

REVISED  
ENGLISH SCRIPTURES  
WITH NOTES





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NT Acts English 1858  
American Bible Union



# A C T S

# O F T H E A P O S T L E S .

Translated from the Greek,

ON THE BASIS OF THE COMMON ENGLISH VERSION.

WITH NOTES.

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HE THAT HATH MY WORD, LET HIM SPEAK MY WORD FAITHFULLY.  
WHAT IS THE CHAFF TO THE WHEAT? SAITH JEHOVAH.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE extraordinary delay, which has attended the issue of this revision, is readily accounted for by the distance of the reviser from the place of publication, and his occasional engagement in other duties, which compelled him to be absent from home, sometimes for long periods. The work itself has been prosecuted with an intense desire to make a faithful and perspicuous translation of the words of inspiration. Antiquated phrasology has been exchanged for the language of the present day. Errors in the Common English Version have been corrected, and obscurities removed. The most simple and appropriate terms have been sought, to give expression to the meaning of the original, and every effort has been employed to make the ordinary reader acquainted with the mind of the Holy Spirit.

The general principles, which have controlled the revision, are expressed in the following rules and instructions:—

*“General Rules for the direction of Translators and Revisers employed by the American Bible Union.*

“1. The exact meaning of the inspired text, as that text expressed it to those who understood the original scriptures at the time they were first written, must be translated by corresponding words and phrases, so far as they can be found, in the vernacular tongue of those for whom the version is designed, with the least possible obscurity or indefiniteness.

“2. Wherever there is a version in common use, it shall be made the basis of revision, and all unnecessary interference with the established phrasology shall be avoided; and only such alterations shall be made, as the exact meaning of the inspired text and the existing state of the language may require.

“3. Translations or revisions of the New Testament shall be made from the received Greek text, critically edited, with known errors corrected.

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*“Special Instructions to the Revisers of the English New Testament.*

“1. The Common English Version must be the basis of the revision: the Greek Text, Bagster & Sons’ octavo edition of 1851.

“2. Whenever an alteration from that version is made on any authority additional to that of the reviser, such authority must be cited in the manuscript, either on the same page or in an appendix.

“3. Every Greek word or phrase, in the translation of which the phraseology of the Common Version is changed, must be carefully examined in every other place in which it occurs in the New Testament, and the views of the reviser be given as to its proper translation in each place.

“4. As soon as the revision of any one book of the New Testament is finished, it shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union, or such other person as shall be designated by the Committee on Versions, in order that copies may be taken and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions to the reviser or revisers of that book. After being re-revised with the aid of these suggestions, a carefully prepared copy shall be forwarded to the Secretary.”

There is no pretense or supposition, that this work is perfect. It is published to call forth criticism. The desire is that its faults should be detected, in order that they may be corrected. No one who really loves the truth, will prefer that a mistake or oversight of his should pass current for the word of God. To know and do His will, should constitute the sole aim of a disciple of the Divine Teacher. Whoever, by a just criticism, contributes his mite to the correction of a living translation of the Sacred Oracles, so as more clearly to bring out the truth, deserves more gratitude than the man who discovers a mine of gold or of diamonds.



ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.\*

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
CHAP. I.	CHAP. I.	CHAP. I.
THE former treatise have I made, O Theophilus, of all that	ΤΟΝ μὲν πρῶτον λόγον ἐποίησάμην περὶ πάντων ᾧ Θεό-	THE former <sup>a</sup> Narrative, <sup>1</sup> Theophilus, I <sup>b</sup> composed, of

\* The common English title of this book is not truthful. There is no such book extant as "The Acts of the Apostles". The Acts, public or official, of not one of them are recorded. It is, indeed, more truthfully given in all the Greek copies which I have seen, "Acts of the Apostles". We cannot avoid saying of this book, that it contains *all the acts of all the Apostles, reported to us*. But while this may be its current value with us, still we should have it translated and presented just as it appears in the original—*Acts of the Apostles*. And this certainly is as true as the original, because true to it.

The text selected by the Bible Union, being our standard copy, we should have it "Acts of the Holy Apostles", ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΓΙΩΝ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ, which lacks plenary authority. The Vulgate has *Actus Apostolorum*, more in accordance with truth. The Hebrew translation of the *Biblia Polyglotta* has also "Acts of the Apostles". See its translation of our common Greek into the Hebrew. S. Lee. S. T. B. London, 1831, Samuel Bagster. As there were no UNHOLY apostles, we cannot appreciate the propriety of the epithet HOLY, unless Judas be the exception.

<sup>a</sup> Τον μὲν πρῶτον λόγον. The former treatise. *The former Narrative*. A *treatise* is rather a philosophical or a logical discussion of some thesis or topic—a logical and methodical discourse. Such is not this book of Acts. It is a *narrative* of certain sayings and doings of the Messiah, his Apostles, their associates and contemporaries.

The word *λογος* in the com. ver. is represented by *treatise, account, communication, speech, utterance, words, tidings, preaching, and saying*. But only in this place *treatise*. Account or narrative seems much more apposite to Luke's

Memoirs of Jesus Christ. He calls his gospel "*a declaration*" of the things concerning Christ. Cranmer, the Geneva and Rheims, in their respective versions, give *treatise*, merely followed in the com. ver. Murdock's ver. of the Syriac gives *book*; but this is no more pertinent. Wiclif gives *sermon*. Boothroyd gives *relation*, as also Granville Penn, Esq. The word *treatise* is appropriately followed by *upon*. Such a work Luke has not given to us.

<sup>b</sup> Ω Θεοφιλε.—Ω, *exclamatory*, is retained, or translated by *O*, and *Oh*, indicative of strong feeling or emotion; but in simple address it is not necessarily so, being merely the sign of the vocative. Hence Beza omits it, Wiclif also. Tyndale has given it a special sense, "*Dear friend*", and is followed by Cranmer, and the Rheims vers. The Geneva gives it no representation, nor even do the King's translators translate or transfer it, in ch. 27:21, where we have *ω Ανδρες* translated *Sirs*, com. ver. To be consistent they ought not to have transferred it before Θεοφιλε. Luke in his Gospel having addressed him as "most excellent" (Κρατιστε), it seems enough, in his second dedication, simply and more familiarly to call him, Theophilus. The copy of Beza which I use was printed, London, 1581, and crowded with his critical notes and annotations. He was decidedly, by common consent, the most learned and able Latin and Greek critic of the sixteenth century.

<sup>c</sup> The aorist indicative is here better rendered by our imperfect, *composed*, which is really an aorist, or an indefinite, than by our perfect, *have composed*.

Ποιῶ signifies, *to make, form, construct*. When applied to a *narrative* it is more congenial with our language to render it *composed*, as in this revision.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Jesus began both to do and teach,	φιλε, ὧν ἤρξατο ὁ Ἰησοῦς	all that Jesus <sup>4</sup> began both to do
2 Until the day in which he was taken up, after that he through the Holy Ghost had given commandments unto the apostles whom he had chosen:	ποιεῖν τε καὶ διδάσκειν, <sup>2</sup> ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας ἐντειλάμενος τοῖς ἀποστόλοις διὰ Πνεύματος ἁγίου, οὓς ἐξελέξατο, ἀνελήφθη,	and to teach, even to the day, <sup>2</sup> on which he was taken up, after that he, through the Holy Spirit had given <sup>6</sup> commandment to the Apostles whom he had <sup>5</sup> chosen; to whom also <sup>3</sup>
3 To whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God:	<sup>3</sup> οἷς καὶ παρέστησεν ἑαυτὸν ζῶντα μετὰ τὸ παθεῖν αὐτὸν, ἐν πολλοῖς τεκμηρίοις, δι' ἡμερῶν τεσσαράκοντα ὄπτανόμενος αὐτοῖς, καὶ λέγων τὰ περὶ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Θεοῦ. <sup>4</sup> καὶ	he showed himself alive, after his suffering, <sup>5</sup> in many convincing <sup>1</sup> proofs, <sup>1</sup> during forty days <sup>1</sup> appearing to them, and speaking of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God;
4 And being assembled together with them, commanded	συναλιζόμενος παρήγγειλεν αὐ-	and having convened them <sup>4</sup> together, he commanded them

<sup>4</sup> "Began to do and teach". "Performed and taught", Wakefield; "did and taught", Boothroyd. In vindication of this version he affirms, on considerable authority, "That the verb *αρχομαι*, with the infinitive of another verb, defines the time of the verb". But the fact, that all the Evangelists together did not relate all that Jesus did and taught, seriously impairs the value of the criticism. And the affirmation of John, "that the world could not contain the books that might have been written", had all his sayings and doings been recorded, seems to question the propriety, if not the validity, of his conclusion.

\* *Holy Spirit* occurs in the com. ver. of the Old Testament seven times. In the New Test. *Holy Ghost* occurs ninety-one times; not once in the Old Test. Why the royal translators and some others so translated this word, I presume not dogmatically to affirm. Could it have been that they understood that the Holy Spirit of the former Dispensation was to become, and did become, the Holy Ghost, or the Holy Guest, of the New?

In our currency, we have almost exclusively given the title "ghost", to the spirit of a dead man. Unless by "Holy Ghost" our contemporaries understand *Holy Guest* much more suitable and intelligible to them, it will be better uniformly, in the New Testament as in the Old, to use, as its representative, *Holy Spirit*.

The transcendent glory of the New Constitution and Church of Jesus Christ is, that while Jesus, the Lord of glory, is its living head, the Holy Spirit is its *Holy Guest*; and thus the New Constitution is written upon the fleshly tables of the heart, while the Old was written on granite or marble tables, and presented to the outward eye. How justly, in harmony with this view, does Paul say to the Corinthian Church, "You are the temple of the living God, as God has said, I will dwell in them, and I will be their God, and they shall be my people."

<sup>6</sup> *Ἐντειλάμενος*—*dedisset*, Beza; "having commanded",

Boothroyd; "after he had given a charge", Dodd.; "having given commandment", Wesley, Anonymous, London, 1836; "after giving his commands", Wakefield; "after giving a charge", Thom. Reference seems here to be had to Luke 24:48, to a specific command to wait for plenary power. There is no good reason why the com. ver. should assume the plural in this case. Either a special command or a general commission must be understood.

<sup>5</sup> *Ἐξελέξατο*. There is a general consent among translators and critics that reference is here had to the special call of apostles at the commencement of his public ministry; and, therefore, a pluperfect sense is given to the verb. Stuart's Grammar of the New Testament, p. 102.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἐν πολλοῖς τεκμηρίοις*. *In* or *by*—not *among*, in this case. His showing himself alive was not one *among* many signs or proofs—but during forty days' living, or appearing, among them, they had many opportunities of realizing and identifying his person.

<sup>1</sup> "Infallible proofs", com. ver. *Arguments*, Wiclif; *tokens*, Tyndale and Cranmer; "infallible tokens", Geneva; "many arguments", Rheims; "proofs", Wakefield; "plu-sieurs preuves", French; "in multis argumentis", Vulgate; *Biblia Sacra Pol.* S. Lee. S. T. B. London, 1831. To these, we prefer "convincing proofs", Wakefield. *Τεκμηριον* occurs but once in the N. T. "Many convincing manifestations", De Wette; "by numerous signs", Murdock's trans. of the Syriac Peshito version.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἰα*, before words of time, means *during*.

<sup>1</sup> I take this participle in its active sense.

<sup>1</sup> "And having assembled them together". "And being assembled together with them". "And when eating together". These three versions have been given to *συναλιζομενος*—arguments and versions have been adduced for each of them, and by critics, too, of high rank—translators and commentators. We shall first hear the versions. "And when he had eaten



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which, <i>saieth he</i> , ye have heard of me.	τοῖς ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων μὴ χωρίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ περιμένειν τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ πατρὸς, ἣν ἠκούσατέ μου. <sup>5</sup> ὅτι Ἰωάννης	not to depart from Jerusalem ; but to await the gift "promised them by the Father, which, says he, you have heard from
5 For John truly baptized	μὲν ἐβάπτισεν ὕδατι, ὑμεῖς δὲ	me: for John indeed "immersed 5

bread with them, he instructed them not to depart from Jerusalem", Murdock's trans. of the Syr. Pesh. Et congregans eos, "And congregating them", Beza, London Ed., 1581, with Junius and Tremellius. "And being assembled with them", Granville Penn, Esq., London, 1836. "And eat with hem and commanded, that they shulden not departe, fro Jerusalem", Wiclif, 1380. "And gaddered them togeder", Tyndale, 1534. "And being assembled together with them", Authorized version, 1611. "And gathered them together", Cranmer, 1539. "And gathering them together", Geneva, 1557. "And eating with them", Rheims, 1582. Boothroyd, with all these premises before him, renders the passage thus, "And then assembling them together, he commanded them not to depart, &c."

Prof. Hackett, for whose ability and candor I entertain a very high regard, in his recent very learned "Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles", Boston, 1852, says, "The active sense of this verb has not been proved", and gives it "*being assembled*", giving Meyer, Olshausen, and De Wette, as confirmatory of his conclusion. "Having assembled them together", is, however, maintained by some distinguished scholars, I might say by many. Doddridge renders it, "having assembled them together", stating, too, "that some critics, ancient and modern, particularly Chrysostom and Theophylact, understand the word *συνελίζουερος* as expressive of Christ's eating with his disciples during the forty days". But he adds, "The notes of Elsner and Raphelius seem abundantly sufficient to justify the version I have given". We have also *συνελίζουαι*—*una commoror*, living together, in the same *αὐλή*—hall, or court, which has been seized by some, in aid of their version of "eating together". But, in our esteem, Leigh is our best authority. In his *Critica Sacra*, London, ed. 1650, on Acts 1 : 4, he gives *convescens, congregans—conversans*; and adds, Item, qua pastor dispersas oves sub tectum collegit; quæ significationes optime congruerent huic loco, quia Christus discipulos fugitivos velut dispersos oviculas iterum collegit, et ad spirituales militia armavit. There is nothing in "eating together", relevant to a mission; but there is something in congregating, or calling together a company of persons, in order to the better accomplishment of their mission, or for commissioning them. That such an assignation or appointment was made, we learn from Matthew 28 : 16, in connection with Matt. 26 : 32—"I will go before you into Galilee, after I am risen again". This appointment is fairly indicated in these passages with their context.

<sup>m</sup> *Επαγγελια* is here, by a metonymy, used for *the thing promised*. The promise itself having already been given, they could not be required to await it.

<sup>n</sup> *Εβαπτισεν ὕδατι, ὑμεῖς δε βαπτισθησθε εν πνευματι ἁγιω.* "*Immersed in water*"—"Immersed in the Holy Spirit". The *Βαπτω* family, and the *Βαπτίζω* branch of it, have become famous through all Christendom. They are honorably descended from a very ancient family, in classic heraldry. They are descended from *βαπ* by an *onomatopœia*, "which coins a word from sound, by which alone its meaning may be ascertained". It is self-interpretive. We have *dip* and *plunge* from the sound of any instrument or material variously brought into contact with water. *Dip*, *bap* and *plunge*, indicate the sounds made by variously applying any solid substance to water. The air echoes *plunge*, when a person is suddenly immersed in water—it echoes *dip* and *bap*, when persons or other solid substances are suddenly submerged.

Being words of *action*, and not of *mode*, they can have but one literal and proper meaning. *Βαπτω* occurs in the N. T. three times, always trans. com. ver. by *dip*. *Βαπτίζω* occurs eighty-one times, transferred seventy-eight times, thrice translated *wash*, by a metonymy of the effect for the cause. *Βαπτισμος* occurs only four times, once translated washing by the same figure. *Βαπτιστης* occurs fourteen times, exclusively applied to John, the Harbinger. *Βαπτισμα* is universally transferred in the com. ver. John, the Harbinger, is the only one called BAPTIST in King James' version.

In tracing their ancestral history up to Moses and his law of ceremonial observances, we find, on a grand occasion, the whole tribe of modes of wetting were convened, in *Βαπτω*, *Ρανω*, *Χεω*, *Ρανίζω*, on special duty, each one in his own official service, with his armor on. The priest was to *pour* oil into the palm of his left hand; he was then to *dip* his right forefinger in the oil that was in his left hand, and then to *sprinkle* of the oil seven times before the Lord.

Prof. Stuart, of Andover, affirms, that all lexicographers and critics of note agree that *βαπτω* and *βαπτίζω* indicate to *dip*, *plunge*, or *immerse*. Bib. Repository, 1833, p. 298. In support of which, he cites Lucian, in Timon, Plutarch, Strabo, Themestius, the Sybylline verse concerning the city of Athens, Josephus, Homer, Pindar, Aristotle, Aristophanes, Heraclides, Herodotus, Aratus, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus, Plato, Epictetus, Hippocrates, Heliodorus, cum multis aliis.

To these we might add the testimony of Wall, Locke, Tillot-

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence.	βαπτισθήσεσθε ἐν Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ, οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς ταύτας	in water, but you shall be immersed in the Holy Spirit, not many days hence.

son, Seeker, Samuel Clarke, Locke, the philosopher, Wall, Wells, Bishop Nicholson, Doddridge, Whitfield, Wesley, Macknight, and the Assembly of Divines, as concurring with this interpretation of the words of this family. So testifies also the whole Greek Church. The ancient versions—the Syriac, (both the Peshito, 2d century, and the Philoxenian, 6th century,) the Arabic Polyglott, 7th century, the Propaganda, A. D. 1671, all give the same family—"amada"—immerse, of which word the Greek representative is βαπτίζω.

° Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ. In v. 2 of this same chapter, we have Πνεύματος Ἁγίου. In v. 8 we have τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος; v. 16 we again have το Πνεῦμα το Ἁγίου; and, again, another form ch. 2 : 4, Πνεύματος Ἁγίου.

The Book of the Acts, or of Acts of Apostles by some of the Ancients was not inappropriately called "The Gospel of the Holy Spirit." He is, indeed, more frequently spoken of in this book than in the whole Four Gospels. His personal attributes, mission, and work, are more fully developed in the details of the apostolic mission than in any other portion of the Christian Scriptures. Speculative Theologians, in their metaphysics, have, indeed, been much perplexed in their versions and criticisms upon the anarthrous forms of this Divine person.

After a very special and protracted examination of his Divine personality and his work, we have much confidence in the result indicated in the following analysis and synthesis of the Christian oracles, and especially of this book; and because of its importance, and to prevent frequent allusions and references to the special positions and attitudes in which he appears, we judge it expedient, in the opening of this Book of Acts apostolic, to take a critical and full view of this *third personal* manifestation of Jehovah. We have *one Jehovah* in the person of the Father, in the person of the Son, or *word Incarnate*, and in the person of the Holy Spirit.

Πνεῦμα Ἁγίου is without the Greek article, though in rendering it, we are required to use the English definite article THE. The Greek ὁ, ἡ, το, commonly called the Greek article, must not be confounded with our definite English article, merely because they are called by the same name. Their uses, in the two languages, are by no means parallel. We are constrained, by the laws of the two languages, to employ the English article frequently, when it is not used in the Original, and *vice versa*. Each case must be considered with reference to the general principles of composition which obtain in the English and in the Greek respectively. We usually translate ὁ Θεός, simply *God*, not "*the God*." Yet it is, with but few exceptions, ὁ Θεός, "*the God*," in the Original. In Matt. 1 : 23, we correctly translate, Μεθ' ἡμῶν ὁ Θεός, "*God with us*," and not "*the God with us*." So in

many places. Sometimes, however, we find the article omitted before Θεός, as in Matt. 22 : 32. In the first part of this verse, we have ὁ Θεός, and we translate properly, "I am *the* God of Abraham &c."—but in the latter clause we have οὐκ ἐστὶν ὁ Θεός, Θεός νεκρῶν ἀλλὰ ζωντῶν, literally, "*the* God is not God of dead, but of living," but properly, "God is not '*the*' God of '*the*' dead, but of '*the*' living." Here, we not only omit the Greek article, where it is in the text, but supply the English article in three places, where there is no article in the original. In Mark 12 : 27 and Luke 20 : 38, we have the parallel passages, and the same construction. The use or omission of the Greek article, in these places, is governed by a very general principle of the Greek language, according to which they employed the article simply to distinguish between the subject and the predicate of a sentence. In the sublime and abstract language of John's introduction to his Gospel, we have a similar case. *Ἐν ἀρχῇ*, without an article, we translate, "in the beginning." But in the latter part of the 1st verse of this chapter, we have Θεός ἦν ὁ λόγος. Why do we not translate, in the order of the Greek, and say, "God was the word" ?—clearly, because ὁ λόγος is shown to be the subject of the sentence, not only by the context, but by the use of the article before λόγος, and its omission before Θεός. This principle of employing the Greek article or not, according as it is connected with the subject or predicate of a sentence, might be illustrated at great length, but it would be foreign to the purpose of this note to enter upon so extended a field of criticism.

This word πνεῦμα occurs very frequently in the scriptures, and with various adjuncts. We note, these five expressions πνεῦμα (spirit), το πνεῦμα (the spirit), πνεῦμα ἁγίου (spirit holy), το ἅγιον πνεῦμα (the holy spirit), and το πνεῦμα το ἅγιον (the spirit the holy). Let us consider first, the question, does the use or the omission of the article, in the Greek, determine the fact, whether it is the divine, that is, the infinite, or a finite spirit, which is spoken of? In Mark 9 : 20, "the spirit (το πνεῦμα) tare him." Here we have the article—but it is a demoniacal spirit, that is spoken of. So elsewhere. In Mark 1 : 10, "and the spirit (το πνεῦμα), like a dove," &c. Here we have the article, as before, but now it means the Holy Spirit or "the spirit of God" (το πνεῦμα τοῦ Θεοῦ), as Matthew expresses it 3 : 16. In Luke 9 : 39, "Lo a spirit (πνεῦμα), taketh him," &c. Here there is no article, and it is a demoniacal spirit. In ch. 24 : 37, "They had seen a spirit (πνεῦμα), and v. 39, "a spirit (πνεῦμα), hath not flesh and bones," &c., without the article. But then, also, without the article, Jno. 3 : 5, "of water and of the spirit (πνεύματος);" so frequently in the epistles; as in Gal. 5 : 25, "If we live in the spirit (πνεύματι), let us also walk in the spirit (πνεύματι);"



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
6 When they therefore were come together, they asked of	ἡμέρας. <sup>6</sup> Οἱ μὲν οὖν συνελθόντες ἐπηρώτων αὐτὸν λέγοντες,	They now having come together, asked him, saying,

<sup>p</sup> This agrees with the command to "continue in Jerusalem", Luke 24 : 49. Some interpreters, with the concurrence of De Wette, construe the participle substantively, "They now, who came together". Grammatical enough, but not in accordance with the author of this book, in the case alluded to. So Olshausen judiciously remarks on this

passage, when dissenting from De Wette, as quoted by Prof. Hackett, *Οἱ μὲν οὖν συνελθόντες; They now having come together.*

<sup>q</sup> *Ἐπηρώτων*, literally *were asking*, tantamount to *asked*, and in most instances, in our idiom, represented by *asked*. Matt. 15 : 23. John 4 : 40 ; 8 : 7 ; 12 : 21, &c.

again Eph. 2 : 22, "Habitation of God through the spirit (*ἐν πνεύματι*)"; and in I Tim. 3 : 16, "Justified in the spirit (*ἐν πνεύματι*)."<sup>\*</sup>

From these citations, it is clear, that the Greek article does not of itself, necessarily, indicate anything as to the quality, nature, or essence of the noun with which it stands connected but these must be ascertained from other sources. What other aids have we in respect to the word *πνεῦμα*? Besides the general scope of the context, there are both epithets and attributive or limiting clauses. Thus, to "*spirit*," we have added, "unclean," "dumb," "deaf," "evil," "demoniacal," "pythonic," &c.—also "holy," "of God," "of Christ," "of the Lord," "of adoption," "of his son," &c. By these and such like tests, and not by the use or omission of the article, must we determine the quality, nature, or essence of the *πνεῦμα*, in any place. The article may or may not be used with any one of these expressions. This will depend upon its logical, that is, its syntactical relation in the thought of the speaker or writer. The article is in fact a contrivance of syntax to render words, however general, so individual, distinctive, or definite, as that they may be fitted to form the subject of a proposition; hence its introduction or omission will be governed by this general principle, and the same word, therefore, with precisely the same essential signification, will be found with or without the article, according to its syntactical relation in the context.

