clause in those few MSS., than for its omission in all the rest, all the antient versions, &c. I suspect, therefore, that it is derived from the margin, and it may be dispensed with, since νῦν will very well include all the time up to the present instant; whence it is sometimes used of past time. (See Steph. Thes., Viger., and Hoogev.) From the Vulgate, and the early Latin liturgies, came the doxology used in our Church, “As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end, Amen.” With this Grot. aptly compares the well known Virgilian line, Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque mane bunt.

FINIS, σὺν Θεῷ.

J. B. Nichols, 25, Parliament-street.