The uses of the word *πνεῦμα* afford ample illustrations of this ruling principle in the Greek language. It means, generally, *spirit*—neither *definite* nor *specific* in itself—but, by the use of some adjunct, it may be rendered so, and then it will take or reject the article according to the general rule of the language. Thus *πνεῦμα* becomes definite, because specific, by the adjunct *ἅγιον*. The adjective specifies *what spirit*, and, when placed after the noun, stands in the relation of the Hebrew genitive, and exerts, along with its qualifying sense, also a limiting and individualizing influence upon the noun. Therefore we find *πνεῦμα*, when succeeded by *ἅγιον*, uniformly without the article; yet always most specific and definite. There is no room for mistake. Thus (Luke 2 : 25, 26) it is said of Simeon, that the Holy Spirit was upon him. Here it is *πνεῦμα ἅγιον*, without the article. Yet in the next

verse, in narrating the effect of this spirit, it is said, "It was revealed to him by the Holy Spirit," &c. (*ἀπο τοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ ἁγίου*), with the article before both *πνεῦμα* and *ἅγιον*, clearly because of the relation which this second introduction of the word sustains to the subject, as already introduced in *πνεῦμα ἅγιον*. The article does not introduce the idea of definiteness, or individuality, but simply demonstrates the *πνεῦμα* in the second place, as the *πνεῦμα*, already named, which was not simply *a* spirit, but a particular, that is *the Holy Spirit*. So in the next verse (27), the connection of thought being now clearly and closely established, the specific adjunct *ἅγιον* is dropt, as no longer necessary, and we have simply *τῷ πνεύματι*, *the spirit*, that is, the spirit already referred to, known to be the Holy Spirit, not by the article simply, but by that to which the article refers, to wit, the *πνεῦμα ἅγιον*, first mentioned.

So far from the article being necessary to give definiteness or individuality to *πνεῦμα ἅγιον*, it is its very definite and individual character that enables it to stand without the article. It is a great mistake to suppose that *πνεῦμα ἅγιον* is an abstract noun. *Πνεῦμα* alone may be used as an abstract noun, but surely not with the qualifying and specific adjunct *ἅγιον*.

The Christian dispensation, being a dispensation of, or through the Holy Spirit, he is in the very beginning of the kingdom, as it was formally set up on the day of Pentecost, most appositely set forth in his individual, personal, and specific character, as *πνεῦμα ἅγιον*; not an influence of something else, an effect or product of some superior antecedent cause, but a concurring and self-acting personal divine agent, in consummating and completing the work of redemption. Therefore our Saviour said in his farewell discourse (Jno. 14 : 26), that the Father would send in his, the Son's, name "the advocate," the Holy Spirit, "who should teach them," &c. It is here *τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον*, and in this first chapter of Acts every thing is in perfect keeping with this divine distribution of the parts assigned to the Son and the Spirit respectively, in the salvation of man. In the first verse the commandments given to the apostles are referred to this promised (*πνεῦμα ἅγιον*) Holy Spirit, *ὁ παρακλητός*. In the 4th verse, the narrative represents the Saviour as commanding them to tarry at Jerusalem till this promise of the Father should be fulfilled—identifying it with the baptism in the Holy Spirit (*πνεῦμα ἅγιον*),—which had been promised by John, the

\* In these critical notes, the common version is adopted, for convenience of reference simply.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?	Κύριε, εἰ ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἀποκαθιστάνεις τὴν βασιλείαν	Lord, dost thou at this time restore the kingdom to Israel?
7 And he said unto them, It	τῷ Ἰσραὴλ; 7 Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς	And he said to them, It is not 7

Baptist; and in the 8th verse, in reply to their questions concerning the restoration of the kingdom to Israel (v. 6), he tells them, "they shall receive power, after that the Holy Spirit (*τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος*) shall have come upon them," &c. Here there can be no mistake. The *το πνεῦμα το ἁγίου*—promised in Jno. (14: 26)—is the *πνεῦμα ἁγίου*, in which the Harbinger promised, they should be immersed, the same *πνεῦμα ἁγίου*, for which the Saviour bid them to tarry at Jerusalem, and the *το ἁγίου πνεῦμα*, which was to come upon them, in order to endue them with power, &c., as found in v. 8. The identity of the subject indicated by the several expressions *πνεῦμα ἁγίου*, *το πνεῦμα το ἁγίου*, and *το ἁγίου πνεῦμα*, cannot be doubted. To those who think that the idea of the personality of the Spirit was not distinctly held by the Jews, and who yet contend that this idea is only properly and fully conveyed by the expression *το πνεῦμα το ἁγίου*, it may be suggested, that in the only places (three in all), where the expression "*Holy Spirit*" occurs in the Septuagint, this arrangement of the article with the noun and adjective is uniformly employed. The same form is also used by Peter (in Acts 1: 16), to designate the Spirit, prophesying by the mouth of David.

As to the use of the definite English article, *the*, always before Holy Spirit, it is found necessary in the fact, that we recognize the Spirit's agency always in relation to *the Father*, and to *the Son*. We may and do sometimes say "Father, Son, and Holy Spirit," but this rather to unify than to distinguish. Were there scriptural warrant for addressing the Holy Spirit directly, as is sometimes done, we would omit the English article.

Ἰδατι,—*εν Πνευματι Ἁγιω*. These baptisms, or immersions, are spoken of by Matt. 3: 11; Mark 1: 8; Luke 3: 16; Jno. 1: 33; and 1 Cor. 12: 13. In all these places the preposition *εν* is expressed both before *ιδατι* and *πνευματι*, except that in Luke, where *εν* is omitted, as in this case, before *ιδατι*. The insertion or omission, therefore, of the preposition does not alter the construction or the sense; in either case, the noun is the *dative* of the manner, or the way in which, or after which, or the place or medium in which, the action is performed. Both the preposition *εν* and the *dative* case-ending indicate the same primary thought, that of relative place. The Sanscrit has an "implementive or instrumental," a "dative" and a "locative" case, all of which are expressed, in the Greek, by the *one, dative*. But the primary and distinctive import of all these is "*locative*." This is also the import of the preposition *εν*, and, therefore, we find the case-ending of the dative, sometimes with, and sometimes without, the preposition, in precisely the same connection, and in the same sense. This is so common a liberty

of the Greek language, that we need not illustrate it by other examples. As *ιδατι* stands to the immersion by John, so precisely does *εν πνευματι* stand to the immersion by Christ. The relation, in both cases, is expressed by the *dative* or *locative* case, and is clearly that of *where* or in *which* the action was performed. It should be noted by those who speak of this connection, as the *dative of instrument*, that whilst the genitive is the *whence*-case, and the accusative the *whither*-case, the dative is strictly and properly the *where*-case, and can only be used to express *instrumentality* in a strictly passive sense. It is not properly employed to express concurrent action or co-agency. The action in this case is expressed by "*immerse*," the agents were John and Christ, the *whither* or *object* *υμας*, those addressed, and the place—that in which, in the action of John, *ιδατι*, *in water*, and in the action of Christ, *εν Πνευματι Ἁγιω*, *in the Holy Spirit*.

There are five distinct conceptions of the Holy Spirit in the Holy Scriptures. The first is his *nature*, all Divine; the second, his *person*, distinct from that of the Father and the Son; the third, his *office* of illuminator and sanctifier; the fourth, his *influence*; the fifth, his *work*, peculiarly developed in creation, providence, and redemption.

1. In creation he "moved upon the face of the waters," impregnating them with life-giving power; Gen. 1: 6. "By his Spirit he has garnished the heavens;" "his hand has furnished the crooked serpent;" the milky way; Job 26: 13. The Spirit of God has made me, Job 33: 4. "The Spirit gave the apostles utterance," Acts 2: 4.

2. In providence, annually renewing the face of the earth. "Thou sendest forth thy Spirit, and thou renewest the face of the earth." Psalm 104: 30. By the Holy Spirit the humanity of Jesus the Messiah was created out of the person of the Virgin Mary. The Holy Spirit (*Πνεῦμα Ἁγίου*) shall come upon thee, Luke 1: 35. Therefore she was found with child by the Holy Spirit, Matthew 1: 18. Hence the Christian church commenced by the direct and special influence, or creative power, of the Holy Spirit, Acts 2. The Father sent his Son into the world; the Son promised to send, and did send, with the concurrence of his Father, the Holy Spirit; and, by his gifts vouchsafed to the apostles, they instituted the Christian church, Christ's mystical body, of which he is the living, active, and efficient Spirit.

3. In redemption, He is the sanctifier, and comforter, or advocate, of the claims of Messiah, shedding abroad copiously, the love of God in the heart of his people; making intercessions for us with groanings inexpressible, which only he that searches the heart can interpret.

Such are the evangelical developments of the remedial dispensation, all found in the Divine essence and personalities.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power.</p>	<p>αὐτοὺς, Οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστὶ γινῶναι χρόνους ἢ καιροὺς οὓς ὁ Πατήρ ἔθετο ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ. <sup>8</sup> ἀλλὰ</p>	<p>for you to know times or occasions, which the Father has reserved for his own disposal. But you shall receive <sup>8</sup></p>
<p>8 But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me, both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.</p>	<p>λήψεσθε δύναμιν, ἐπελθόντος τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, καὶ ἔσεσθέ μοι μάρτυρες ἐν τῇ Ἱερουσαλὴμ καὶ ἐν πάσῃ τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ καὶ Σαμαρείᾳ καὶ ἕως ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς. <sup>9</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα</p>	<p>power, after that the Holy Spirit is come upon you: and you shall be witnesses for me, both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and to the uttermost parts of the earth.</p>
<p>9 And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight.</p>	<p>εἰπὼν, βλεπόντων αὐτῶν ἐπήρθη, καὶ νεφέλη ὑπέλαβεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτῶν. <sup>10</sup> καὶ ὡς ἀτενίζοντες ἦσαν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν, πορευομένου αὐτοῦ, καὶ</p>	<p>And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. And while they were <sup>10</sup></p>
<p>10 And while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel;</p>	<p>ἰδοὺ ἄνδρες δύο παρειστήκεισαν αὐτοῖς ἐν ἐσθήτι λευκῇ, <sup>11</sup> οἱ καὶ εἶπον, Ἄνδρες Γαλιλαῖοι, τί</p>	<p>gazing into the heaven as he went up, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel; who also said, Galile- <sup>11</sup></p>
<p>11 Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.</p>	<p>ἑστήκατε ἐμβλέποντες εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν; οὗτος ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὁ ἀναληφθεὶς ἀφ' ὑμῶν εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, οὕτως ἐλεύσεται ὁν τρόπον ἐθεάσασθε αὐτὸν πορευόμενον εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν. <sup>12</sup> Τότε</p>	<p>ans, why stand you gazing into the heaven? This same Jesus, who is taken from you into the heaven, shall so come, in like manner, as you have seen him going into the heaven. Then they re- <sup>12</sup></p>
<p>12 Then returned they unto Jerusalem, from the mount called</p>	<p>ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἀπὸ ὄρους τοῦ καλουμένου Ἐλαιῶνος,</p>	<p>turned into Jerusalem, from a mount called Olivet, from</p>

<sup>r</sup> Χρόνους ἢ καιροὺς, "times or occasions". "The seasons of time, or the exact time", Wakefield.

<sup>s</sup> Ἐθετο ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ; "put in his own power", com. ver.; "appointed in his own authority". These, however literal, are not in the common currency of our present language. Men may place a matter in their own hands—in their own disposal. And by a very common figure, we speak of "reserved rights", we very seldom put, that which we possess, in our own hands. It is, therefore, a figurative expression, tantamount to—reserving or placing in one's own dispensation or disposal. It is, indeed, ἐξουσία, moral power, or authority of dispensation—at one's own disposal.

<sup>t</sup> Δύναμιν, not here ἐξουσία, moral power or authority, indicative of the powers of the Christian age—"the world that was to come". There was not only ἐξουσία, authority—or moral power—but also δύναμις, intellectual strength and miraculous power—equal to their day and work.

<sup>u</sup> Μου, for μοι, is substituted by the authority of Lachmann and Tischendorf (abbreviated Ln., Tf.). The difference between "my witnesses", and "witnesses for me" is considerable. My

witnesses might depose against me, and not be "witnesses for me". I therefore, *a priori*, prefer the latter to the former—the text to the emendation.

<sup>v</sup> "Was taken up", ἐπιρῆθῃ, not ἀνέλιγθῆναι, v. 2, indicating the commencement, not the completion of his ascent. He, it appears from the terminology here employed, gradually and with great dignity, ascended, not as a flash of lightning, nor as a meteor passes away, but slowly and with majesty, that they might clearly perceive and be assured of his return to his native heaven. Several of the old versions read, "And while they were looking steadfastly, as he was going towards heaven".

<sup>w</sup> Εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν; into the heaven. In vv. 10, 11, we have this precise formula four times, and, therefore, we must have it just as often in the version. We have also εἰς twice in vv. 12, 13, and should have into Jerusalem, and into the upper room, for in both instances they went not only to, or unto, but into Jerusalem, and into the upper room.

<sup>x</sup> "Olivet", olive yard.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath-day's journey.	ὁ ἐστὶν ἐγγὺς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, σαββάτου ἔχον ὁδόν.	Jerusalem, a sabbath-day's journey. And when they had
13 And when they were come in, they went up into an upper room, where abode both Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, Philip, and Thomas, Bartholomew, and Matthew, James the son of Alpheus, and Simon Zelotes, and Judas the brother of James.	13 Καὶ ὅτε εἰσῆλθον, ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸ ὑπερῶον οὗ ἦσαν καταμένοντες, ὃ τε Πέτρος καὶ Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης καὶ Ἀνδρέας, Φίλιππος καὶ Θωμᾶς, Βαρθολομαῖος καὶ Ματθαῖος, Ἰάκωβος Ἀλφαιίου καὶ Σίμων ὁ Ζηλωτῆς, καὶ Ἰούδας Ἰακώβου.	13 entered, they went up into the upper room, where abode both Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew, James, son of Alpheus, and Simon Zelotes, and Judas, the brother of James. These
14 These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication, with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren.	14 οὗτοι πάντες ἦσαν προσκαρτεροῦντες ὁμοθυμαδὸν τῇ προσευχῇ καὶ τῇ δεήσει, σὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ Μαρίας τῇ μητρὶ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς αὐτοῦ.	14 were all persevering with one consent, in prayer and supplication, with women, with Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brothers.
15 And in those days Peter stood up in the midst of the disciples, and said, (the number of the names together were about an hundred and twenty,)	15 ΚΑΙ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ἀναστὰς Πέτρος ἐν μέσῳ τῶν μαθητῶν εἶπεν ἦν τε ὄχλος ὀνομάτων ἐπιτοαυτὸ ὡς ἑκατὸν εἴκοσιν.	15 And in those days Peter stood up in the midst of the disciples, and said, (the number of the names together being about one hundred and twenty,)
16 Men and brethren, this scripture must needs have been fulfilled, which the Holy Ghost by the mouth of David spake before concerning Judas, which was guide to them that took Jesus.	16 Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί, εἶδει πληρωθῆναι τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην, ἣν προεῖπε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον διὰ στόματος Δαβὶδ, περὶ Ἰούδα τοῦ γενομένου ὁδηγοῦ τοῖς συλλαβοῦσι τὸν Ἰησοῦν.	16 Brethren, this scripture must needs have been fulfilled, which the Holy Spirit, by the mouth of David, before spoke, concerning Judas, who was guide to them that seized Jesus.
17 For he was numbered with us, and had obtained part of this ministry.	17 ὅτι κατηριθμημένος ἦν σὺν ἡμῖν, καὶ ἔλαχε τὸν κλῆρον τῆς διακονίας ταύτης.	17 For he was numbered with us, and had obtained part of this ministry. (Now a field
18 Now this man purchased a field with the reward of iniquity;	18 Οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἐκτήσατο χωρίον ἐκ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀδικίας, καὶ πρηγῆς	18 was purchased with the reward of his iniquity, and he,

<sup>1</sup> *ἔχον*, having, not = *ἀπέχον*, distant. Hackett, in loco, "having from"; *Sabbati habens iter*, Vulgate; "distant from"; Syriac; "containing a sabbath"; Tyndale. So, also, the Geneva. "conteyning a sabbath dayes iorney". "Distant a sabbath day's journey", Rheims; "distant about seven furlongs", Syriac Version.

<sup>2</sup> *Προσκαρτερεω* signifies, to persist in adherence to, to be intently engaged in, to attend constantly to, Acts 2:42; Rom. 13:6, &c.; to remain constantly, Acts 2:46; to attend constantly, Mark. 3:9; to continue with, Mark 8:13; 10:7.

<sup>3</sup> "Men brethren" occurs some eleven times in this book of Acts. A Hebraism, in our idiom, simply equivalent to brethren. Men, brethren and fathers, is a proper address, when three distinct classes are present; but "men brethren"

are not two classes, while men and brethren are. Without a conjunction between them, with us, they simply indicate brethren, which is more Anglo-Saxon than "men brethren". In a brother we always find a man, while sometimes we may find a man, but not in him a brother.

Men of Galilee, men of Judea, men of Israel, men of Cyprus, men of Macedonia, &c., &c., are, with us, Galileans, Jews, Israelites, Cyprians, Macedonians, &c., &c. Murdock's Syriac has *men*. The English Rheims ver. of the Vulgate has "you men brethren". Beza, London Ed., 1681, has *Viri fratres*: Boothroyd's London Ed., 1836, has simply "brethren"; our com. ver. follows Tyndale's; Thompson, "men brethren". We do not say, men and Virginians, men and Pennsylvanians, &c.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>and falling headlong, he burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out.</p>	<p>γενόμενος ἐλάκησε μέσος, καὶ ἐξεχύθη πάντα τὰ σπλάγχνα αὐτοῦ, <sup>19</sup> καὶ γνωστὸν ἐγένετο</p>	<p>falling headlong, burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out. And it <sup>19</sup></p>
<p>19 And it was known unto all the dwellers at Jerusalem; insomuch as that field is called in their proper tongue, <i>Aefeldama</i>, that is to say, The field of blood.</p>	<p>πᾶσι τοῖς κατοικοῦσιν Ἱερουσαλήμ, ὥστε κληθῆναι τὸ χωρίον ἐκεῖνο τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ αὐτῶν Ἀκελδαμὰ, τουτέστι χωρίου αἵματος. <sup>20</sup> γέγραπται γὰρ ἐν βίβλῳ Ψαλμῶν, Γενηθήτω ἡ ἔπαυλις αὐτοῦ ἔρημος, καὶ μὴ ἔστω ὁ κατοικῶν ἐν αὐτῇ, Καὶ, Τὴν ἐπισκοπὴν αὐτοῦ λάβοι ἕτερος. <sup>21</sup> Δεῖ οὖν τῶν συνελθόντων ἡμῖν ἀνδρῶν ἐν παντὶ χρόνῳ ἐν ᾧ εἰσῆλθε καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ὁ κύριος Ἰησοῦς, <sup>22</sup> ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ βαπτίσματος Ἰωάννου ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ἧς ἀνελήφθη ἀφ' ἡμῶν, μάρτυρα τῆς ἀναστάσεως αὐτοῦ γενέσθαι σὺν ἡμῖν ἕνα τούτων. <sup>23</sup> Καὶ ἕστησαν δύο, Ἰωσήφ τὸν καλούμενον Βαρσαβᾶν, ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Ἰουσττος, καὶ Ματθίαν. <sup>24</sup> καὶ προσευξάμενοι εἶπον, Σὺ Κύριε καρδιογνώστα πάντων, ἀνάδειξον ἐκ τούτων τῶν δύο ἕνα ὃν ἐξελέξω</p>	<p>was known to all the dwellers in Jerusalem; insomuch as that field is called in their proper tongue <i>Aefeldama</i>, that is to say, the field of blood.) For it <sup>20</sup> is written in the book of Psalms; Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell in it, and his <sup>21</sup> episcopate let another take. Wherefore, of these men that <sup>21</sup> have accompanied us all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us, begin- <sup>22</sup></p>
<p>20 For it is written in the book of Psalms, Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein: and, His bishoprick let another take.</p>	<p>ning from the immersion of John, to the day that he was taken up from us, must one be appointed to be witness with us of his resurrection. And they appointed <sup>23</sup> two, Joseph, called Barsabas, who was surnamed Justus, and Matthias. And they <sup>24</sup> praying said: Thou Lord, who knowest the hearts of all men, show which of these two thou hast chosen, to take a part in this <sup>25</sup></p>	<p>ministry and an Apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own place. And <sup>26</sup> they gave forth their lots; and the lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered <sup>26</sup> together with the eleven Apostles.</p>
<p>21 Wherefore of these men which have companied with us, all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us,</p>	<p><sup>25</sup> λαβεῖν τὸν κλῆρον τῆς διακονίας ταύτης καὶ ἀποστολῆς, ἐξ ἧς παρέβη Ἰούδας, πορευθῆναι εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν ἴδιον. <sup>26</sup> Καὶ ἔδωκαν κλήρους αὐτῶν, καὶ ἔπεσεν ὁ κλῆρος ἐπὶ Ματθίαν, καὶ συγκατεψηφίσθη μετὰ τῶν ἑνδεκα ἀποστόλων.</p>	<p>25 ministry and an Apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own place. And <sup>26</sup> they gave forth their lots; and the lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered <sup>26</sup> together with the eleven Apostles.</p>
<p>22 Beginning from the baptism of John, unto that same day that he was taken up from us, must one be ordained to be a witness with us of his resurrection.</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>23 And they appointed two, Joseph called Barsabas, who was surnamed Justus, and Matthias.</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>24 And they prayed, and said, Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men, shew whether of these two thou hast chosen,</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>25 That he may take part of this ministry and apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own place.</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>26 And they gave forth their lots; and the lot fell upon Matthias; and he was numbered with the eleven apostles.</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>

<sup>b</sup> *Episcopate*. This term, being now canonized by Webster, is more apposite than any other word in our currency, to indicate the office of oversight or superintendency. The only question with us is, whether it would not be more intelligible to the masses to say "his office of Superintendent", or with Wiclif, "his bishoprick let another take". *Επισκοπη* = oversight.

<sup>c</sup> *Εοτήσαν δυο*. Literally "they placed two", but idiomatically, they nominated or appointed two.

<sup>d</sup> *Προσευξαμενοι ειπον*. "they praying said"

<sup>e</sup> *Συγκατεψηφισθη*. This indicates more than that he was numbered with. He was numbered *together* with, i. e. enrolled among them, Beza, Calvin, De Wette, Hackett. The fact here stated justifies the version given of v. 25, "a part in this ministry, and an Apostleship" from which Judas fell. He was a perfect and complete substitute, possessing all the qualifications equally with him. His treachery and fall are thus made to strengthen and complete the apostolic testimony.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION
CHAP. II.	CHAP. II.	CHAP. II.
AND when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place.	ΚΑΙ ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς Πεντηκοστῆς, ἦσαν ἅπαντες ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἐπιτοαυτό. <sup>2</sup> καὶ ἐγένετο ἄφνω ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἦχος ὡσπερ φερομένης πνοῆς βιαίας, καὶ ἐπλήρωσεν ὅλον τὸν οἶκον οὐ ἦσαν καθήμενοι. <sup>3</sup> καὶ ὤφθησαν αὐτοῖς διαμεριζόμεναι γλώσσαι ὡσεὶ πυρὸς, ἐκάθισέ τε ἐφ' ἕνα ἕκαστον αὐτῶν, <sup>4</sup> καὶ ἐπλήσθησαν ἅπαντες Πνεύματος Ἁγίου, καὶ ἤρξαντο λαλεῖν ἑτέραις γλώσσαις, καθὼς τὸ Πνεῦμα ἐδίδου αὐτοῖς ἀποφθέγγεσθαι. <sup>5</sup> Ἦσαν	WHEN the day of *Pentecost <sup>1</sup> was fully <sup>b</sup> come, they were all with one accord in one place.
2 And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting.		And suddenly there came a <sup>2</sup> sound <sup>c</sup> out of heaven, as of a rushing mighty <sup>d</sup> wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. And there ap- <sup>3</sup>
3 And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them.		peared to them tongues <sup>e</sup> distributed, as of fire, and it sat upon every one of them. And <sup>4</sup>
4 And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.		they were all filled with the <sup>f</sup> Holy Spirit, and they began to speak in other tongues, as the Spirit gave them <sup>g</sup> utterance.

<sup>a</sup> Πεντηκοστῆς, from πεντηκοστή = πεντηκοστή, fifty.

The Pentecost commenced the fiftieth day from the first day of unleavened bread—on the morrow after the Paschal Lamb was offered.

<sup>b</sup> Συμπληροῦσθαι. The verb συμπληροῦσθαι occurs only three times, and exclusively in Luke's writings—twice in his Gospel and once here—"completely filled". The action of the verb (literally, to be completed) refers to the interval before his arrival. Olsh., Hackett. "And when the days of Pentecost were fully come"; Mur., Syriac Peshito Version. "The morrow after the seventh Sabbath". The Jews were on that day to celebrate a holy convocation according to the law.

<sup>c</sup> Ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, literally *out of heaven*, usually represented *from heaven*.

<sup>d</sup> Πνοῆς βιαίας, a mighty blast; γερομένης, a rushing mighty wind; γειροθαι, rapid and violent motion. Ἦχος must be regarded here as the nom. case to ἐπλήρωσεν. The echo or sound filled the apartment in which they were assembled. Had it been in the temple it would doubtless have been named. No symbol of *spirit* known to mankind, is better than the wind. John 3 : 8.

<sup>e</sup> "Separate tongues as of fire, and it settled upon each of them", Thompson. "Distinct tongues as of fire, and it sat upon each of them", Wesley. "Tongues which were divided like flame, and they rested upon each of them", Murdock. "Divided tongues as of fire, and a tongue sat on each of them", Boothroyd. He adds, "Calvin, Heinrichs, and many of the older commentators render the participle *disparted*, or *cleft*, and suppose it to describe the flame as exhibiting in each instance a tongue-like, forked appearance". Διαμεριζόμεναι γλώσσαι. Διαμεριζομαι occurs in the N. T. 12 times, 8 of which are in Luke's writings, translated com. ver. by *di-*

*vided*, 5 times; *parted*, 6 times; *cloven*, once, (in this passage only). Garments and property are "parted", kingdoms, families, and food, are *divided*. It would seem apropos, that one tongue was visible on the head of every apostle. Wakefield freely translates it, "And they saw, as it were, tongues of fire, distributing themselves and settling upon them".

<sup>f</sup> Πνεύματος Ἁγίου; we have πνεῦμα, το πνεῦμα, πνεῦμα Ἁγίου, το Ἁγίου πνεῦμα, and το πνεῦμα το Ἁγίου in the Christian Scriptures, and samples of each in the book of Acts. These, too, occasionally occur in connection with the third person of the Divinity, or Godhead.

That the same personality is occasionally indicated by each of them, is conceded by all learned men, so far as known to us. Our best Greek texts distinguish them, when supposed to refer to the Holy Spirit, by capital letters.

On a special examination of every passage in this book where these terms occur in Luke's writings, his gospel and his Acts, we find it with the article, το πνεῦμα, thirty-two times, without it nineteen times. In almost every case with the article, the Holy Spirit is intended, and sometimes without it.

Now, as there is but one Holy Spirit of a Divine conception in the Christian religion, we are constrained to think that when any one is said to be *filled with*, or led by a Holy Spirit whether with or without the article, the Spirit of God is intended and intimated. But that Spirit, now as formerly, distributes or confers his graces as he wills, and especially in answer to the prayer of faith. It is God who works in us to will and to do, of his own benevolence—το θελεω και το ενεργειω. Phil. 2 : 13.

<sup>g</sup> Αποφθέγγεσθαι is found only in this book, and occurs but three times, chap. 2 : 14; 26 : 25. In this place it intimates more than ordinary utterance. "As the Spirit gave



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
5 And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven.	δὲ ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ κατοικοῦντες Ἰουδαῖοι ἄνδρες εὐλαβεῖς ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔθνους τῶν ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανόν.	And there were dwelling 5 in Jerusalem Jews, <sup>b</sup> devout men, of every nation under heaven.
6 Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language.	6 γενομένης δὲ τῆς φωνῆς ταύτης, συνῆλθε τὸ πλῆθος καὶ συνεχύθη· ὅτι ἤκουον εἰς ἕκαστος τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ λαλούντων αὐτῶν.	Now when this was 6 noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because <sup>c</sup> every one heard them speak in his own
7 And they were all amazed, and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak, Galileans?	7 ἐξίσταντο δὲ πάντες καὶ ἐθαύμαζον, λέγοντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Οὐκ ἰδοὺ πάντες οὗτοι εἰσιν οἱ λαλοῦντες Γαλιλαῖοι;	<sup>d</sup> tongue. And all were a- 7 mazed, and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not <sup>e</sup> all these who speak, Ga-
8 And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?	8 καὶ πῶς ἡμεῖς ἀκούομεν ἕκαστος τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ ἡμῶν ἐν ᾗ ἐγεννήθημεν,	8 every man in our own tongue, <sup>f</sup> in which we were born? Par-
9 Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia,	9 Παρθοὶ καὶ Μηδοὶ καὶ Ἐλαμίται, καὶ οἱ κατοικοῦντες τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν, Ἰουδαίαν τε καὶ Καππαδοκίαν, Πόντον καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν,	9 thians, and Medes, and Elam- ites, and those <sup>g</sup> inhabiting Mesopotamia,—both <sup>h</sup> Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and
10 Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes,	10 Φρυγίαν τε καὶ Παμφυλίαν, Αἴγυπτον καὶ τὰ μέρη τῆς Λιβύης τῆς κατὰ Κυρήνην, καὶ οἱ ἐπιδημοῦντες Ῥωμαῖοι, Ἰουδαῖοί τε καὶ προσήλυτοι,	10 and the parts of Lybia about Cyrene, and Roman strangers —both Jews and Proselytes, 11
11 Cretes and Arabians, we do	11 Κρήτες καὶ Ἀραβες,	Cretes and Arabians,—we hear

them to make solemn addresses", Thom. Elsner, on this passage. quoting Diogenes Laertius, Iamblichus, and Kypke, shows that it is applied specially to indicate oracles or prophetic responses. So used by Josephus, Strabo, and Philo.—See Doddridge. "As the Spirit gave them utterance" has respect to the import of the communications rather than to the fact of their mere powers of speaking, or of expressing themselves.

<sup>b</sup> *Eυλαβεις* occurs but three times in N. T., always rendered *devout*. Its whole family—*ευλαβεια* and *ευλαβεομαι* are found but seven times. It is only in Hellenistic Greek found in this usage. The *pious* Eneas and the *devout* Greeks correspond with this use of it. It is probable that the Jews, then sojourners in all nations, were represented in this great anniversary of the giving of their law by men the most pious and devout in their nation.

<sup>c</sup> *Εἰς ἕκαστος*: literally *each one*, but in our usage, *every one*, is more congenial. In some eighty occurrences in the N. T. it is, with some few exceptions, translated by *every one*.

<sup>d</sup> *Ἰδία διαλέκτω*: literally *dialect*. This word in the Christian scriptures is found but six times, and these are found in "The

Acts." It is with us more familiarly rendered *tongue*. This, as in the case of *βαπτισμα*, we prefer to a mere transference.

<sup>e</sup> *Παντες* is doubtful, and is rejected by Sch., Ln., and Tf. But Hackett and some others regard it as *emphatic*. It is, indeed, if genuine, a figure of amplification.

<sup>f</sup> *Εν ᾗ*—in which, not, "wherein".

<sup>g</sup> For *the dwellers*, now also obsolete, substitute *those inhabiting*, as not only more modern, but more indicative of the regimen and more in harmony with it. *Inhabit*, in our vernacular, is both transitive and intransitive.

<sup>h</sup> "Judea". Some eminent critics, such as Dr. Bloomfield and Granville Penn, Esq., regard this as a vitiation of the common reading. "*Idumea* exactly fits the geographical order of the countries named, *Judea* does not—Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites; those who inhabit Mesopotamia and *Idumea*". Besides, it is not likely that, in such a collation of countries, *Judea*, in which they were assembled, would be named—and named, too, out of its proper place. But Bagster's text, being the standard text, renders this position gratuitous. Otherwise we strongly incline to *Idumea*.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God.	ἀκούομεν λαλούντων αὐτῶν ταῖς ἡμετέραις γλώσσαις τὰ μεγαλεῖα τοῦ Θεοῦ ;	them speaking in our own tongues the majestic works of God.
12 And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another, What meaneth this?	12 Ἐξίσταντο δὲ πάντες καὶ διηπόρουν, ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλον λέγοντες, Τί ἂν θέλοι τοῦτο εἶναι ;	And they were all amazed and perplexed, saying one to another, What means this?
13 Others mocking, said, These men are full of new wine.	13 Ἄλλοι δὲ χλευάζοντες ἔλεγον, Ὅτι γλεύκους μεμεστωμένοι εἰσὶ.	Others (mocking) said, They are full of sweet wine.
14 But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, Ye men of Judea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and hearken to my words:	14 Σταθεὶς δὲ Πέτρος σὺν τοῖς ἑνδεκα, ἐπῆρε τὴν φωνὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀπεφθέγγετο αὐτοῖς, Ἄνδρες Ἰουδαῖοι, καὶ οἱ κατοικοῦντες Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἅπαντες, τοῦτο ὑμῖν γνωστὸν ἔστω, καὶ ἐνωτίσασθε τὰ ῥήματά μου.	But Peter, standing up with the eleven, raised his voice, and said to them, Jews, and all you that reside in Jerusalem, be this known to you, and hearken to my words:
15 For these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day.	15 οὐ γὰρ ὡς ὑμεῖς ὑπολαμβάνετε, οὗτοι μεθύουσιν· ἔστι γὰρ ὥρα τρίτη τῆς ἡμέρας.	these men are not drunk, as you suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day.
16 But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel,	16 ἀλλὰ τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ εἰρημένον διὰ τοῦ προφήτου Ἰωήλ,	But this is that which was spoken through the prophet Joel,
17 And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams:	17 Καὶ ἔσται ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις, λέγει ὁ Θεὸς, ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν οἱ υἱοὶ ὑμῶν καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ὑμῶν· καὶ οἱ νεανίσκοι ὑμῶν ὄρασεις ὄψονται, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑμῶν ἐνύπνια ἐν-	I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh, and they shall prophesy. Your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream in dreams:

\* Τα μεγαλεῖα is more than *mighty*, or *wonderful*. Τῆς μεγαλειότητος is rendered *magnificence*, Acts 19 : 27 ; *majesty*, 2 Peter 1 : 16. In this context, its full import of grandeur is called for. "Wonderful dispensations of God", Thompson ; "Wonderful works of God", Wakefield, Boothroyd, Wesley ; "Wonders of God", Mur. Syriac.

† Men is supplied in com. vers. Χλευάζοντες is repudiated by Gb., Sch., Lm., and Tf., and διαχλευάζοντες substituted.

‡ Γλεύκους, mustum vinum recens ex uvis expressum et synechoclice, quivis dulcis potus quasi, a sweet wine.—Stockius, Wesley, Thompson, Geneva, Rheims. Musto, Vulgate, Wickliff. *New wine*, Murdock, eum multis aliis. The Pentecost occurred in June, the First Vintage in August. Consequently, it could not be new wine.

§ Ἄνδρες Ἰουδαῖοι, Jews ; born in Jerusalem, οἱ κατοικοῦντες. "Jews, and Jewish converts, or Jews born in Jerusalem, and Foreign Jews." Hackett, eum multis aliis.

\* Nine o'clock in the morning.

† Δια, *through*, not *by*. V. 16. Ὑπο frequently indicates *by*, as an *author* ; but δια, *through*, as an *agent*, or *messenger*. So Vigerius, p. 670, Sec. 6, "cum dativo, ut plurimum redditur sub".

‡ In these writings, "*the last days*" generally, if not always, indicate the Christian age. Indeed, the conclusion of the Jewish dispensation was the commencement of the Christian. As the morning star sets in day, so did the Harbinger decrease as the sun of righteousness arose with healing in his wings. Jesus Christ is, in this view of the premises, properly said to have "Appeared in the end of the world", to put away sin-offerings by the sacrifice of himself.

§ "Shall dream dreams", or dream with dreams ; for ἐνύπνια Mill gives ἐνύπνια. With Prof. Hackett and some other translators, we, in this case, prefer Griesbach's text.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
18 And on my servants, and on my hand-maidens, I will pour out in those days of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy:	πνιασθήσονται. <sup>18</sup> καί γε ἐπὶ τοὺς δούλους μου καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς δούλας μου, ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος μου, καὶ προφητεύσουσι.	and on my man servants, and 18 my maid servants, in those days I will pour out of my Spirit, and they shall prophesy. And 19
19 And I will shew wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke.	δώσω τέρατα ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἄνω, καὶ σημεῖα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς κάτω, αἷμα καὶ πῦρ καὶ ἀτμίδα καπνοῦ.	I will show wonders in the heavens <sup>v</sup> above, and signs on the earth beneath—blood and fire, and smoky <sup>v</sup> vapor. The 20
20 The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come.	<sup>20</sup> ὁ ἥλιος μεταστραφήσεται εἰς σκότος, καὶ ἡ σελήνη εἰς αἷμα, πρὶν ἢ ἐλθεῖν τὴν ἡμέραν κυρίου τὴν μεγάλην καὶ ἐπιφανῆ.	sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and illustrious day of the Lord come. And it shall come to pass, that 21
21 And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord, shall be saved.	ἔσται, πᾶς ὃς ἂν ἐπικαλέσῃται τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου, σωθήσεται.	every one who shall call upon the name of the Lord, shall be <sup>v</sup> saved. Israelites, hear these 22
22 Ye men of Israel, hear these words; Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles, and wonders, and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know:	<sup>22</sup> Ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλίται, ἀκούσατε τοὺς λόγους τούτους· Ἰησοῦν τὸν Ναζωραῖον, ἄνδρα ἀπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀποδεδειγμένον εἰς ὑμᾶς δυνάμεσι καὶ τέρασι καὶ σημείοις, οἷς ἐποίησε δι' αὐτοῦ ὁ Θεὸς ἐν μέσῳ ὑμῶν, καθὼς καὶ αὐτοὶ οἴδατε,	words: Jesus, the Nazarene, a man approved of God among you, by miracles, and wonders, and signs, which God did by him, in the midst of you (as you, yourselves also know)—him having seized, who, by the 23
23 Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and fore-	σμένῃ βουλῇ καὶ προγνώσει τοῦ	<sup>v</sup> declared counsel and fore-

<sup>v</sup> Peter inserts *ἄνω, σημεῖα, κάτω*, not in the Hebrew.

<sup>x</sup> "Smoky vapor", Thompson. "Clouds of smoke". The *τερατα καὶ σημεῖα* have placed in apposition to them, *αἷμα, πῦρ, ἀτμίδα καπνοῦ*, i. e. the prodigies and signs are blood, fire, and smoky vapor. These are but the portents of the destiny, and not the desolations of the Jerusalem that then was. Such are the *τερατα ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ*, and the *σημεῖα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*.

<sup>y</sup> *Σωθήσεται*, shall be saved from the then impending judgments. The context gives it this meaning in this place, though usually in this Book of Acts, it refers to the future and eternal salvation.

<sup>z</sup> *Ὁρισμένη βουλή καὶ προγνώσει Θεοῦ*. In this phrase *ὀρίζω* is emphatic and important. It is defined by the words *determine, ordain, declare, limit*, in our com. ver., Luke 22 : 22; Acts 10 : 42. Which of these four shall be selected in any given passage is, of course, according to the context, in the judgment of the translator; and that, generally, is according to his analogy of faith. But to these four definitions may be added—*termino, finio, definio, do definitionem rei*, Aristotle, Scapula, Robertson. To *define*, and to *declare*, are its most etymological and general acceptations.

That the person, mission, and work of the Lord Jesus Christ was *declared, promulged, marked out and defined*, in the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms, no enlightened Christian can or will deny. In cases of this sort, our rule in translation is to give, not a particular, or a private interpretation, but either a generic, or a specific one, as the case may clearly indicate. We have the genus, the species, and the individual in words, and their acceptations, as we have in animals or plants. Where there is no reasonable doubt, we prefer the precise *individual* meaning, clearly indicated in the context; next to this, the *specific*; and when neither is clearly indicated, the *generic* sense; thus giving an equal chance to every one to form his own judgment of the word or sentence, as to the meaning of the Spirit.

Christ Jesus being the centre and circumference of the Bible, the Alpha and the Omega of the whole volume of God, of whom Moses in the Law, and all the Prophets, the Evangelists, and the Apostles, spoke and wrote, the sun of the spiritual and the moral universe, the testimony which God the Father has given of him; is the spirit of the whole oracles or testimony of God. Rev. 19 : 10.

*Ὁρίζω* occurs eight times in the N. T. represented by *determinate*, Luke 22 : 22; *ordain, declare, limit*. See Acts 10 : 42; 11 : 29; 17 : 26, 31; Romans 1 : 4; Heb. 4 : 7.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain:	Θεοῦ ἔκδοτον λαβόντες, διὰ χειρῶν ἀνόμων προσπήξαντες ἀνείλετε. <sup>24</sup> ὃν ὁ Θεὸς ἀνέστησε, λύσας τὰς ὠδῖνας τοῦ θανάτου, καθότι οὐκ ἦν δυνατόν κρατεῖσθαι αὐτὸν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. <sup>25</sup> Δαβὶδ γὰρ λέγει εἰς αὐτὸν, Προωράμην τὸν Κύριον ἐνώπιόν μου διὰ πάντος· ὅτι ἐκ δεξιῶν μου ἔστιν, ἵνα μὴ σαλευθῶ. <sup>26</sup> διὰ τοῦτο εὐφράνθη ἡ καρδιά μου, καὶ ἠγαλλιόσατο ἡ γλῶσσά μου· ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἡ σὰρξ μου κατασκηνώσει ἐπ' ἐλπίδι. <sup>27</sup> ὅτι οὐκ ἐγκαταλείψεις τὴν ψυχὴν μου εἰς ᾄδου,	knowledge of God was yielded up, you have, by wicked hands, crucified and slain, <sup>24</sup> whom God has raised up, having loosed the bands of death, because it was impossible that he should be held under it. For David speaks for <sup>25</sup> him: I have always regarded the Lord, as before my face; for he is on my right hand, that I should not be moved. Therefore did my heart rejoice, and my tongue was glad: moreover my flesh shall rest in hope, <sup>26</sup> that thou wilt <sup>27</sup> not leave my soul among the dead, neither wilt thou suffer

<sup>a</sup> *Προγνωσις* occurs but twice in the Christian scriptures. In both cases it refers to God's foreknowledge. This, indeed, in condescension to our modes of viewing events. To a being inhabiting eternity—to whom all things past, present, and to come are ever and alike present—foreknowledge or past knowledge applies not. Eternity past and future are a *nunc stans*, an everlasting now. Does not he "inhabit eternity"? Is. 57 : 15.

<sup>b</sup> *Ἐκδοτον*—*deditus*, yielded up. This is literal, but, being a much litigated passage, we prefer being literal to a fault.

<sup>c</sup> *Bonds, bands, cords, pangs*, have been by divers translators and critics regarded as appropriate representatives of *ὠδῖνας*. With much probability Beza conjectures that as the Hebrew כְּבִלֵי, with the variation of one little point, may indifferently signify *pains* or *bonds*, the former is here preferred, because agreeing best with the connection—else it must signify the confinement to which the pains of death had brought him. Dodd., compare Matth. 24 : 15. Rev. 17 : 1.—But as the bands of death better agree with what follows we prefer it. Again there seems to be an allusion to David's triumph over the Philistines, or over Saul, supposed to be described, Ps. 18 : 5. in these words:—

The cords of Hades enclosed me,  
The snares of death were laid for me,  
In my distress I called upon Jehovah,  
—Then the earth shook and trembled,  
The foundation of the mountains rocked.

We prefer this view of it, as appropriate to Christ's resurrection.

<sup>d</sup> *Εἰς αὐτὸν*:—*for him*, or in reference to him, impersonating him.

<sup>e</sup> *Ὅτι* com. ver. is frequently rendered by *for, that, because*. "because that". The last of these is as redundant as *for to*.

That is most generally adapted to declare its full sense, and in better taste than *because*, or because that. Vigerius on *ὅτι* and *τοῦτον*, p. 547. London, 1824.

<sup>f</sup> *Εἰς ᾄδου*. Such is the reading of the selected Gr. text. But, although in the main we regard it as the best Ed. of the N. T., we cannot uniformly conform to it. In this case we prefer *εἰς ᾄδην*, the marginal reading adopted by Griesbach, Lachmann, and Tischendorf. The object of this hope was, that his soul or life would not be lost among the dead. "In hope that thou wilt not leave, &c., not "because".

*Ἄδης* is by Romanists and some Protestants frequently rendered *hell*. The king's translators of the Bible render *שְׁאוֹל*, *sheol*, in the Old Testament, *hell*. Yet, says Leigh, in his *Critica Sacra*, "All learned men know that *grave* is more proper than *hell*. The Hebrews had no word proper to indicate *hell*, as Christians understand it. They had Tophet and Gehinnom. The Hebrew *Sheol* signifies a place dark and obscure, where nothing can be seen. Job calls it "the land of darkness". The Romans had their infernal, as well as their supernal regions, their *Orcus* and their *Plutonic* realms.

Christians believe and teach, that there is a *Heaven*, a *Hades*, and a *Gehenna*. Their *Hades* is a state of separation of body and spirit. The body returns to the earth whence it was created, and the spirit returns to God who gave it. This separation continues till the Resurrection of the dead. Then the wicked dead shall be turned into *Gehenna*, and the righteous shall ascend to their Father and their Savior, and continue forever with them. The Apostolic use of this word, and their application of the saying of our Lord, "Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hades*, nor suffer thy Holy One to see corruption", indicate that Jesus, the Messiah, was not in his body to perish, not even to decompose; and though really dead, and his body interred, should see no corruption; but, as from a

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.	οὐδὲ δώσεις τὸν ὁσίον σου ἰδεῖν διαφθοράν. <sup>28</sup> ἐγνώρισάς μοι	thy Holy One to see corruption. Thou hast made <sup>28</sup>
28 Thou hast made known to me the ways of life; thou shalt make me full of joy with thy countenance.	ὁδοὺς ζωῆς· πληρώσεις με εὐφροσύνης μετὰ τοῦ προσώπου σου. <sup>29</sup> Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί, ἐξὼν εἰπεῖν μετὰ παρρησίας πρὸς ὑμᾶς περὶ τοῦ πατριάρχου Δαβὶδ, ὅτι	known to me the ways of life: thou wilt make me full of joy with thy presence. Brethren, let me freely speak <sup>29</sup>
29 Men <i>and</i> brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day.	καὶ ἐτελεύτησε καὶ ἐτάφη, καὶ τὸ μνήμα αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν ἐν ἡμῖν ἄχρι τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης. <sup>30</sup> προφήτης οὖν ὑπάρχων, καὶ εἰδὼς ὅτι ὄρκω ἤμοσεν αὐτῷ ὁ Θεὸς, ἐκ καρποῦ τῆς ὀσφύος αὐτοῦ τὸ κατὰ σάρκα ἀναστήσειν τὸν Χριστὸν, κα-	to you of the Patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us to this day. But <sup>30</sup>
30 Therefore being a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him, that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, he would raise up Christ to sit on his throne;	θήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου αὐτοῦ, <sup>31</sup> προοιδῶν ἐλάλησε περὶ τῆς ἀναστάσεως τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὅτι οὐ κατελείφθη ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ εἰς	being a prophet, and <sup>30</sup> knowing that God had <sup>30</sup> sworn to him, that of the fruit of his <sup>30</sup> loins he would raise up the Christ, to sit on his throne; he, <sup>31</sup> foreseeing this, spoke of <sup>31</sup>
31 He seeing this before, spake of the resurrection of Christ, that his soul was not left in hell, neither his flesh did see corruption.	ἄδου, οὐδὲ ἡ σὰρξ αὐτοῦ εἶδε	the resurrection of the <sup>31</sup> Christ, that his <sup>31</sup> soul should not be left among the <sup>31</sup> dead, nor his

state of suspended animation, would awaken and resume his whole personality. He was, therefore, but some thirty-seven hours in the grave, portions of three days and three nights.

<sup>5</sup> *Εἶδως*, active, De Wette; *knowing*, Hackett.

<sup>b</sup> *Ὁρκω ἤμοσεν*: literally, had sworn with an oath, covenanted with David.—Covenants and oaths are, in the ancient Jews' usage, in reference to God and man, used as equivalents. Ps. 89: 3. "I have made a *covenant* with my chosen, I have *sworn* to David." Still, in an exact version, the latter is to be preferred to the former.

<sup>i</sup> *Το κατὰ σάρκα ἀναστήσειν τὸν Χριστὸν* seem to be redundant after *ὀσφύος αὐτοῦ*—they are, however, retained by Scholz, and in the selected text of Mill, Bagster's Edition. A majority of Editors omit them.

The whole answer to the whole question given by Peter, to whom were vouchsafed "the keys" of the kingdom, or reign of heaven, commands the profound regard of all mankind. Being honored by the great Master with such a conspicuous position, does not his whole conduct in the premises merit the most profound respect for the answer he gave under this plenary inspiration and direction?

<sup>j</sup> *Προοιδῶν*: He *foreseeing* this. It is thus rendered, Gal. 3: 8, com. ver. And the scripture *foreseeing* that, com. ver., *foreseeing* this, Dodd., Booth., Rheims.—*He spake propheticallly*, Thom. And he *foresaw*, Mur. He *saw before*, Tyndal.

<sup>k</sup> "The Christ". The Messiah. These are equivalent names

—both official and perfect equivalents in their respective tongues. It is not *a* Christ nor *a* Messiah. And as both titles belong to one and the same person, it behoves that he stand in the same rank in both. Although there were many *Christs*, or anointed kings and priests, that preceded and prefigured him, still he alone is *the* Christ of God. He was promised and prefigured as *the prophet, the High Priest, and the King of Zion*, equally the son and the Lord of David. The Jews and the Christians so received and represented the Messiah. The controversy was, *Is Jesus of Nazareth the Messiah—the Christ of God?* To maintain this was the main drift of all apostolic preaching and teaching. So important is it, then, that it should stand before all men in the proper attitude. In reading the five historical books of the Christian religion, every intelligent reader must have observed that the issue concerning Jesus of Nazareth is, *Is he, or is he not, the Christ of whom Moses in the law, and all the prophets wrote?*

<sup>l</sup> *Πνεῦμα* is found some 400 times, but *never represented by soul, or life*. A man may lose his *soul* or *life*, but can never lose his spirit. Hence no such intimation as the loss of a spirit is found in the Bible. The spirit is, indeed, the man proper, and never can die, any more than an angel spirit. There will be spiritual bodies for human spirits; "for there is a spiritual body as well as animal body." It is worthy of notice here, v. 31, that *ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ* is rejected from the text by the celebrated collators, Griesbach, Lachmann, and Tischendorf.

<sup>m</sup> *Εἰς ἄδου—ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ*: "That he" (Christ) "was not left in *Hades*," Booth, "that his life was not left in the grave,"



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
32 This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses.	διαφθοράν. 32 τοῦτον τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἀνέστησεν ὁ Θεὸς, οὗ πάντες ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν μάρτυρες. 33 τῇ δεξιᾷ οὖν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑψωθεὶς, τὴν τε ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος λαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς, ἐξέχεε τοῦτο ὃ νῦν ὑμεῖς βλέπετε καὶ ἀκούετε. 34 οὐ γὰρ Δαβὶδ ἀνέβη εἰς τοὺς οὐρανοὺς, λέγει δὲ αὐτὸς, Εἶπεν ὁ Κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου, Κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου. 35 ὥς ἂν θῶ τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου ὑποπόδιον τῶν ποδῶν σου. 36 Ἀσφαλῶς οὖν γνωσκέτω πᾶς οἶκος Ἰσραὴλ, ὅτι κύριον καὶ Χριστὸν αὐτὸν ὁ Θεὸς ἐποίησε, τοῦτον τὸν Ἰησοῦν ὃν ὑμεῖς ἐσταυρώσατε.	flesh see corruption. This 32 Jesus has "God raised up, of which we are all "witnesses.
33 Therefore being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath shed forth this, which ye now see and hear.		Therefore, being exalted by 33 the right "hand of God, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Spirit, he was shedding "forth this which you now see and hear. For 34
34 For David is not ascended into the heavens, but he saith himself, The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand,		David is not ascended into the heavens; but he himself says, The Lord said to my Lord: Sit thou on my right hand, till 35
35 Until I make thy foes thy footstool.		I make thy foes thy footstool. Let all the house of Israel, 36
36 Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that God hath made that same Jesus whom ye have crucified, both Lord and Christ.		therefore, assuredly know, that God has constituted that same Jesus, whom you have "crucified, Lord and Christ. Now
37 Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?	37 Ἀκούσαντες δὲ κατενύγησαν τῇ καρδίᾳ, εἶπόν τε πρὸς τὸν Πέτρον καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀποστόλους, Τί ποιήσομεν, ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί; 38 Πέτρος δὲ ἔφη πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Μετανοήσατε, καὶ βαπ-	when they heard this, they 37 were pierced to the heart, and said to Peter, and to the other Apostles, Brethren, what shall we do? Then Peter 38
38 Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every		said to them, "Reform and be

Wakefield, "not left in the mansion of the dead," Thom., "his soul should not be left in the unseen world," Dodd., "that his soul should not be left in hell," Rheims. "Not left in Death," Penn. The words "his soul" are omitted by A.B.C.D. Syriac, Coptic, Æthiopic, and Vulgate. Adam Clark. But ἡ ψυχή is found in the text, selected as the most approved.

Ἡ ψυχή is 110 times, translated *life* and *soul*, once *mind*, and once *heart*, and *heartily*.

God is never called a ψυχή. But he is emphatically called by his own son—*Πνεῦμα*. Not a spirit but SPIRIT. God is never called a *Holy Ghost*, but there is a *Holy Word* and a *Holy SPIRIT* of equal divinity, power, and glory, with himself. There is Jehovah God, the Father, and Jehovah God, the Son, and Jehovah God, the Holy Spirit, in the Christian revelations. Such were not the Jewish; but such are the Christian revelations and manifestations of Jehovah Elohim.

The following profound note on  $\text{Elohim}$  Deus—El, Eloah, Elohim, is worthy of a place here:—Duo hæc nomina conjuncta distinguunt verum Deum a falso nominatis Diis, Deut. 10: 17; Dan. 2: 47; 11: 36.—Elohim significat relationem quandam Dei ad creaturas, designat, nomen, dominium, et potentiam Dei, auctoritatem et vim quam exerit in mundo. Critici Sacri, p. 11. Printed, London, 1650. A. D.

Ὁ οὗ πάντες &c. of which (fact) we all are witnesses. The resurrection of Jesus, being the consummating act of approval of his innocence of the charges alleged against him, is here made conspicuous, being affirmed by all the apostles present from the sensible demonstrations which they had of it.

Ἐ τῇ δεξιᾷ: Dative of the *instrument*. *By* the right hand of God exalted.

Some versions have *to* the right hand of God. Booth., Dodd. Penn.—*at* the right hand of God—Wakefield, Thompson.—*By* the right hand of God. Wic., Tyndale, Cran., Gen., Rheims, Murd.

Ἐξέχεε: "sent forth this gift", Murd. "*Shed forth*", Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva, Dodd. It is well represented by shed or, rather, "was shedding," by some regarded as here indicative of a continued act—at the time of his speaking. For it occurred while he was yet speaking.

"Both" appears to be redundant—for "*made* that same Jesus"—we prefer "*constituted*" that same Jesus Lord and Christ.

Μετανοήσατε καὶ βαπτισθήτω ἕκαστος ἑμῶν. *Reform*, not *repent*, is the first part of the response, or the first step *after faith*. No apostle ever employs any part of the verb μεταμελομαι, literally indicating *repent*, in any exhortation to saint



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.</p>	<p>τισθήτω ἕκαστος ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ εἰς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν· καὶ λήψεσθε τὴν δωρεάν τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος. <sup>39</sup> ὑμῖν γάρ ἐστιν ἡ ἐπαγγελία καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ὑμῶν, καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς εἰς μακρὰν, ὅσους ἂν προσκαλέσῃται κύριος ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν.</p>	<p>immersed, every one of you, in the "name of Jesus Christ, "for the remission of sins, and you shall receive the "gift of the Holy Spirit. For the <sup>39</sup> promise is to you, and to your children, and to all those that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.</p>

or sinner, in the whole of their reported labors in the N. Testament. Yet that word is found in the Christian Scriptures as in use by Paul and Matthew. They never used it in preaching the gospel. They commanded all men everywhere to reform—"to turn to God"—"to do the first works"—"To cease to do evil"; to bring forth works meet for faith; a change of views, a change of heart, and a new life. The μετανοια family appear *fifty-eight times*, in the New Testament, and the μεταμελομαι family only *five times!* There is, indeed, an outward reformation of life, not proceeding from evangelical faith, of considerable value in a worldly point of view, but which is not akin to that reformation, or repentance into life, preached and expounded in the Christian Scriptures.

Evangelical repentance is summed up Acts 2: 38-41. Principles lie aback of these acts, which are developed, or perfected in the details given. And specially the question propounded in some particular cases applies to every Christian or immersed person. "Into what were you immersed?" Acts 19: 3-5. They responded, *Εἰς το Ἰωαννοῦ βαπτισμα, Into John's baptism.* He preached to them the gospel. They now understood and believed it. And what then? *Εβαπτισθησαν εἰς το ονομα του Κυριου Ιησου, They were immersed into the name of the Lord Jesus.*

Reform, and be immersed. Μετανοησατε. Μετανοεω, the verb, and μετανοια, the noun, occur frequently in the Christian Scriptures, the former 34 times, the latter 24 times. They are uniformly translated in the com. ver. by one and the same word—the verb by *repent*, and the noun by *repentance*. This is manifestly wrong, inasmuch as we, in so doing, stultify the Spirit of inspiration by employing one word, when he employs two. He uses μεταμελομαι as well as μετανοεω. The Holy Spirit in commanding sinners, always employs μετανοεω. In speaking of evangelical repentance, he never uses μεταμελομαι; this word is found only five times in the N. T. It is used in the case of Judas, who repented without reformation, but never occurs in any case of conversion or change of moral conduct. Christians are said to repent, in the sense of μεταμελομαι, when they merely grieve, or are sorry for something done. Paul in this sense repented. "I do not repent, said he, though I did repent", that I wrote to you.

In preaching what is usually called *repentance*, no inspired person ever used μεταμελομαι, but always μετανοεω. The former indicating only painful retrospections of the past, accompanied

with fearful anticipations of the future. A change of views, a change of feelings, or of the affections, and a change of life, or of conduct, are all implied and commanded by John, by Jesus and his apostles, in preaching repentance, or rather, a reformation of purpose, of affections, and of conduct towards God, all of which are indicated and implied in μετανοια.

Μεταμελεια is not found at all in the Christian Scriptures. The verb is only used five times in the Greek text of the Christian oracles, and one of these in reference to Judas, when he returned to the Chief Priests and Elders the price of the betrayal of his master.

† See N. j, 1: 5.

‡ *Επι τῷ ονοματι*: This indicates authority; and in such cases is well represented by our prepositions *in* or *upon*; in the name, or upon the name of the Lord be immersed every one of you—*εἰς*, immediately following, intimates transition into a new state, or relation; such as matrimony, citizenship, servitude, or freedom.

‡ *Εἰς* is found some 1700 times in the N. Test. translated by *into, unto, for, to, in order to*; its most common version, cum verbis significantibus motum. We have the phrase *εἰς ἄδου* but this only as an abbreviated formula for *εἰς οικον ἄδου*, Scapula. V. 37. *Εἰς ἀγειρω*. We enter into contracts, states, conditions—into marriage, into servitude, into freedom, into Christ, into the church, into heaven. *Εἰς* and *εν* can never be substituted the one for the other. As any one *in* any state cannot enter *into* it, so he that is commanded to repent, or to reform, or to be baptized *εἰς*—*for, in order to*, or into any state, condition, or relation, cannot be supposed to be already in that state, condition, or relation, into which he is commanded to enter; or for which, as a subject, he is to become, he is to do, or he is to suffer, anything. Hence those immersed by Peter were immersed into Christ, into a relation, and into privileges not secured to them before.

‡ *Εἰς* immediately following and indicating transition, not rest, like *εν*, intimates an important change, if not in the character, at least in the *state* of the proper subject of this Divine Law, or Ordinance of admission.

‡ *Την δωρεαν του Ἁγίου Πνευματος*. Δωρεα indicates the freest and most benignant gifts; while δωρον means a legal gift or offering, which law or custom enacts. So witness our most estimable lexicographers and concordances.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
40 And with many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, Save yourselves from this unto-ward generation.	40 Ἐτέροις τε λόγοις πλείοσι διεμαρτύρετο καὶ παρεκάλει λέγων, Σώθητε ἀπὸ τῆς γενεᾶς τῆς σκολιᾶς ταύτης. 41 Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀσμένως ἀποδεξάμενοι τὸν λόγον αὐτοῦ ἐβαπτίσθησαν· καὶ προσετέθησαν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ψυχαὶ ὡσεὶ τρισχίλιαι.	And with many other words 40 he testified, and exhorted, saying, Save yourselves from this forward generation.
41 Then they that gladly received his word, were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls.	They, therefore, having 41 gladly received the word, were immersed; and the same day there were added about three thousand souls.	They, therefore, having 41 gladly received the word, were immersed; and the same day there were added about three thousand souls.
42 And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers.	42 Ἦσαν δὲ προσκαρτεροῦντες τῇ διδαχῇ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ τῇ κοινωνίᾳ καὶ τῇ κλάσει τοῦ ἄρτου καὶ ταῖς προσευχαῖς. 43 ἐγένετο δὲ πάσῃ ψυχῇ φόβος, πολλά τε τέρατα καὶ σημεῖα διὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐγένετο. 44 πάντες δὲ οἱ πιστεύοντες ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ, καὶ εἶχον ἅπαντα κοινὰ, 45 καὶ τὰ κτήματα καὶ τὰς ὑπάρξεις ἐπίπρασκον, καὶ διεμέριζον αὐτὰ πᾶσι, καθότι ἂν τις χρεῖαν εἶχε. 46 καθ' ἡμέραν τε προσκαρτεροῦντες ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, κλώντες τε κατ' οἶκον ἄρτον, μετελάμβανον τροφῆς ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει καὶ ἀφελότητι καρδίας, 47 αἰνοῦντες τὸν	And they perseveringly con- 42 tinued in the Apostle's teaching, and in the contribution, and in the breaking of the loaf, and in the prayers.
43 And fear came upon every soul: and many wonders and signs were done by the apostles.	And fear came upon every 43 soul; and many wonders and signs were done by the	And fear came upon every 43 soul; and many wonders and signs were done by the
44 And all that believed were together, and had all things common;	Apostles. And all that be- 44 lieved were together, and had all things common, and sold 45	Apostles. And all that be- 44 lieved were together, and had all things common, and sold 45
45 And sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need.	their possessions and goods, and distributed them to all, as any one had need. And 46	their possessions and goods, and distributed them to all, as any one had need. And 46
46 And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart,	they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their food with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and having	they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their food with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and hav- 47
47 Praising God, and having	47	47

\* *Τὸν λόγον*: The word—the message. See chap. 1, v. 1. of this book: “The message”, “the gospel”, or “the word of life” is generally presented in, or by this term, often expressive of the *To Ευαγγέλιον*.

† See N. j, 1 : 5.

‡ The supplement to *them* is pleonastic, and better omitted. It is italicised by Wesley, omitted by Wakefield and others.

§ *Κοινωνία* occurs in the N. T. 20 times; translated *fellowship* 12 times, *communion* 4 times, *contribution* and *distribution*, *communication* and *communicate* severally once. There is communion in all acts of social worship, in observing not the Lord's supper alone, but in prayer, praise, the meeting on the Lord's day, and in contributions for the poor saints, or in contributions to a Missionary fund—the Bible Union, or to any grand humane enterprise. See Rom. 15 : 26 ; 2 Cor. 9 : 13. The contribution of money for the wants of the brotherhood, appears to be its import in this passage as in Rom. 15 : 16. Paul desired Philemon to have *communion* with him in aid of Onesimus, a servant.

“The English version unites *ἀποστόλων* with both nouns:

*The Apostles' doctrine and fellowship*. With that combination, we should have had, regularly, the genitive after the second noun, without a repetition of the article. See W., §18, 4. Some (Vulg., Bloomf.) assume a hendiadys: the communion in the breaking of bread. The analysis is not only awkward, but opposed by *τῇ* before *κλάσει*.—*τῇ κλάσει τοῦ ἄρτου* denotes the breaking of the bread, as performed at the Lord's Supper”. See 20 : 7, 11 ; 1 Cor. 10 : 16. The expression itself may designate an ordinary meal, as in Luke 24 : 35 ; but that here would be an unmeaning notice. There can be no doubt that the Eucharist, at this period, was preceded uniformly by a common repast, as was the case when the ordinance was instituted. Most scholars hold that this was the prevailing usage in the first centuries after Christ. We have traces of that practice in 1 Cor. 11, 20, sq., and, in all probability, in v. 46 below. The *bread* only being mentioned here, the Catholics appeal to this passage as proving that their custom of distributing but one element (the cup they withhold from the laity) is the Apostolic one. It is a case obviously in which the leading act of the transaction gives name to the transaction itself.—*Hackett*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
favour with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved.	Θεὸν καὶ ἔχοντες χάριν πρὸς ὅλον τὸν λαόν. Ὁ δὲ κύριος προσετίθει τοὺς σωζομένους καθ' ἡμέραν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.	ing favor with all the people. And the Lord daily added the <sup>b</sup> saved to the <sup>c</sup> congregation.
CHAP. III.	CHAP. III.	CHAP. III.
Now Peter and John went up together into the temple, at the hour of prayer, <i>being</i> the ninth hour.	'ΕΠΙ τὸ αὐτὸ δὲ Πέτρος καὶ Ἰωάννης ἀνέβαινον εἰς τὸ ἱερόν ἐπὶ τὴν ὥραν τῆς προσευχῆς τὴν ἐννάτην. <sup>2</sup> καὶ τις ἀνὴρ χωλὸς ἐκ κοιλίας μητρὸς αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχων ἐβαστάζετο· ὃν ἐτίθουν καθ' ἡμέραν πρὸς τὴν θύραν τοῦ ἱεροῦ τὴν λεγομένην Ὠραίαν, τοῦ αἰτεῖν ἐλεημοσύνην παρὰ τῶν εἰσπορευομένων εἰς τὸ ἱερόν. <sup>3</sup> ὃς	Now Peter and John went <sup>1</sup> up together into the temple, at the hour of <sup>d</sup> prayer—the ninth hour. And a certain <sup>2</sup> man, lame from his birth, <sup>e</sup> was carried thither, whom they daily <sup>f</sup> laid at the gate of the temple, which is called <sup>g</sup> Beautiful, <sup>h</sup> to ask alms of those <sup>i</sup> entering into the temple, <sup>j</sup> who, <sup>3</sup>

<sup>b</sup> *Τοὺς σωζομένους*. "The Greek asserts not a purpose but a fact", Hackett. They were actually saved, not to be saved. *Τοὺς σωζομένους*. "The saved", those that "were saved", Boothroyd; "That were cured", Thom.; "who were saved", Dodd.

<sup>c</sup> *Ἐκκλησία* is represented in the com. ver. by *Church*, singular and plural, 112 times; by *assembly*, three times, neither of which in our tongue exactly represents the word, which etymologically indicates *the called out*, or a community called out from the world, while living in it; *Church*, being a compound of *κῆριος* and *σικος* = *κῆρικαι* compounded: whence *Kyrke*, is applicable to a material building for the Lord, as well as to the community which meets in it. The word *Congregation* is also too vague, for it indicates merely an assembly. Still in the appropriated currency of our day and people, and because of its indicating a community assembled, or a congregation in one place, it, better than any other word in our currency, intimates its evangelical significance. We, therefore, after much reflection, give it our suffrage, and would so have it represented in all the Christian Scriptures. Add to N. v., p. 17.—For *eis* we prefer *for* to any other representative in this language, because of its present use; inasmuch as *to*, *into* and *unto*, its other representatives, would not more fully or clearly represent it with the article here found—"for the remission of sins". The word occurs over 1750 times in the Christian Scriptures, represented in the N. T. by *to*, *into*, *unto*, *for*, *at*. When indicating any means to any end, *for* is its generally current value. Hence we find—"for a testimony", "for a memorial", "for a sign", "for a journey", "for a witness", "for remission", "for a possession", &c., &c.

<sup>d</sup> "And Peter and John were going up to the temple at the last hour of prayer", Penn's Ver., London, 1836; "at the

hour of prayer, the ninth hour", Wesley; "being at the ninth hour", Dod.; "at the ninth hour", Wielif; "ninth hour of prayer", Rheims, Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva; "being the ninth hour", Murdock; "at that hour of prayer", Wakefield; "now at the same time, that Peter and John, were going up to the temple, at the hour of prayer, at the ninth hour", Thompson; "at the last hour of prayer".—The Vatican Manuscript alone reads "*last*".—Not noticed by Wetstein, Granville Penn, London, 1837.

*Τὴν ἐνάτην*. The believing Jews, not being yet separated from their Jewish brethren religiously, respected their institutions. Regarding six o'clock as their sunrise, or first hour of the day, the *ninth* hour, here named, corresponds with our three o'clock P.M. This hour was consecrated to their evening sacrifice. The Jewish converts to Jesus Christ, for some considerable time religiously observed some of their own peculiar institutions.

<sup>e</sup> *Βαστάζω*, com. ver. renders by *carry, bear, take up*. The verb being here found in the imperfect tense indicates an imperfect act. He was being carried not there—but *thither*.

<sup>f</sup> *Ἐπίθουν* is also imperfect, because it states what is customary.

<sup>g</sup> "*Beauty Gate*", *Ὠραίαν*, Thompson; "*specious*", Rheims.—*Τὴν λεγομένην ὡραίων*—called Beautiful. This gate was on the East side of the temple. Its immense folding doors—of Corinthian brass—some 75 feet high and 60 broad covered with plates of Gold and Silver, were, at the rising sun, most beautiful—indeed, beyond description.

<sup>h</sup> *τοῦ αἰτεῖν*—is usually called a Telic infinitive, denoting the purpose or final cause—equivalent to *να, ὡπως*, in order to ask.

<sup>i</sup> *Παρά των εἰσπορευομένων*, from those in the act of entering, not yet entered into the temple.

<sup>j</sup> *Ὁς* here, as elsewhere, often stands for *οὗτος*—*this one*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
about to go into the temple, asked an alms.	ιδὼν Πέτρον καὶ Ἰωάννην μέλλοντας εἰσιέναι εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, ἡρώτα ἐλεημοσύνην λαβεῖν.	seeing Peter and John about to go into the temple, asked alms. And Peter, earnest-
4 And Peter fastening his eyes upon him with John, said, Look on us.	4 ἀτενίσας δὲ Πέτρος εἰς αὐτὸν	ly looking upon him with
5 And he gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something of them.	5 σὺν τῷ Ἰωάννῃ, εἶπε, Βλέψον εἰς ἡμᾶς. 5 Ὁ δὲ ἐπέειχεν αὐτοῖς,	John, said, Look on us. And 5 he gave heed to them, expect-
6 Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name	6 προσδοκῶν τι παρ' αὐτῶν λαβεῖν. 6 εἶπε δὲ Πέτρος, Ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον οὐχ ὑπάρχει μοι· ὁ δὲ ἔχω, τοῦτό σοι δίδωμι.	ing to receive something from them. Then Peter said: Silver 6 and gold I have "not, but "what I have, I give you. "In

\* *Ἡρώτα ἐλεημοσύνην λαβεῖν*, literally "asked to receive alms"; "begged to receive alms", Anonyms; "an alms", Thompson, Wesley; "to ask alms", Doddridge; "asked to receive alms", Rheims; les pria delui donner l'aumone, French com. Fest.

1 *Ἀτενίσας*. Fixing, or having fixed, his eyes upon him;—defined in Latin by *defigo*, indicating intensity of action; in our idiom happily expressed by *earnestly looking*.

"Silver and gold I have not". However use may have sanctioned the phrase—"Silver and gold I have none", it cannot be justified. "None", is an abbreviation of "not one," which does not apply to these metals named, in the form of money. "Silver and gold I have not", was strictly true in his case, and more eloquent than to say he had not an obolus or a denarius.

ο *Ὁ δε ἔχω*, literally *that which I have*; but in our language, *what I have* is its present currency, and tantamount in value. So Wakef., Mur. Syriac ver., Dodd., Thomp. cum multis aliis.

ο *Ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι*,—and *εἰς τὸ ὄνομα*, are two formulas, wholly incommutable, and well marked, in this book of Acts. No person in the annals of the Bible, till the close of its canon, was baptized or immersed "in the name of the Father, the Son, or the Holy Spirit"—nor *in* any name whatever. They were all baptized *into* the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. These are very important fixtures in the Greek of the New Testament. In all cases of authority we have *ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι*, never *εἰς τὸ ὄνομα*.

We have in the Book of Acts four prepositions occasionally found in connection with *ὄνομα*, which has itself three forms in Grecian usage.—The poets sometimes prefer *ονομα*, the Aeolians *ορομα*, indicative of name, fame, celebrity, and pretext. It is, in "Critica Saera"—philosophically defined, "quasi *ονομα*, a *juvando* ut *cujus* *asuram* agnosceres. *Nomen quasi notamen*—Acts 1:15. "The number of *names*"—indicative of *persons*.

In connection with *ὄνομα*, we find in this single book of Acts *εἰς*, *ἐν*, *ἐπι*, and *διὰ*, indicative of, at least as many shades

and varieties of thought, modes of action, passion, and dependence.

We have *εἰς τὸ ὄνομα*, *into the name*; *ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι*, *in the name*; *ἐπι τὸ ὄνομα*, *upon the name*; and *διὰ τὸν ὀνοματος*, *through the name*, or *by the name*. These, historically considered, indicate four distinct ideas, in reference to certain public acts.—E. g. An alien becomes a citizen, 1st by immigrating *into* a country; 2nd by adopting, *in* the name of God, its constitution and renouncing all former allegiance; 3rd by calling *upon* God to witness and attest his sincerity; and all these *through* the offices of state, or courts appointed for such solemnities. Such is the use of these prepositions, in the affairs pertaining to the kingdom of Grace, over which, presides his Divine Majesty—Jesus, the King of kings, and the Lord of lords.

"*In the name of the Lord*", equivalent to *by the authority of the Lord*. Ever since his coronation in the heavens, he is the only authority for any Christian act, observance, or institution. Nothing is ever done, or commanded to be done, *in the name of the Father*, or *in the name of the Holy Spirit*, from the commencement of the Acts of the Apostles to the end of the Apocalypse.

The reason is obvious.—On his ascension into the Heavens and formal investiture with the government, management, and ultimate judgment of Angels and of men—all things are to be done *in his name*, or by his authority.—Hence in Christian Baptism, as enacted by himself, he commands all converts to be immersed not *in*, but "into (*εἰς*) the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." This is purely a Christian Institution—not of Moses nor of the prophets.—Hence the Formula is a perfectly original and unprecedented institution. There had been washings, cleansings, and purifyings amongst Jews, Samaritans, and Gentiles, by various authorities and enactments. But not one like this;—*into the name of the Father*, *into the name of the Son*, and *into the name of the Holy Spirit*. Therefore—IN THE NAME—and INTO THE NAME indicate two distinct and *inconvertible* acts which no grammar nor dictionary in the civilized world can equivalence or synonymize.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk.	ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Ναζωραίου, ἔγειραι καὶ περιπάτει.	the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.
7 And he took him by the right hand, and lifted <i>him</i> up: and immediately his feet and ancle-bones received strength.	7 Καὶ πιάσας αὐτὸν τῆς δεξιᾶς χειρὸς ἤγειρε· παραχρῆμα δὲ ἔστερεώθησαν αὐτοῦ αἱ βάσεις καὶ τὰ σφυρὰ, 8 καὶ ἔξαλλόμενος ἔστη καὶ περιεπάτει, καὶ εἰσῆλθε σὺν αὐτοῖς εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, περιπατῶν καὶ ἀλλόμενος καὶ αἰνῶν τὸν Θεόν.	And seizing him by the right hand, he lifted him up; and immediately his feet and ankles received strength. And 8
8 And he, leaping up, stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God.	9 καὶ εἶδεν αὐτὸν πᾶς ὁ λαὸς περιπατοῦντα καὶ αἰνοῦντα τὸν Θεόν. 10 ἐπεγίνωσκόν τε αὐτὸν ὅτι οὗτος ἦν ὁ πρὸς τὴν ἐλεημοσύνην καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῇ Ὠραία πύλῃ τοῦ ἱεροῦ· καὶ ἐπλήσθησαν θάμβους καὶ ἐκστάσεως ἐπὶ τῷ συμβεβηκότι αὐτῷ.	9 And all the people saw him walking and praising God: and they well knew that it 10
9 And all the people saw him walking and praising God:	11 Κρατοῦντος δὲ τοῦ ἱαθέντος χωλοῦ τὸν Πέτρον καὶ Ἰωάννην, συνέδραμε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πᾶς ὁ λαὸς ἐπὶ τῇ στοᾷ τῇ καλουμένῃ Σολομῶντος, ἔκθαμβοι.	And while the lame man, 11 who was healed, held fast Peter and John, all the people ran together to them, upon
10 And they knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple: and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him.	12 ἰδὼν	the porch, called Solomon's, greatly wondering. And when 12
11 And as the lame man which was healed held Peter and John, all the people ran together unto them in the porch that is called Solomon's, greatly wondering.		

<sup>p</sup> *His feet and ankles.* "Bones" is, com. ver., a supplement unnecessary. It was rather his ankle *joints* that were strengthened.

<sup>q</sup> *Ἐξ ἀλλόμενος.* This would indicate leaping forward, rather than leaping up. He was sitting, as intimated by *καθήμενος*.

<sup>r</sup> *Ὅτι οὗτος,* very definitely indicates the person alluded to—the identical person that sat begging.

And they well knew—*επεγίνωσκόν.* They *recognized*, may not be forcible enough. It is, however, in our present currency indicative of an effort. But no effort was here necessary—at the first glance they seem to have known him as a familiar person.

<sup>s</sup> *Ἐπὶ τῇ πύλῃ*—in this context would indicate that he sat upon the gate. *Ἐπὶ* is found in the N. Test. in company with *three* cases, and this fact makes it a *hard case*, on some occasions, to give a decided preference. *Upon* is decidedly its most distinctive, and probably its most etymological and common import. It is found in construction with genitive, dative, and accusative, occasionally translated by *upon*. And very frequently so found in Luke's and Paul's writings. *At* is a sort of compromised representative of it, in Luke's and Paul's departments of the Christian Scriptures. This is a happy expedient, and places the English reader in the same predicament

with a Jew or a Greek. The context, therefore, must, *in all cases*, decide; and that is our special umpire in all ambiguous cases. Nothing essentially *doctrinal* is in jeopardy—but perspicuity being the desideratum, that will be better secured in this case by the context than by either dictionary or grammar.

<sup>t</sup> *Κρατοῦντος—αυτοῦς*—Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. Holding them fast; or, "as he held them fast"—or, "kept near to them". De Wette, Meyer, Hackett concur in the former meaning, and in our judgment with satisfactory evidence.

<sup>u</sup> *Ἐπὶ τῇ στοᾷ*—for the preceding reasons given, we have here preferred "upon the porch called Solomon's."

<sup>v</sup> *Στοᾷ Σολομῶντος.* This porch is named twice in this book—here and in ch. 5:12. Again once in John 10:23. This portico, or hall, was in the court of the heathen on the Eastern side of the temple. The common opinion has long been and yet is—that, being placed on the spot where Solomon had made the entrance into the old Temple, it still retained his name. There are not wanting some distinguished moderns who think that it was the identical porch that Solomon himself reared.

Josephus calls this porch *ἔργον Σολομῶντος*. Hackett, Tholuck. Lightfoot affirms the conviction that the Jews indicated the court of the Gentiles by this name.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>12 And when Peter saw <i>it</i>, he answered unto the people, Ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this? or why look ye so earnestly on us, as though by our own power or holiness we had made this man to walk?</p>	<p>δὲ Πέτρος ἀπεκρίνατο πρὸς τὸν λαὸν, Ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλίται, τί θαυμάζετε ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἢ ἡμῖν τί ἀτενίζετε, ὡς ἰδίᾳ δυνάμει ἢ εὐσεβείᾳ πεποιηκόσι τοῦ περιπατεῖν αὐτόν; <sup>13</sup> ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ Ἰακώβ, ὁ Θεὸς τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, ἐδόξασε τὸν παῖδα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν· ὃν ὑμεῖς παρεδώκατε, καὶ ἠρνήσασθε αὐτὸν κατὰ πρόσωπον Πιλάτου, κρίναντος ἐκείνου ἀπολύειν.</p>	<p>Peter saw it, he addressed the people;—Israelites, why marvel at this? or why look so earnestly on us, as though, by our own *strength, or *piety, we had caused this man to walk? The God of Abraham, <sup>13</sup> and of Isaac, and of Jacob, the God of our fathers, glorified his *servant Jesus, whom you delivered up, and disowned, in presence of Pilate, when he was determined to *acquit him. But you dis- <sup>14</sup> owned the Holy and the Just One, and desired a murderer to be granted to you: and killed <sup>15</sup> the Author of *the Life, whom God raised from the dead: whose witnesses we are. And <sup>16</sup> upon the faith in his name, he has made this man strong, whom you behold and know. Yes, his name, and the faith which is through him, has given him this perfect soundness, in presence of you all.</p>
<p>13 The God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, the God of our fathers hath glorified his Son Jesus; whom ye delivered up, and denied him in the presence of Pilate, when he was determined to let <i>him</i> go.</p>	<p><sup>14</sup> ὑμεῖς δὲ τὸν ἅγιον καὶ δίκαιον ἠρνήσασθε, καὶ ἠτήσασθε ἄνδρα φονέα χαρισθῆναι ὑμῖν, <sup>15</sup> τὸν δὲ ἀρχηγὸν τῆς ζωῆς ἀπεκτείνετε· ὃν Θεὸς ἠγείρεν ἐκ νεκρῶν, οὗ ἡμεῖς μάρτυρές ἐσμεν. <sup>16</sup> καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ, τοῦτον ὃν θεωρεῖτε καὶ οἴδατε, ἐστερέωσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἡ πίστις ἣ δι' αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ τὴν ὀλοκληρίαν ταύτην ἀπέναντι πάντων ὑμῶν.</p>	<p>owned the Holy and the Just One, and desired a murderer to be granted to you: and killed <sup>15</sup> the Author of *the Life, whom God raised from the dead: whose witnesses we are. And <sup>16</sup> upon the faith in his name, he has made this man strong, whom you behold and know. Yes, his name, and the faith which is through him, has given him this perfect soundness, in presence of you all.</p>
<p>14 But ye denied the Holy One, and the Just, and desired a murderer to be granted unto you;</p>	<p>καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ, τοῦτον ὃν θεωρεῖτε καὶ οἴδατε, ἐστερέωσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἡ πίστις ἣ δι' αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ τὴν ὀλοκληρίαν ταύτην ἀπέναντι πάντων ὑμῶν.</p>	<p>Yes, his name, and the faith which is through him, has given him this perfect soundness, in presence of you all.</p>
<p>15 And killed the Prince of life, whom God hath raised from the dead; whereof we are witnesses.</p>	<p>καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ, τοῦτον ὃν θεωρεῖτε καὶ οἴδατε, ἐστερέωσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἡ πίστις ἣ δι' αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ τὴν ὀλοκληρίαν ταύτην ἀπέναντι πάντων ὑμῶν.</p>	<p>Yes, his name, and the faith which is through him, has given him this perfect soundness, in presence of you all.</p>
<p>16 And his name, through faith in his name, hath made this man strong, whom ye see and know: yea, the faith which is by him, hath given him this perfect soundness in the presence of you all.</p>	<p>καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ, τοῦτον ὃν θεωρεῖτε καὶ οἴδατε, ἐστερέωσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἡ πίστις ἣ δι' αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ τὴν ὀλοκληρίαν ταύτην ἀπέναντι πάντων ὑμῶν.</p>	<p>Yes, his name, and the faith which is through him, has given him this perfect soundness, in presence of you all.</p>

\* *Δυναμει* indicates physical *strength* or ability, and neither moral nor official power. Therefore to be apposite to the occasion and the fact, it is, in this case, more appropriately rendered *strength*, than *power*. On other occasions it may, without hazarding any ambiguity, be appropriately rendered *power*, as in chapter 4 : 33.

\* *Ευσεβεια*, occurs 15 times in the N. T.—It is fourteen times translated *godliness*—here *holiness*. There seems to be an impropriety in this change. Indeed *ἀγιότης*, and *αγιωσμη*, occur in the N. T. only 4 times, always translated *holiness*. Between these and *ευσεβεια* there is a difference. The latter usually denotes a quality of mind or heart. The former has respect to state or relation. In these there are no degrees of comparison. No person in matrimony or citizenship, is more married, or more a citizen than another.

To live in harmony with either state, more or less conjugally, or loyally, is conceivable.—But piety is an attribute of man, himself, apart from all conventional, arbitrary, or legal arrangements. Leigh's *Critica Sacra*, Schrevelius, Doddridge, Wesley, Thompson, Geneva, and some others, "*godliness*".

\* *Παις* in the Hebrew Greek indicates—a *child*, a *servant*, a *son*, a *maid*, a *young man*, and is so found in N. T.

usage, com. ver.—Being in a quotation from Isaiah 42 : 1, by Matthew applied to Jesus—it should here be *servant*, not son. "Behold my *servant*—my elect, whom I uphold, in whom my soul delights &c." Again v. 26, 27. The com. ver. more frequently renders it *servant*, than *child*.

*Παιδα*, *servant*. *Παις* occurs in this book of Acts applied to Jesus Christ four times, translated com. ver., twice *son* and twice *child*. With us *child* is common gender. It is, therefore, once translated *maid*, Luke 8 : 24, once *maiden*, Luke 8 : 51—also by *servant*—Jesus was *personally* a son—*officially* a *servant*, v. 13.

\* *Απολω* is, in this book, suitably represented by the words *to put away*, *release*, *forgive*, *dismiss*, *depart*, *set at liberty*. To *acquit* in a case of trial before a magistrate is, in our present currency of courts, preferable to *put away*, *release*, *depart*, or *to set at liberty*.

\* *The life*. In this association of ideas—it is due to the original, and to the reader—that as it is definitely *τῆς ζωῆς*, and connected with *Αρχηγος*, the Prince or Author of it, should be rendered *The Prince of the Life*—of all life, indeed, but here especially, *The Life Eternal*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>17 And now, brethren, I wot that through ignorance ye did it, as <i>did</i> also your rulers.</p>	<p>17 καὶ νῦν, ἀδελφοὶ, οἶδα ὅτι κατὰ ἄγνοιαν ἐπράξατε, ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες ὑμῶν. 18 ὁ δὲ</p>	<p>And now brethren, I know 17 that you acted in ignorance, as also did your rulers. But</p>
<p>18 But those things which God before had shewed by the mouth of all his prophets, that Christ should suffer, he hath so fulfilled</p>	<p>Θεὸς ἂ προκατήγγειλε διὰ στόματος πάντων τῶν προφητῶν αὐτοῦ παθεῖν τὸν Χριστὸν, ἐπλήρωσεν οὕτω. 19 μετανοήσατε</p>	<p>God has thus accomplished 18 ed those things which he had formerly announced by the mouth of all his prophets, that the Christ should suffer.</p>
<p>19 Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord;</p>	<p>οὖν καὶ ἐπιστρέψατε, εἰς τὸ ἐξαλειφθῆναι ὑμῶν τὰς ἀμαρτίας, ὅπως ἂν ἔλθωσι καιροὶ ἀναψύξεως ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου, 20</p>	<p>Reform, then, and 4turn, 19 that your sins may be blotted out, and that seasons of refreshing may come from the presence of the Lord: and 20</p>
<p>20 And he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you:</p>	<p>καὶ ἀποστείλῃ τὸν προκεκηρυγμένον ὑμῖν Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, 21</p>	<p>that he may send 4Jesus Christ, the one before 1prepared for you, whom the heavens must, 21</p>
<p>21 Whom the heaven must receive, until the times of resti-</p>	<p>ὄν δεῖ οὐρανὸν μὲν δεξασθαι ἄχρι χρόνων ἀποκαταστάσεως</p>	<p>indeed, 5retain until the times of the 2completion of all things,</p>

<sup>b</sup> Κατὰ ἄγνοιαν ἐπράξατε, you acted in ignorance, is better than "through ignorance you did it"—or "you acted according to ignorance,"—though it be more literal. A "zeal according to knowledge" is also too literal—an intelligent zeal is in better keeping with our present vernacular, and equally true to the original.

<sup>c</sup> Παθεῖν τὸν Χριστόν—That the Christ—not Christ—should suffer. It was not of a Christ—but of the Christ the prophets spoke, as here alluded to.

<sup>d</sup> Ἐπιστρέψατε—is fully represented by *turn*, or "turn to him," Wakef., Dodd, Tyndale, Geneva. Return, Thompson. In the com. ver. of the Acts it is translated by *turn* eight times; and in Luke's Gospel *turn* and *return* five times. "Turn from your present course, or character."—Hackett.

<sup>e</sup> Τὸν, in this verse should, in our conception of it, be placed before Jesus Christ, if the reading we prefer be adopted. Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf., Προκεχειρισμένον, "And that he may send the Jesus Christ before announced to you" whom the Heaven must retain &c.

<sup>f</sup> Προκεχειρισμένον (Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.) is by distinguished critics preferred to προεκηρυγμένον, the former represented by *before appointed* or *before prepared*, the latter by *before announced*. The former, we presume, to be the genuine reading. But as to the significance they are materially the same. Both indicate a previous arrangement or purpose. It is an unquestionable fact, that his mission or work was previously announced and prepared—as Christ himself is the Lamb that was slain from the foundation of the world, in all the proceedings of redeeming grace—and also that he will appear a *second* time without a sin-offering, at the consummation of the mediatorial interposition.

<sup>g</sup> Almost all the modern versions, have *receive*. Yet with Murdock, I prefer *retain*. Reception and retention are with

us, now very distinguishable acts and ideas. It is true, in fact, that the heavens must retain the Messiah, our Lord, until the final consummation of this drama of humanity.

Hackett and some others would have *receive* still retained in the text. We concur with him that δεχουαι by itself is no where rendered *retain*, but we connect it with αχρει, as fully indicative, in our currency, of, *to retain*. Is not "to receive a person into our house until any specified time—to retain him till that time arrive!" How, otherwise, could the heavens retain him until? The most literal rendition in this case is, therefore, equivalent to that proposed. But in either case there is no difference in the sense. He must continue in the heavens till the consummation of all the promises concerning his church.

"To receive" indicates a special act—but to retain a continued act—and this αχρει, imports.—In any case—he must continue in the heavens, till the consummation of all the promises touching the earthly career of his church.

<sup>h</sup> Ἀχρι . . . παντων, "until the times of the restoration of all things," to primitive order and felicity. This seems to be an allusion to the Καιροι αναψυξεως—the restoration of primeval rectitude and felicity, contemplated in the triumphant epoch of Christ's reign.

Αποκαταστάσεως. This is one of the *hapax legomena*—*completion*, Boothroyd, Murdock; *restoration*, Wakefield; *consummation*, Thomp; *restitution*, Wesley, Rheims, Wickliff; all things be restored again, Tyndale, Geneva, Cranmer; *regulation* of all things, Dodd. We yet prefer *completion*, because more generic, as the full sense of all the prophetic oracles. Leigh's Critica Sacra, while giving *restitutio*—observes;—Astronomis, Reversio Stellae ad eum locum unde discesserat.

Referring to Moses and all the prophets concerning the times of the Messiah, as Peter now does, it would seem to us

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
tution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets, since the world began.	πάντων, ὧν ἐλάλησεν ὁ Θεὸς διὰ στόματος πάντων ἁγίων αὐτοῦ προφητῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος. <sup>22</sup> Μωσῆς μὲν γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας εἶπεν, Ὅτι προφήτην ὑμῖν ἀναστήσει Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς ὑμῶν ἐκ τῶν ἀδελφῶν ὑμῶν, ὡς ἐμέ· αὐτοῦ ἀκούσεσθε κατὰ πάντα ὅσα ἂν λαλήσῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς. <sup>23</sup> ἔσται δὲ, πᾶσα ψυχὴ, ἣτις ἂν μὴ ἀκούσῃ τοῦ προφήτου ἐκείνου, ἐξολοθρευθήσεται ἐκ τοῦ λαοῦ. <sup>24</sup> Καὶ πάντες δὲ οἱ προφῆται ἀπὸ Σαμουὴλ καὶ τῶν καθηξῆς, ὅσοι ἐλάλησαν, καὶ προκατήγγειλαν τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας. <sup>25</sup> ὑμεῖς ἐστε υἱοὶ τῶν προφητῶν, καὶ τῆς διαθήκης ἧς διέθετο ὁ Θεὸς πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν, λέγων πρὸς Ἀβραάμ, Καὶ τῷ σπέρματί σου ἐνευλογηθήσονται πᾶσαι αἱ πατριαὶ τῆς γῆς. <sup>26</sup> Ὑμῖν πρῶτον ὁ Θεὸς ἀναστήσας τὸν παῖδα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν, ἀπέστειλεν αὐτὸν εὐλογοῦντα ὑμᾶς, ἐν τῷ ἀποστρέφειν ἕκαστον ἀπὸ τῶν πονηριῶν ὑμῶν.	which God has spoken through the mouth of all his holy prophets, since the world began. For Moses, indeed, said to the <sup>22</sup> Fathers, That a prophet shall the Lord your God 'raise up for you, from among your brethren, as he raised me up; him shall you hear in all things, whatever he shall say to you. And every soul who will not <sup>23</sup> hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people. And, indeed, all the <sup>24</sup> prophets, from Samuel and those following in order, as many as have spoken, have also foretold these days. You are 'the sons of the pro- <sup>25</sup> phets, and of the covenant which God made with our fathers, saying, to Abraham, "And in thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed." God having raised <sup>26</sup> ed up his 'servant Jesus, sent him first to you, to bless you in turning away, every one of you, from his iniquities.
<sup>22</sup> For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you, of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things, whatsoever he shall say unto you.		
<sup>23</sup> And it shall come to pass, that every soul which will not hear that Prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people.		
<sup>24</sup> Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days.		
<sup>25</sup> Ye are the children of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with our fathers, saying unto Abraham, And in thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed.		
<sup>26</sup> Unto you first, God having raised up his Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities.		

that the *completion* of the ancient oracles respecting Messiah and his kingdom covers the whole area of his premises; and, therefore, meets all the demands of the case better than *restitution, restoration, regulation, or consummation*: whether promises or predictions, (and these include the whole prophetic school,) *completion* is quite apposite.

<sup>1</sup> Ἀναστήσει = עָרָא, will raise up—cause to appear *ὡς ἐμεῖ*. like me. Hence a rendition quite as peculiar as the former—not like to me—but like as he raised me up.

<sup>1</sup> Υἱοὶ . . . . Τῆς διαθήκης, sons of the covenant, or institution—*υἱοὶ* here Hebraistically indicates *heirs*; participators—still the sons of the prophets is the proper expression of the original. All believers—all Christians are heirs in common of all the spiritual blessings promised in the seed of Abraham.

Sons, rather than *children*, of the prophets—inheritors of the blessings which the prophets foretold—heirs of covenanted

mercies. On these promises he urges their right and duty to accept these promised blessings.

<sup>k</sup> Τὸν παῖδα Ἰησοῦν.—*Ἰησοῦν* is, in this case, rejected as spurious by Gb., Sch., Ln. and Tf.—*Ἦαις* is found applied to Jesus only *once* in Matthew as a *servant*, and in Luke's writings *five* times;—once in his Gospel, referring to him where literally a *child*, ch. 2: 43; and in his Acts four times;—twice rendered in com. ver., *son* Jesus, and twice *child* Jesus. This is an anomalous license. It is most generally, in other cases, rendered *servant*. The Jews are called "*sons of the Prophets*," not merely of the four *major* prophets, or of the twelve *minor* prophets, as the Jews call them in distinction from the *Patriarchal* prophets. They were educated by these sixteen Jewish Prophets, being weekly read in their synagogues. Hence, we presume, they were called "*sons of the prophets*;" and, therefore, ought to have recognized and acknowledged their own Messiah.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
CHAP. IV.	CHAP. IV.	CHAP. IV.
<p>AND as they spake unto the people, the priests, and the captain of the temple, and the Sadducees came upon them.</p>	<p>ΛΑΛΟΥΝΤΩΝ δε αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸν λαὸν, ἐπέστησαν αὐτοῖς οἱ ἱερεῖς καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ οἱ Σαδδουκαῖοι,</p>	<p>AND while they were speaking to the people, the priests, and the captain of the temple guard, and the Sadducees came upon them, being indignant</p>
<p>2 Being grieved that they taught the people, and preached through Jesus the resurrection from the dead.</p>	<p><sup>2</sup> διαπονούμενοι διὰ τὸ διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς τὸν λαὸν, καὶ καταγγέλλειν ἐν τῷ Ἰησοῦ τὴν ἀνάστασιν τὴν ἐκ νεκρῶν. <sup>3</sup> καὶ ἐπέβαλον αὐτοῖς τὰς χεῖρας, καὶ ἔθεντο εἰς τήρησιν εἰς τὴν αὔριον. ἦν γὰρ ἑσπέρα ἡδὴ. <sup>4</sup> πολλοὶ δὲ τῶν ἀκουσάντων τὸν λόγον ἐπίστευσαν· καὶ ἐγενήθη ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἀνδρῶν ὡσεὶ χιλιάδες πέντε.</p>	<p>2 that they taught the people, and preached, that through Jesus is the resurrection from the dead. And they laid hands</p>
<p>3 And they laid hands on them, and put them in hold unto the next day: for it was now even-tide.</p>	<p><sup>5</sup> Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν αὔριον συναχθῆναι αὐτῶν τοὺς ἄρχοντας καὶ πρεσβυτέρους καὶ γραμματεῖς εἰς Ἱηρουσαλήμ, <sup>6</sup> καὶ Ἄνναν τὸν ἀρχιερέα καὶ Καϊάφαν καὶ Ἰωάννην καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐκ γένους ἀρχιερατικοῦ. <sup>7</sup> καὶ στήσαντες αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, ἐπυνθάνοντο, Ἐν ποίᾳ δυνάμει ἢ ἐν ποίῳ ὀνόματι ἐποιήσατε τοῦτο ὑμεῖς;</p>	<p>3 on them, and put them in prison, until the next day: for it was already evening. But many of those who heard</p>
<p>4 Howbeit, many of them which heard the word, believed; and the number of the men was about five thousand.</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> Τότε Πέτρος πλησθεὶς Πνεύματος Ἁγίου, εἶπε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Ἄρχοντες τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, <sup>9</sup> εἰ ἡμεῖς σήμερον ἀνακρινόμεθα ἐπὶ εὐεργε-</p>	<p>4 the "word believed; and the number of the men became about five thousand.</p>
<p>5 And it came to pass on the morrow, that their rulers, and elders, and scribes,</p>	<p>And it came to pass, on the morrow, that their rulers, and elders, and scribes, and Annas,</p>	<p>5 morrow, that their rulers, and elders, and scribes, and Annas,</p>
<p>6 And Annas the high priest, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander, and as many as were of the kindred of the high priest, were gathered together at Jerusalem.</p>	<p>6 καὶ Ἄνναν τὸν ἀρχιερέα καὶ Καϊάφαν καὶ Ἰωάννην καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐκ γένους ἀρχιερατικοῦ. <sup>7</sup> καὶ στήσαντες αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, ἐπυνθάνοντο, Ἐν ποίᾳ δυνάμει ἢ ἐν ποίῳ ὀνόματι ἐποιήσατε τοῦτο ὑμεῖς;</p>	<p>6 the High Priest, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander, and as many as were of the "pontifical family, were gathered together in Jerusalem. And</p>
<p>7 And when they had set them in the midst, they asked, By what power, or by what name have ye done this?</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> Τότε Πέτρος πλησθεὶς Πνεύματος Ἁγίου, εἶπε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Ἄρχοντες τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, <sup>9</sup> εἰ ἡμεῖς σήμερον ἀνακρινόμεθα ἐπὶ εὐεργε-</p>	<p>7 "placing them in the midst, they asked, "In what strength, or in what name, have you done this? Then Peter, filled with</p>
<p>8 Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto them, Ye rulers of the people, and elders of Israel,</p>	<p><sup>9</sup> εἰ ἡμεῖς σήμερον ἀνακρινόμεθα ἐπὶ εὐεργε-</p>	<p>8 the Holy Spirit, said to them, Rulers of the people, and Elders of Israel, if we be ex-</p>
<p>9 If we this day be examined of the good deed done to the</p>	<p>9 εἰ ἡμεῖς σήμερον ἀνακρινόμεθα ἐπὶ εὐεργε-</p>	<p>9 examined this day concerning a good deed done to an infirm</p>

<sup>1</sup> Διαπονούμενοι, "being grieved," is not indicative of the feeling of the Apostle Paul, in witnessing the malice of a wicked spirit, reported in Acts 16:18. In that case Paul was *indignant*. In this case the Sadducees and the priesthood could be no less *indignant*, while witnessing the power of the Apostles' doctrine, in stultifying their doctrine of no resurrection of the dead. We, therefore, prefer "indignant" to "grieved", as more truly indicative of their feelings on this occasion. The word is found only in these two cases in the Apostolic Scriptures.

<sup>2</sup> Τὸν λόγον, the word. This has exclusive reference to the gospel of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It was the special message of the day.

<sup>3</sup> Ἐκ γένους ἀρχιερατικοῦ. Pontifical family is, in our currency, more definite and perspicuous than the "kindred of the High Priest," which might comprehend more than were personally interested in the premises. Those specially interested were, doubtless, present.

<sup>4</sup> "When they had set them." *Placing them*, indicates the whole work comprehended in *στήσαντες αὐτοὺς*.

<sup>5</sup> Ποία δυνάμει, not ποία ἐξουσία—physical strength. In what strength—in what name? There was *strength* and *authority* also in the name of the Lord. But as to the spectators—in this case of physical infirmity—their attention was absorbed in the *strength* put forth.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
impotent man, by what means he is made whole;	σία ἀνθρώπου ἀσθενούς, ἐν τίνι οὗτος σέσωσται. <sup>10</sup> γνωστὸν	man, in what name he is made whole, be it known to you <sup>10</sup>
10 Be it known unto you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by him doth this man stand here before you whole.	ἔστω πᾶσιν ὑμῖν καὶ παντὶ τῷ λαῷ Ἰσραὴλ, ὅτι ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Ναζωραίου, ὃν ὑμεῖς ἐσταυρώσατε, ὃν ὁ Θεὸς ἤγειρεν ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἐν τούτῳ οὗτος παρέστηκεν ἐνώπιον ὑμῶν ὑγιής. <sup>11</sup> οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ λίθος ὁ ἐξουθενηθεὶς ὑφ' ὑμῶν τῶν οἰκοδομούντων, ὁ γενόμενος εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας. <sup>12</sup> καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἡ σωτηρία· οὔτε γὰρ ὄνομά ἐστιν ἕτερον ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανὸν τὸ δεδομένον ἐν ἀνθρώποις, ἐν ᾧ δεῖ σωθῆναι ἡμᾶς.	all, and to all the people of Israel, that in the name of Jesus Christ, the Nazarene—whom you crucified—whom God raised from the dead, by him does this man stand before you sound. This is <sup>11</sup> the stone which was set at nought by you, the builders, which is made the head of the corner. And the salvation is <sup>12</sup> not in another person; for there is not another name under the heaven, given among men, by which it behooves us to be saved.
11 This is the stone which was set at naught of you builders, which is become the head of the corner.	ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἡ σωτηρία· οὔτε γὰρ ὄνομά ἐστιν ἕτερον ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανὸν τὸ δεδομένον ἐν ἀνθρώποις, ἐν ᾧ δεῖ σωθῆναι ἡμᾶς. <sup>13</sup> Θεωροῦντες δὲ τὴν τοῦ Πέτρον παρρησίαν καὶ Ἰωάννου, καὶ καταλαβόμενοι ὅτι ἄνθρωποι ἀγράμματοί εἰσι καὶ ἰδιῶται, ἐθαύμαζον, ἐπεγίνωσκόν τε αὐτοὺς ὅτι σὺν τῷ Ἰησοῦ ἦσαν.	Now, considering the freedom of speech, of Peter and John, and having perceived that they were illiterate, and persons in private life, they marveled; and they knew them well, that they used to be with Jesus. And beholding the man who was <sup>14</sup>
12 Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.	τὸν δὲ ἄνθρωπον βλέποντες σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐστῶτα τὸν τεθεραπευμένον, οὐδὲν εἶχον ἀντειπεῖν.	healed, standing with them, they had nothing to say
13 Now when they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled; and they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus.		
14 And beholding the man which was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it.		

<sup>9</sup> *Ἐν τίνι*—reference is here to *ὄνομα*, as the answer given clearly intimates—In the name of Jesus Christ.

<sup>11</sup> *Ὁ γενόμενος*—made *εἰς κεφαλὴν*.

<sup>12</sup> The common version does not indicate the fullness of the original. It is in the original *ἡ σωτηρία*—not salvation in general, but the salvation which the gospel brings—not a salvation of the body, of the soul, or of the spirit, but of the man.—*Οὐδενι*, no person; *ἄλλῳ οὐδενι*, not another person.

<sup>13</sup> *Δει*, behooves.—Nor is it presented with a *must be*, as a fatal necessity; nor with a *may be*, as of doubtful import; but as claiming, commanding, behooving, us to embrace it, which latter word is inclusive of all *its* claims, and of all *our* wants. It is necessary, expedient, blissful.

*Δει* fully indicates this, by three of its current acceptations—*must, should, ought*. No one word fills its area so well as *behoove*, which word is selected in Luke to indicate all the causes concurring in the death of Christ. Thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer &c., Luke 24: 7, 26, 46, where all these terms—*must, ought, behoove, occur*.

<sup>14</sup> *Θεωροῦντες*, considering, not merely seeing, or looking at it, but contemplating upon it—considering it. To theorize on

premises implies more than seeing them, or even looking at them.

<sup>13</sup> *Παρρησία*, boldness of speech, 2 Cor. 7: 4. The dative of this word is used adverbially, and indicates speaking, writing, acting boldly, or with much freedom. Here, contextually viewed, it indicates a *freedom of speech* which they could not reconcile with the apparent condition, education and circumstances of men in private stations of life. *Freedom of speech*, in all the associations of this scene, best harmonizes with the circumstances, and the terms employed.

<sup>14</sup> *Καταλαβόμενοι*, “when they saw”, Wakefield; “when they observed”, Boothroyd. “*Having perceived*”, Hackett. The tense differs from that of the other participle.

<sup>12</sup> *Ἀγράμματοι καὶ ἰδιῶται*, “illiterate and obscure”, Haek.; “unlearned and obscure”, Booth.; “unlearned and common men”, Wakefield; “*sans lettres, du commun peuple*”, French. So in most modern versions. S. Lee, Polyglott.

<sup>11</sup> *Ὅτι σὺν τῷ Ἰησοῦ ἦσαν* indicates more than a casual interview. They were wont to be with Jesus.

<sup>14</sup> *Ἀντειπεῖν*—to contradict, to speak against—literally, they had nothing to speak against it, or, they could say nothing against it.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>15 But when they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they conferred among themselves.</p>	<p>15 κελύσαντες δὲ αὐτοὺς ἔξω τοῦ συνεδρίου ἀπελθεῖν, συνέβαλον πρὸς ἀλλήλους, 16 λέγοντες, Τί ποιήσομεν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τούτοις; ὅτι μὲν γὰρ γνωστὸν σημεῖον γέγονε δι' αὐτῶν, πᾶσι τοῖς κατοικοῦσιν Ἱερουσαλήμ φανερόν, καὶ οὐ δυνάμεθα ἀρνήσασθαι. 17 ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ ἐπὶ πλείων διανεμηθῆ εἰς τὸν λαόν, ἀπειλῆ ἀπειλησώμεθα αὐτοῖς μηκέτι λαλεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τούτῳ μηδενὶ ἀνθρώπων. 18 Καὶ καλέσαντες αὐτοὺς, παρήγγειλαν αὐτοῖς τὸ καθόλου μὴ φθέγγεσθαι μηδὲ διδάσκειν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. 19 ὁ δὲ Πέτρος καὶ Ἰοάννης ἀποκριθέντες πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἶπον, Εἰ δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὑμῶν ἀκούειν μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ Θεοῦ, κρίνατε. 20 οὐ δυνάμεθα γὰρ ἡμεῖς, ἃ εἶδομεν καὶ ἠκούσαμεν, μὴ λαλεῖν. 21 Οἱ δὲ προσαπειλησάμενοι ἀπέλυσαν αὐτοὺς, μηδὲν εὐρίσκοντες τὸ πῶς κολάσωνται αὐτοὺς, διὰ τὸν λαόν, ὅτι πάντες ἐδόξαζον τὸν Θεὸν ἐπὶ τῷ γεγονότι. 22 ἐτῶν γὰρ ἦν πλείονων τεσ-</p>	<p>against it. But having com- 15 manded them to withdraw from the council, they conferred with one another, saying, What shall we do to these 16 men? for, that, indeed, a 'notorious miracle has been wrought by them, is manifest to all those who dwell at Jerusalem, and we cannot deny it. But, that it may <sup>b</sup>be spread no 17 further among the people, let us strictly threaten them, that they speak, henceforth, to no man <sup>c</sup>upon this name. And 18 they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all, nor to teach, upon the name of Jesus. But Peter and John answer- 19 ed, and said to them, Whether it be right in the sight of God, to hearken to you, rather than to God, judge. For we 20 cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard. So, when they had further 21 threatened them, they discharged them, finding no means of punishing them, because of the people; for all were glorifying God, for that which had been done. <sup>d</sup>For the 22</p>
<p>16 Saying, What shall we do to these men? for that indeed a notable miracle hath been done by them is manifest to all them that dwell in Jerusalem, and we cannot deny it.</p>		
<p>17 But that it spread no further among the people, let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name.</p>		
<p>18 And they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all, nor teach in the name of Jesus.</p>		
<p>19 But Peter and John answered and said unto them, Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.</p>		
<p>20 For we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard.</p>		
<p>21 So when they had further threatened them, they let them go, finding nothing how they might punish them, because of the people: for all men glorified God for that which was done.</p>		
<p>22 For the man was above</p>		

<sup>a</sup> Γνωστον, "signal", Booth, Doddridge; *notorious*, Rheims; manifest sign, Murdock.

<sup>b</sup> Διανεμηθη being passive, we prefer, on all the premises, to retain the passive form—that it may be spread.

<sup>c</sup> Ἐπι and ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τουτῷ. These are not identical expressions. To speak upon a name, and to teach in a name, are not equivalent enunciations. The latter has respect to authority, and the former to a topic, or subject. The mysteries of this name constituted the secret of their power with the people.

<sup>d</sup> Ἐπι τῷ ὀνόματι του Ιησου. In as much as we have in the original Scriptures three forms of expression connected with ὀνομα του Ιησου Χριστου, of very different import, it seems to me not merely expedient, but obligatory, that we should give to an English reader three corresponding formulas in our language, such as "in the name of"—"upon the name of"—and "into the name of". These three formulas are as distinct in sense as in form. The first indicates authority, viz., in the name of the king, or commonwealth. The second indicates the subject, on which the authority terminates, the citizens of the commonwealth, and the third the reason why, or object for which, the action is performed. By the authority of the government, I, A. B. will speak to you upon American citizenship, and then I will introduce you into the possession of it.

To this agree, so far as I know, all Grammarians and Lexicographers. So we find it in the Apostolic commission. In the name of the Lord, I baptize you into the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, for, or in order to introduction into his kingdom.

<sup>e</sup> In conformity with the order and arrangement of words in the Greek text we might, grammatically, render this verse



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
forty years old on whom this miracle of healing was shewed.	σαράκοντα ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐφ' ὃν ἐγγέγονει τὸ σημεῖον τοῦτο τῆς ἰάσεως.	man on whom this miracle of the healing was wrought, was more than forty years old.
23 And being let go, they went to their own company, and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them.	23 Ἀπολυθέντες δὲ ἦλθον πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους, καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν ὅσα πρὸς αὐτοὺς οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι εἶπον. 24 οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες, ὁμοθυμαδὸν ᾗραν φωνὴν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ εἶπον, Δέσποτα, σὺ ὁ Θεὸς ὁ ποιήσας τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς,	And now, having been discharged, they went to their own friends, and announced all that the priests and elders had said to them.
24 And when they heard that, they lifted up their voice to God with one accord, and said, Lord, thou art God, which hast made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all that in them is;	25 ὁ διὰ στόματος Δαβὶδ τοῦ παιδός σου εἰπόν, Ἰνατί ἐφρύαξαν ἔθνη, καὶ λαοὶ ἐμελέτησαν κενά; 26 παρέστησαν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς, καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες συνήχθησαν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κατὰ τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ κατὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ.	And they, hearing, raised a voice to God, with one accord, and said, Sovereign Lord, thou art the God who hast made the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and all that is in them;
25 Who, by the mouth of thy servant David hast said, Why did the heathen rage, and the people imagine vain things?	27 Συνήχθησαν γὰρ ἐπ' ἀληθείας ἐπὶ τὸν ἅγιον παῖδά σου, Ἰη-	who by thy servant David's mouth hast said, Why did nations rage, and people imagine a vain thing? The
26 The kings of the earth stood up, and the rulers were gathered together against the Lord, and against his Christ.		26 kings of the earth presented themselves, and the Princes were gathered together against the Lord, and against his Anointed. For, of a truth, in this
27 For of a truth against thy holy child Jesus, whom thou		27 city, against thy holy son, Je-

as follows—"of years, for was of more than forty the man on whom had had the miracle this of the healing." This is exactly according to the order and meaning of the words in the Greek text before me. Nor could all the rules of grammar, alone, or without a knowledge of the subject, as well as of the verbiage in which it is clothed, enable any one to give the exact ideas, contained in the original oracle of the inspired writer. This fact, incontrovertible as it is, demonstrates, how much depends upon a translator's knowledge of the subject, as well as of the language from which, and of the language into which, he transfers the ideas which existed in the mind of the original writer or speaker.

<sup>o</sup> Πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους, to their own friends, not especially to the Apostles.

<sup>f</sup> Οἱ δε ἀκούσαντες. It seems better to preserve the participial construction here, and to render the οἱ, they.

<sup>g</sup> Δέσποτα. This title is given to the Messiah, 2 Pet. 2 : 1 ; Judas 4. It occurs ten times in the New Testament—five times indicative of our Master in heaven, and five times of masters, or proprietors of men. Here it seems fitting to give to it all its grandeur, and therefore, we render it Sovereign Lord. This is warranted by the current difference between δεσποτῆς and κυριος. This the spirit of the context seems to require. It is found five times indicative of supreme power or authority. Judas 4, Our only sovereign God and Lord.

<sup>h</sup> Ἰνατι, an abbreviation of ἵνα τι γένηται, why, or in order to which might be—Hackett.

<sup>i</sup> Εν τη πολει ταυτη, after ἀληθείας is found in many ancient copies, but rejected by Bloomfield, though resting on good authority—Hackett. It is found in most ancient manuscripts, (Vul.) the two uncial Mss. Codd., Clermont, Augiensis, and the Codex Alex., which last after σου adds πολει. So also reads the Latin with the Coptic, Arm., Ethiop. versions, Irenaeus, Cyril, Tertullian, and other fathers.

There can be no just ground of supposing the clause an addition in the oldest copies extant, until a still older copy can be produced, which has not the clause. See Ann. to the Book of the New Covenant, London Ed., 1807. By Granville, Penn, Esq, Hackett.—On the authority of Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf, I would restore this clause.

Penn's work, now lying before me, is, in my judgment, a work of much learning, ingenuousness and real merit. His version is dedicated to the Universal Church. London, 1837, two vols. octavo. He renders the passage thus, v. 27 : For, of a truth, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and people of Israel, were gathered together in this city, against thy Holy child Jesus, whom thou hast anointed.—This was certainly true in fact.

<sup>j</sup> Παις is applied to Jesus only six times in the Christian Scriptures—four times in the Acts, once in Luke's Testimony, and once quoted from the Septuagint, Matt. 12 : 18. It is translated, com. ver., servant ten times, child twice. In other cases, and once, on allusion to the Lord Jesus, when he is



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>hast anointed, both Herod, and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles, and the people of Israel, were gathered together,</p>	<p>σοῦν, ὃν ἔχρισας, Ἡρώδης τε καὶ Πόντιος Πιλάτος, σὺν ἔθνεσι καὶ λαοῖς Ἰσραὴλ, <sup>28</sup> ποιῆσαι ὅσα ἡ χεὶρ σου καὶ ἡ βουλή σου προώρισε γενέσθαι. <sup>29</sup> καὶ τὰ νῦν, κύριε, ἔπιδε ἐπὶ τὰς ἀπειλὰς αὐτῶν, καὶ δὸς τοῖς δούλοις σου μετὰ παρρησίας πάσης λαλεῖν τὸν λόγον σου, <sup>30</sup> ἐν τῷ τὴν χεῖρά σου ἐκτείνειν σε εἰς ἰασιν, καὶ σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα γίνεσθαι διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ ἁγίου παιδός σου Ἰησοῦ. <sup>31</sup> Καὶ δεηθέντων αὐτῶν ἐσαλεύθη ὁ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἦσαν συνεγμένοι, καὶ ἐπλήσθησαν ἅπαντες Πνεύματος Ἁγίου, καὶ ἐλάλουν τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ μετὰ παρρησίας.</p>	<p>sus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, were assembled, to do whatever thy hand, and <sup>28</sup> thy counsel had before *determined to be done. And now, <sup>29</sup> Lord, behold their threatenings, and grant to thy servants, that, with all boldness, they may speak thy word, by <sup>30</sup> stretching out thy hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done, by the name of thy holy son, Jesus.</p>
<p><sup>28</sup> For to do whatsoever thy hand and thy counsel determined before to be done.</p>		<p>And, they having prayed, the <sup>31</sup> place in which they were assembled together was shaken, and they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and spake the word of God with boldness.</p>
<p><sup>29</sup> And now, Lord, behold their threatenings: and grant unto thy servants, that with all boldness they may speak thy word,</p>		<p>And the multitude of those <sup>32</sup> that believed were of one heart and of one soul, neither did any of them say, that any of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common.</p>
<p><sup>30</sup> By stretching forth thy hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done by the name of thine holy child Jesus.</p>		<p>And with <sup>33</sup> great power the Apostles gave testimony concerning the resurrection of the Lord Jesus: and great grace was upon them all: For neither was there any <sup>34</sup> among them who lacked; for as many as were possessors of lands, or of houses, sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold,</p>
<p><sup>31</sup> And when they had prayed, the place was shaken where they were assembled together; and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with boldness.</p>		<p>And laid <sup>35</sup> them down at the apostles' feet: and distribution</p>
<p><sup>32</sup> And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart, and of one soul: neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common.</p>		<p>And <sup>35</sup> it was distributed to</p>
<p><sup>33</sup> And with great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus: and great grace was upon them all.</p>		
<p><sup>34</sup> Neither was there any among them that lacked: for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold,</p>		
<p><sup>35</sup> And laid them down at the apostles' feet: and distribution</p>		

found in the temple answering questions, it is properly translated *child*. In the Acts, it is twice translated *son*, and twice *child*. In this case, we think, in all dignity and propriety, it should be translated *son*.

\* Προορίζω, occurs 8 times in N. T. rendered by *determined*, *ordained*, *declared*, Rom. I : 4, *limiteth*. Luke uses ὀρίζω, six times out of its eight occurrences. Translated *determined*, *ordained*, *determinate*. Paul uses προορίζω five times out of its six occurrences. Etymologically, it indicates, *to mark*

*out before, to bound or to limit before*. Hence, Heb. 4 : 7, "He limiteth a certain day". Whether used to indicate a purpose, a delineation, description or prediction, as respects the Divine knowledge, or will, it equally involves one and the same radical idea. With God there is nothing past, present or future. He fills, he inhabits eternity.

<sup>1</sup> Μεγαλη δυνάμει, with great power, i. e. physical demonstration, not εξουσια, authority.

<sup>m</sup> Διεδιδото, being impersonal—it was distributed.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
was made unto every man according as he had need.	ἐκάστω καθότι ἄν τις χρείαν εἶχεν.	every one, according as any one had need.
36 And Joses, who by the apostles was surnamed Barnabas, (which is, being interpreted, The son of consolation,) a Levite, and of the country of Cyprus,	<sup>36</sup> Ἰωσήσ δὲ ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Βαρνάβας ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποστόλων, ὃ ἐστὶ μεθερμηνευόμενον, υἱὸς παρακλήσεως, Λευίτης, Κύπριος τῷ γένει, <sup>37</sup> ὑπάρχοντος αὐτῷ ἀγροῦ, πωλήσας ἤνεγκε τὸ χρῆμα, καὶ ἔθηκε παρὰ τοὺς πόδας τῶν ἀποστόλων.	Now Joses, who, by the <sup>36</sup> Apostles, was surnamed Barnabas (which is, being translated, Son of Consolation), a Levite, a Cyprian by birth, having land, sold it, and brought the money, and laid it at the Apostles' feet.
37 Having land, sold it, and brought the money, and laid it at the apostles' feet.		
CHAP. V.	CHAP. V.	CHAP. V.
BUT a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession,	Ἀνὴρ δέ τις Ἀνανίας ὀνόματι, σὺν Σαπφείρῃ τῇ γυνακὶ αὐτοῦ, ἐπώλησε κτῆμα, <sup>2</sup> καὶ ἐνοσφίσατο ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς, συνειδυίας καὶ τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐνέγκας μέρος τι παρὰ τοὺς πόδας τῶν ἀποστόλων ἔθηκεν. <sup>3</sup> εἶπε δὲ Πέτρος, Ἀνανία, διατί ἐπλήρωσεν ὁ Σατανᾶς τὴν καρδίαν σου, ψεύσασθαί σε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον, καὶ νοσφίσασθαι ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς τοῦ χωρίου; <sup>4</sup> οὐχὶ μένον σοὶ ἔμενε, καὶ πραθὲν ἐν τῇ σῇ ἐξουσίᾳ	"BUT a certain man named <sup>1</sup> Ananias, with Sapphira his wife sold a possession, and <sup>2</sup> "purloined from the price (his wife also being privy to it), and brought a certain part, and laid it at the Apostles' feet. But Peter said, Ananias, <sup>3</sup> why has "Satan "possessed your heart, to "lie to the Holy Spirit, and to purloin from the price of the land? While <sup>4</sup> it remained, was it not your
2 And kept back part of the price, (his wife also being privy to it,) and brought a certain part, and laid it at the apostles' feet.		
3 But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land?		
4 While it remained, was it not thine own? and after it was		

\* *Le*, but, in contrast with Barnabas.

\* *Eroσφίσατο*, Ind. mid. *purloined*, took away for himself. The mid. voice is most apposite to this case, indicating the selfishness and hypocrisy of the man. *Purloin* is not obsolete, though not so much in use as formerly. It is found com. ver., Tit. 2 : 10. It is, in com. ver., twice represented in this book by "*kept back*." There is no absolute impropriety in *keeping back*; but there is always in *purloining*. This is a complex sin. It was not simply keeping back, but *feloniously* keeping back, with *intent to conceal*, associated with deliberate lying.

The Septuagint employs *ροσφίζομαι*, Josh. 7 : 1, in the case of Achan. It is well defined by Leigh in his *Critica Sacra*: *Non est totam rem auferre sed paululum tantummodo abstrahere*. Beza employs *intervertit*, which he interprets by *callide surripuit*. In our vernacular, to *embezzle*, to *filch*, most exactly represents it. We prefer *purloin*, because already familiarized in com. ver. "*Kept to himself*," Wakef. and Boothr.; "*carried away a part*," Murd., Syr.

*Συνειδυίας*, having been cognizant, having participated in a knowledge of it, being privy to it.

† *Ὁ Σατανᾶς*, a proper name, and retainable here. *Ἐπλήρωσεν*, literally *filled up*; in our more modern style *possessed* your heart. *Πληρωω*, used here metaphorically, is taken from a ship sailing before the wind. "When a man is filled with the commandment, or with temptation, as the sail of a ship by the wind, he is said to be filled with it," *Critica Sacra*. It is found almost one hundred times in the N. T. Of these, some fifty times it is represented by *fulfill*, com. ver. It here indicates a full possession of the heart.

*Possessed*—literally *filled*. This is a bold figure in either case, to indicate a strong temptation. It is the language of earnestness or surprise.

‡ *Ψεύσασθαι*, to lie, to deceive, not the Holy Spirit abstractly contemplated, but through the Apostles.

§ *Οὐχι μένον σοὶ ἔμενε*. Literally, Remaining, did it not remain to you! And being sold, remained it not in your power? In our idiomatic currency, we would say: "While it remained



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
sold, was it not in thine own power? why hast thou conceived this thing in thine heart? thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God.	ὕπῆρχε; τί ὅτι ἔθου ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ σου τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτο; οὐκ ἐψεύσω ἀνθρώποις, ἀλλὰ τῷ Θεῷ. <sup>5</sup> Ἀκούων δὲ Ἀνανίας	own? and after it was sold, was it not in your own power? <sup>5</sup> Why have you conceived this thing in your heart? you have not lied to men "only, but to
5 And Ananias hearing these words, fell down, and gave up the ghost. And great fear came on all them that heard these things.	τοὺς λόγους τούτους, πεσὼν ἐξέψυξε· καὶ ἐγένετο φόβος μέγας ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας ταῦτα. <sup>6</sup> ἀναστάντες δὲ οἱ νεώτεροι	God. And Ananias hearing <sup>5</sup> these words, *falling, expired; and great fear came on all that
6 And the young men arose, wound him up, and carried him out, and buried him.	συνέστειλαν αὐτὸν, καὶ ἐξένεγκαντες ἔθαψαν. <sup>7</sup> Ἐγένετο δὲ	*heard these things. And the <sup>6</sup> young men *arose, wrapped him up, and *carrying him out, buried him. <sup>7</sup> Now an
7 And it was about the space of three hours after, when his wife, not knowing what was done, came in.	ὡς ὥρων τριῶν διάστημα, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδυῖα τὸ γεγονός εἰσηλθεν. <sup>8</sup> ἀπεκρίθη δὲ αὐτῇ ὁ Πέτρος, Εἰπέ μοι, εἰ τοσούτου	interval of about three hours occurred, and his wife, not knowing what was done, came in. And Peter said to her, Tell <sup>8</sup> me whether you sold the land for so much? And she said
8 And Peter answered unto her, Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea, for so much.	τὸ χωρίον ἀπέδοσθε; Ἡ δὲ εἶπε, Ναὶ, τοσούτου. <sup>9</sup> Ὁ δὲ Πέτρος	me whether you sold the land for so much? And she said verily, for so much. Then <sup>9</sup>

was it not your own? And after it was sold, was it not in your own power, or at your own disposal?" We opine that the interrogative character of this sentence continues to its close, i. e. to ὑπῆρχε.

Our reasons are two—It is so pointed in our most approved texts. And, again, because the impassioned speaker continues the same style of emotional feeling in another interrogation:—*τί ὅτι ἐθου ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ σου τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτο*; why have you conceived this thing in your heart?

\* *Τι ὅτι, for τι εστιν οτι*, as in v. 9, what is this? Fritzsche, Meyer, De Wette.

† *Ἐθου*, aor. ind. mid. of *τιθημι*, literally, why have you placed, or deliberately machinated, this in your heart? The whole contour of the style indicates a deliberate design, calling forth a burst of feeling, bordering on excitement, on the part of the Apostle.

For a similar use of *τιθημι* see Luke I : 66 ; 21 : 14. Acts 19 : 21 ; 27 : 12. In Luke's currency *τιθημι*, in such cases, is indicative of settled design, fixedness of purpose, strong determination. Hence the aggravation of the sin of Ananias and his wife. They concealed, *with intent to lie*, for popularity.

"Only" is supplied, but not called for. It is true *in fact* that he lied to men, and to God. And *therefore* it is implied. Modern translators differ. Hackett says it is logically correct to translate *οὐκ . . . ἀλλὰ, not so much as*; but this is defective in form, and less forcible. Others, like Boothroyd, and Penn, supply *only*. It is therefore a matter of taste, or discretion.

‡ *Ταῦτα*, after *ακουσας*, is of doubtful authority; rejected by some editors, wanting in the vulgate and some other versions. It is applied to a single event, Lachmann, Hackett, &c.

\* *Πεσων ἐξεψυξε*, falling, expired. This participial form,

when followed, as in this case, by an active verb in the aorist, may indicate that the act expressed in the verb was the result of that expressed by the participle, and, especially, when *και* is wanting between the participle and the verb.

\* "Who heard these" would be better than "that heard these things."—This is a matter of taste, and not of etymology.

† And the young men—*αναστάντες*, arising, or having arisen, *συνεστειλαν* (as *περιεστειλαν*), wrapped him up, and *ἐξένεγκαντες*, 1st aor. part., having carried him out &c.

‡ *Ἐξένεγκαντες*, having carried him forth, out of the city. Most probably as the Jews did not usually bury within their city walls, and not in consequence of his judicial death.

§ *Ἐγενετο και*, now it came to pass.—There was an interval of about three hours.—Then &c. "*ὡς διάστημα* is not here the subject of *εγενετο*, but forms a parenthetic clause and (see on I : 10) introduces the apodosis of the sentence. De Wette, Meyer, Fritzsche." So Hackett in loc. This Hebraistic use of *και* in the apodosis of a sentence, after an expression or idea of time, is frequent in the N. Testament. See Brud. Gr. Concord. p. 456. "Intercessit autem ferme horarum trium intervallum quum uxor quoque ipsius, nesciens quod factum, ingressa est." Beza. "Factum est autem quasi horarum trium spatium, et uxor ipsius, nesciens quod factum fuerat, introivit." Vulgate.

¶ *Δε*, now; *διάστημα*, an interval of about three hours; *εγενετο*, occurred; *και ἡ γυνη αυτου*, and his wife. This prevents the necessity of the supply of the article, and the translation of *και* by "*when*," as in some versions. *Το γεγονός*, what had occurred. This agrees with the perfect tense of the participle, and with the active rather than with the passive sense. It was what had come to pass a providential act and not a mere act of Peter.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>9 Then Peter said unto her, How is it that ye have agreed together to tempt the Spirit of the Lord? behold the feet of them which have buried thy husband <i>are</i> at the door, and shall carry thee out.</p>	<p>εἶπε πρὸς αὐτὴν, Τί ὅτι συνεφωνήθη ὑμῖν πειράσαι τὸ πνεῦμα κυρίου; ἰδοὺ, οἱ πόδες τῶν θαψάντων τὸν ἄνδρα σου, ἐπὶ τῇ θύρᾳ, καὶ ἐξοίσουσί σε. <sup>10</sup> Ἐπεσε δὲ παραχρῆμα παρὰ τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐξέψυξεν· εἰσελθόντες δὲ οἱ νεανίσκοι εὗρον αὐτὴν νεκρὰν, καὶ ἐξενέγκαντες ἔθαψαν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα αὐτῆς. <sup>11</sup> καὶ ἐγένετο φόβος μέγας ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, καὶ ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας ταῦτα.</p>	<p>Peter said to her, "Why is it, that you have agreed together, to tempt the Spirit of the Lord? Behold the feet of these who have buried your husband are at the door, and shall carry you out. "Then she instantly <sup>10</sup> fell down at his feet and expired: and the young men came in and found her dead, and carrying her out, buried her by her husband. And <sup>11</sup> great fear came upon all the "congregation, and upon all those hearing these things.</p>
<p>10 Then fell she down straightway at his feet, and yielded up the ghost. And the young men came in, and found her dead, and carrying <i>her</i> forth, buried <i>her</i> by her husband.</p>	<p><sup>12</sup> Διὰ δὲ τῶν χειρῶν τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐγένετο σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα ἐν τῷ λαῷ πολλά· καὶ ἦσαν ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἅπαντες ἐν τῇ στοᾷ Σολομῶντος· <sup>13</sup> τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα κολλᾶσθαι</p>	<p>And "through the hands of <sup>12</sup> the Apostles were many signs and wonders done among the people, (and "they were all with one accord in Solomon's porch. And of the <sup>13</sup>rest durst 13</p>
<p>11 And great fear came upon all the church, and upon as many as heard these things.</p>	<p>λοιπῶν οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα κολλᾶσθαι</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>12 And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wonders wrought among the people; (and they were all with one accord in Solomon's porch.</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>13 And of the rest durst no</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>

<sup>b</sup> *Τι ὅτι*, why is it that? *Συνεφωνηθη*, 3d pers. sing. aor. ind. pass.—it was concerted, *ὑμῖν*, by you—an instance well sustained of the dative after the passive, instead of the gen. with *ἔπο*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ἐπεσε δε*, and she fell; *παραχρημα*, immediately, just then, as Peter pronounced the last word. *Ἐ* has merely a copulative sense. And the young men, *εἰσελθόντες*, coming in, found her dead. And carrying her out, *ἐξενέγκαντες*, they buried her, *εθαψαν*.

<sup>d</sup> And great fear came upon all the *congregation*, *ἐπὶ ὅλην τὴν ἐκκλησίαν*. Any assembly in this book being called an *ἐκκλησία*, and the word occurring 131 times in the Christian Scriptures it has been much in controversy, and consequently has caused much strife amongst Christians. It should be known and deliberated upon, that this word *ἐκκλησία* is represented in the Christian Scriptures by the following words, *church, churches, assembly*. It is, by apostolic use, indicative of any meeting or assembly of persons in any place, at any time, or for any purpose, with, or without a special call of those in authority. In the 19th chapter of Acts, com. v., it is thrice represented by the word assembly. Its etymological import is simply *called out*, or congregated. Hence assembly, concourse, or congregation, of any sort is indicated in and by the word *ἐκκλησία*.

<sup>e</sup> *Δια*, indicating *instrumentality*, is, in all books, and especially in the Christian Scriptures, interchangeably rendered *by*, or *through*. Whatever metaphysics may say, *by* and *through* are equally indicative of both Divine and human agency. We have many instances of this in the com. ver., such as Rom.

5 : 21 : "Grace reign *through* (*δια*) righteousness *by* (*δια*) Jesus Christ our Lord." The condemnation *by*, or *through* Adam, and the righteousness *by* or *through* Christ are represented by one and the same *δια*, &c. Such also is our popular use of *by* and *through*. Where there is no established antithetical difference in the meaning or use of particles in the Christian Scriptures, we should not create it; and where there is, we should not annihilate it. All that God has done for man, since he created him, has been through (*δια*) agencies. Indeed, we are informed by Paul, Eph. 3 : 9, that God created all things (*δια*) through Jesus Christ. Moreover, *by*, and *through*, are used at the present time interchangeably.

<sup>f</sup> *Ἄπαντες*, refers to the Apostles mentioned in the last clause. Olsh., De Wette, Mey., Bengel, extend it to all the believers. Hack.

<sup>g</sup> *Ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἅπαντες ἐν τῇ στοᾷ Σολομῶντος*. Solomon's porch, being a place of much resort, and the disciples as yet being all Jews, and having a common national right to resort thither with their own nation, it was for them legitimate missionary ground; and there, with much boldness, they announced the claims of Jesus as the Messiah.

<sup>h</sup> "And of the rest." The sense of *των λοιπῶν* is explained by the last clause. Doddridge, Boothroyd, Hack. Dr. Lightfoot explains this "of the rest," "of the one hundred and twenty," from which Dr. Whitby dissents. Beza, would render *κολλᾶσθαι*, in this passage, "to attack." This is too far fetched, and inappropriate to the contextual scope. They feared hypocritically to join them.

*Των δε λοιπων*. Literally, *of the remainder*. Those yet



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
man join himself to them: but the people magnified them.	αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' ἐμεγάλυνεν αὐτοὺς ὁ λαός. <sup>14</sup> μᾶλλον δὲ προσετί-	no man join himself to them, but the people <sup>b</sup> magnified them.
14 And believers were the more added to the Lord, multitudes both of men and women.)	θεντο πιστεύοντες τῷ κυρίῳ, πλήθη ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ γυναικῶν. <sup>15</sup> ὥστε κατὰ τὰς πλατείας ἐκφέ-	And believers were still more <sup>14</sup> added <sup>1</sup> to the Lord, multitudes of men and also of women), in-
15 Insomuch that they brought forth the sick into the streets, and laid <i>them</i> on beds and couches, that at the least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them.	ρειν τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, καὶ τιθέναι ἐπὶ κλινῶν καὶ κραββάτων, ἵνα ἐρχομένου Πέτρου κἂν ἡ σκιά ἐπισκιάσῃ τινὲ αὐτῶν. <sup>16</sup> συνήρχετο δὲ καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πέριξ πόλεων εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ, φέροντες ἀσθενεῖς καὶ ὄχλουμένους ὑπὸ πνευμάτων ἀκαθάρτων, οἵτινες ἐθεραπεύοντο ἅπαντες.	somuch that they brought forth their sick into the streets, and laid them on beds and couches, that at the least, the shadow of Peter, passing by, might overshadow some of them. And the multitude of <sup>16</sup>
16 There came also a multitude out of the cities round about unto Jerusalem, bringing sick folks, and them which were vexed with unclean spirits; and they were healed every one.	17 Ἀναστάς δὲ ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ πάντες οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, ἡ οὖσα αἵρεσις τῶν Σαδδουκαίων, ἐπλήσθησαν ζήλου, <sup>18</sup> καὶ ἐπέβαλον τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀποστόλους, καὶ ἔθεντο αὐτοὺς ἐν τηρήσει δημοσίου. <sup>19</sup> ἄγγελος δὲ κυρίου διὰ τῆς νυκτὸς ἤνοιξε τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, ἐξαγαγὼν τε αὐτοὺς εἶπε, <sup>20</sup> Πορεύεσθε, καὶ σταθέντες λαλεῖτε ἐν	the surrounding cities also came together into Jerusalem, bringing the sick and those harassed with unclean spirits, and they were every one healed.
17 Then the high priest rose up, and all they that were with him, (which is the sect of the Sadducees,) and were filled with indignation,	18 καὶ ἐπέβαλον τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀποστόλους, καὶ ἔθεντο αὐτοὺς ἐν τηρήσει δημοσίου. <sup>19</sup> ἄγγελος δὲ κυρίου διὰ τῆς νυκτὸς ἤνοιξε τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, ἐξαγαγὼν τε αὐτοὺς εἶπε, <sup>20</sup> Πορεύεσθε, καὶ σταθέντες λαλεῖτε ἐν	But the High Priest arising, and all who were with him (being the party of the <sup>17</sup> Sadducees), were filled with zeal, and <sup>18</sup> threw their hands upon the Apostles, and put them in public <sup>19</sup> custody. But an <sup>19</sup> angel of the Lord, under <sup>m</sup> cover of the night, opened the prison doors, and bringing them forth, said, <sup>20</sup>
18 And laid their hands on the apostles, and put them in the common prison.	20 Πορεύεσθε, καὶ σταθέντες λαλεῖτε ἐν	and speak in the temple to the

unconverted dared not to associate themselves with them. The *remainder*, though an exact representation of *των δε λοιπων*, seems to be somewhat indefinite. The term, *λαος, people*, immediately after, is its best exponent. None could look upon these wonder-working men without fear and reverence. The fate of Ananias and his wife is as a fearful caveat against hypocrisy. If every one "glorified God for that which was done" (ch. 4:21), in the case of the impotent man, why should not these keep back from presumptuous sin, from the spectacle before them in the case of Ananias and his wife?

<sup>b</sup> *Εμεγάλυνεν αυτους*, magnified them. The Apostles, at this time, were greatly exalted in the esteem of the multitude, as, in the sequel, still further appears.

As *quassar* is more than *quater*, *taxare* than *tangere*, *jaclare* than *jacere*, so *vexare* is more than *vhere*, yet not one of these, *shaken*, *troubled*, *terrified*, *strangled*, is so grievous as the feeling indicated in the text. According to *Critica Sacra*, "It is to be distracted hither and thither having no power of itself."

<sup>1</sup> *Τῷ κυρίῳ*. This verse is evidently parenthetical.—Believers not added *in* the Lord, as some would have it, but *to* the Lord. Its case depends on the verb.

<sup>1</sup> "Sadducees." The reason of their activity in this case, is happily illustrative of our indebtedness to sectarianism, at least in one respect; its eternal vigilance to guard proof texts against all violence. The Sadducees saw in Christ's resurrection the refutation of their system; and therefore they violently seized the Apostles, because their preaching that doctrine was fatal to their distinguishing tenets.

<sup>k</sup> *Επεβαλον*. This verb indicates strong violence. They fiercely threw their arms around them, or their hands upon them. *Τιθησκει*, with us, *custody*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἄγγελος*. Why an angel should here become some particular angel is destitute of authority. Had some angel been named in the context, there might have been some reason for the definite article.

<sup>m</sup> *Δια*, through the night, or under cover of the night. More seems to be indicated than the escape by night—rather by means of the night—*εξαγαγων τε αυτους ειπε*, bringing them out, said.

<sup>n</sup> *Πορευεσθε, —σταθεντες*—go, and, standing in the Temple, speak. This form abounds in Luke's style.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
temple to the people all the words of this life.	τῷ ἱερῷ τῷ λαῷ πάντα τὰ ῥήματα τῆς ζωῆς ταύτης. <sup>21</sup> Ἀκούσαντες δὲ εἰσῆλθον ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρθρον εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, καὶ ἐδίδασκον.	people, all the words of this life.
21 And when they heard <i>that</i> , they entered into the temple early in the morning, and taught. But the high priest came, and they that were with him, and called the council together, and all the senate of the children of Israel, and sent to the prison to have them brought.	παραγενόμενος δὲ ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, συνεκάλεσαν τὸ συνέδριον καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γερουσίαν τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ, καὶ ἀπέστειλαν εἰς τὸ δεσμοτήριον, ἀχθῆναι αὐτούς. <sup>22</sup> οἱ δὲ ὑπηρέται παραγενόμενοι οὐχ εὔρον αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ· ἀναστρέψαντες δὲ ἀπήγγειλαν, <sup>23</sup> λέγοντες, Ὅτι τὸ μὲν δεσμοτήριον εὗρομεν κεκλεισμένον ἐν πάσῃ ἀσφαλείᾳ, καὶ τοὺς φύλακας ἔξω ἐστῶτας πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν· ἀνοίξαντες δὲ, εἶσω οὐδένα εὔρομεν. <sup>24</sup> Ὡς δὲ ἤκουσαν τοὺς λόγους τούτους ὁ τε ἱερεὺς καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς, διηπόρουν περὶ αὐτῶν, τί ἂν γένοιτο τοῦτο.	And when they heard that, <sup>21</sup> they entered into the temple early in the morning, and were teaching. But the High Priest came, and those that were with him, and called the council together, and all the senate of the children of Israel, and sent into the prison to have them brought.
22 But when the officers came, and found them not in the prison, they returned, and told,	Ἔτι τὸ μὲν δεσμοτήριον εὗρομεν κεκλεισμένον ἐν πάσῃ ἀσφαλείᾳ, καὶ τοὺς φύλακας ἔξω ἐστῶτας πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν· ἀνοίξαντες δὲ, εἶσω οὐδένα εὔρομεν. <sup>24</sup> Ὡς δὲ ἤκουσαν τοὺς λόγους τούτους ὁ τε ἱερεὺς καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς, διηπόρουν περὶ αὐτῶν, τί ἂν γένοιτο τοῦτο. <sup>25</sup> παραγενόμενος δὲ τις ἀπήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς λέγων, Ὅτι ἰδοὺ οἱ ἄνδρες οὓς ἔθεσθε ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ, εἰσὶν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐστῶτες καὶ διδάσκοντες τὸν λαόν. <sup>26</sup> Τότε ἀπελθὼν ὁ στρατηγὸς σὺν τοῖς ὑπηρέταις, ἤγαγεν αὐτούς, οὐ μετὰ βίας, ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν, ἵνα μὴ λιθασθῶσιν. <sup>27</sup> ἀγαγόν-	But when the officers came <sup>22</sup> and found them not in the prison, they returned and reported, saying: The prison indeed we found shut with all security, and the guards, standing before the entrances; but on opening, we found not one within. <sup>24</sup> Now when the High Priest, and the Captain of the temple, and the chief Priests, heard these words, they were in perplexity about them, what this might come to be. But <sup>25</sup> one came and reported, saying, Behold, those whom you placed in the prison are standing in the temple and teaching the people. Then, <sup>26</sup> the Captain went, with the officers, and brought them without force (for they feared the people), that they might not be stoned.
23 Saying, The prison truly found we shut with all safety, and the keepers standing without before the doors: but when we had opened, we found no man within.	24 Now when the high priest, and the captain of the temple, and the chief priests heard these things, they doubted of them whereunto this would grow.	
25 Then came one and told them, saying, Behold, the men whom ye put in prison are standing in the temple, and teaching the people.	26 Then went the captain with the officers, and brought them without violence: for they feared the people, lest they should have been stoned.	

<sup>o</sup> Ὑπο τὸν ὄρθρον. Literally, *under the dawn of day*. Ὁρθρος occurs but three times in the N. Test., and always represented by "early in the morning." Its use amongst the Greeks was equivalent to our "dawn of day," usually called "the break of day."

<sup>p</sup> Κεκλεισμένον, being the acc. sing. neut. perfect pass., indicates in all ἀσφαλεία, security, or firmness of defense, impregnable. Ὅτι, in this verse, is a pleonasm, because reciting the words of others. This is not unusual with Luke. And the guards standing (rather, being perfect participle, it is tantamount to our *having been placed*). Ἐξω, outside, is omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln. and Tf. Τῶν θυρῶν, the entrances—doors, too specific.

<sup>q</sup> Now ὡς, as the High Priest &c.—*These words, τοὺς λόγους τούτους. Διηποροῦν, imp. were being perplexed = in perplexity; περὶ αὐτῶν, about them—*"to what this might amount."

<sup>r</sup> Ἐ, but, in this perplexity; τις, a certain one; παραγενόμενος, having come (aor. part.); reported, ἀπήγγειλεν. Ὅτι, pleonastically used; οὓς ἐθεσθε, those whom you placed in τῇ φυλακῇ, the prison; ἐστῶτες, perf. part., having taken a stand = are standing; καὶ διδάσκοντες τὸν λαόν, and teaching the people.

<sup>s</sup> The English translation, as well observed by Prof. Hack, here assumes an impossible connection, as, after verbs of fearing, *μη, υπὸς* and the like do follow, but never *ἵνα μη*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>27 And when they had brought them, they set <i>them</i> before the council : and the high priest asked them,</p>	<p>τες δὲ αὐτοὺς ἔστησαν ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ· καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτοὺς ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς, <sup>28</sup> λέγων, Οὐ παραγγελία παρηγγείλαμεν ὑμῖν μὴ διδάσκειν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τούτῳ; καὶ ἰδοὺ πεπληρώκατε τὴν Ἱερουσαλήμ τῆς διδαχῆς ὑμῶν, καὶ βούλεσθε ἐπαγαγεῖν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς τὸ αἷμα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τούτου.</p>	<p>And having led them away, <sup>27</sup> they placed them in the council : and the High Priest asked them;—Did we not <sup>28</sup> strictly command you not to teach upon this name? and, behold, you have filled up Jerusalem with your doctrine, and are intending to bring the blood of this man upon us.</p>
<p>28 Saying, Did not we straitly command you, that ye should not teach in this name? and behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine, and intend to bring this man's blood upon us.</p>	<p><sup>29</sup> Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἀπόστολοι εἶπον, Πειθαρχεῖν δεῖ Θεῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀνθρώποις.</p>	<p>But Peter and the Apostles <sup>29</sup> answering, said, We ought to obey God rather than men. The God of our fathers has raised up Jesus, whom you slew, having hanged him on a tree. This person has God exalted <sup>31</sup> to his right hand, a Prince and a Saviour, *to grant repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of</p>
<p>29 Then Peter and the <i>other</i> apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men.</p>	<p><sup>30</sup> ὁ Θεὸς τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν ἤγειρει Ἰησοῦν, ὃν ὑμεῖς διεχειρίσασθε κρεμάσαντες ἐπὶ ξύλου·</p>	<p>But Peter and the Apostles <sup>29</sup> answering, said, We ought to obey God rather than men. The God of our fathers has raised up Jesus, whom you slew, having hanged him on a tree. This person has God exalted <sup>31</sup> to his right hand, a Prince and a Saviour, *to grant repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of</p>
<p>30 The God of our fathers raised up Jesus, whom ye slew and hanged on a tree :</p>	<p><sup>31</sup> τοῦτον ὁ Θεὸς ἀρχηγὸν καὶ σωτῆρα ὕψωσε τῇ δεξιᾷ αὐτοῦ, δοῦναι μετάνοιαν τῷ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν. <sup>32</sup> καὶ ἡμεῖς</p>	<p>But Peter and the Apostles <sup>29</sup> answering, said, We ought to obey God rather than men. The God of our fathers has raised up Jesus, whom you slew, having hanged him on a tree. This person has God exalted <sup>31</sup> to his right hand, a Prince and a Saviour, *to grant repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of</p>
<p>31 Him hath God exalted with his right hand <i>to be</i> a Prince and a Saviour, for <i>to</i> give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins.</p>	<p><sup>31</sup> τοῦτον ὁ Θεὸς ἀρχηγὸν καὶ σωτῆρα ὕψωσε τῇ δεξιᾷ αὐτοῦ, δοῦναι μετάνοιαν τῷ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν. <sup>32</sup> καὶ ἡμεῖς</p>	<p>But Peter and the Apostles <sup>29</sup> answering, said, We ought to obey God rather than men. The God of our fathers has raised up Jesus, whom you slew, having hanged him on a tree. This person has God exalted <sup>31</sup> to his right hand, a Prince and a Saviour, *to grant repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of</p>

<sup>1</sup> *Ἀγαγοντες*, having led them away, i. e. from the Temple; *εστησαν*, they caused them to stand, they placed them.

<sup>2</sup> See v. 17. ch. 4.—This strict charge, on the part of the council, shows how much they dreaded the name of Jesus Christ. To speak upon it, or to speak by it, was to them "terrible as an army with banners."—They, therefore, prohibited a word upon that subject—from this view of the whole case, or premises, we concur with those who prefer upon, to in or by. Besides *επι* com. ver. is rendered some 150 times by upon.

<sup>3</sup> This verse is grammatically and logically in apposition. *Ἰησοῦν τοῦτον, Ἀρχηγόν, Σωτήρα*,—*Ἰησοῦν* under the regimen of *ἤγειρεν*, and *τοῦτον Ἀρχηγόν Σωτήρα* under that of *ὑψωσε*, and in apposition with *Ἰησοῦν*, as we must regard it. We then render it—"This Prince and Saviour God has exalted to his right hand to grant reformation," or "the benefit of reformation to Israel, even the remission of sins." Remission of sins is always, and in all cases, an act of *Sovereignty*, of pure grace. Hence it is not, in any case, ex merito, based upon any thought, volition, word, or deed of any sinner in the universe. Grace and merit are as incompatible as light and darkness, as good and evil. If of *grace*, it cannot be of *works*, of any work. If of works, or of any work, it cannot be of *grace*. Otherwise, grace and work cease to be of any difference. It is an act of grace, and all grace is sovereign. There is not, nor can there be, any grace that is not an act of absolute sovereignty. So the oracles of God, and so the oracles of man, of enlightened and cultivated reason, have always decided. This view of the

subject is not, at the bar of right reason, incompatible with making or propounding faith, repentance, baptism, or prayer, as means of receiving pardon. The beggar cannot think that the extending of his arm, or hand, to receive alms, annihilates the nature of alms, or converts the receiving of them into a work of merit. No more can common sense, unperverted by false views, imagine that pardon, based on any principle of faith, repentance, prayer, or baptism &c., annihilates the nature, or entrenches upon the character, of grace, even if crowded with the absurd prefixes of *free*, *sovereign*, and *special*; not one of which is found in Holy Writ.

By a special reference to Acts 11 : 18; Luke 1 : 74; Acts 14 : 3; Rom. 15 : 5; Eph. 3 : 16; 2 Tim. 2 : 18; Rev. 3 : 21 &c., com. ver., it will appear that *διδωμαι* is occasionally represented in Luke, Paul and John, by the words *grant*, *bestow*, and to give, *give gratuitously*, &c.

De Wette understands giving or granting repentance, in the sense of giving time or space for it. This may, in some cases, be equivalent to granting it, but to confine it to this view would stultify, or annihilate it, as properly a *gift*.

<sup>4</sup> "To grant repentance." This indicates the benefit of repentance—the forgiveness of sins. Legally we do not grant to the lawless and disobedient, any benefit to repentance. God mercifully grants repentance, pardon and acceptance. Hence promises the most precious are annexed to faith and repentance. In Hebrew style, God grants repentance to life, by granting pardon and acceptance, through the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus, received by faith.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>32 And we are his witnesses of these things; and so is also the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey him.</p>	<p>ἔσμεν αὐτοῦ μάρτυρες τῶν ῥημάτων τούτων, καὶ τὸ Πνεῦμα δὲ τὸ Ἅγιον, ὃ ἔδωκεν ὁ Θεὸς τοῖς πειθαρχοῦσιν αὐτῷ.</p>	<p>sins. And we are his witnesses of these things; and so is also the Holy Spirit, whom God has given to those who obey him.</p>
<p>33 When they heard that, they were cut to the heart, and took counsel to slay them.</p>	<p>33 Οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες διεπρίοντο, καὶ ἐβουλεύοντο ἀνελεῖν αὐτούς. 34 ἀναστὰς δέ τις ἐν τῷ</p>	<p>33 hearing, were exasperated, and they were making up their mind to slay them.</p>
<p>34 Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space;</p>	<p>συνεδρίῳ φαρισαῖος, ὀνόματι Γαμαλιήλ, νομοδιδάσκαλος τίμιος παντὶ τῷ λαῷ, ἐκέλευσεν ἔξω βραχύ τι τοὺς ἀποστόλους ποιῆσαι, 35 εἶπε τε πρὸς αὐτούς,</p>	<p>But a certain one, arising in the Sanhedrim, a Pharisee, Gamaliel by name, a teacher of law, honored by all the people, commanded to put the Apostles out, for a little while, and said to them,</p>
<p>35 And said unto them, Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men:</p>	<p>Ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται, προσέχετε ἑαυτοῖς ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τούτοις τί μέλλετε πράσσειν. 36 πρὸ</p>	<p>35 selves, what you execute upon these men. For before</p>
<p>36 For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves: who was</p>	<p>γὰρ τούτων τῶν ἡμερῶν ἀνέστη Θεοδᾶς, λέγων εἶναί τινα ἑαυτὸν, ᾧ προσεκολλήθη ἀριθμὸς ἀνδρῶν ὥσπερ τετρακοσίων· ὃς ἀνηρέθη,</p>	<p>36 fore these days Theudas arose, declaring himself to be somebody, to whom a number of men, about four hundred, attached themselves; who was</p>

*Δουνα μετανοια*, i. e.—“the grace or disposition to exercise it.” Compare 3 : 16; 18 : 27, John 16 : 7, 8. Hackett, De Wette, and others give this doctrinal view of it. When the Lord grants health or wealth &c., does he only grant the *disposition* to acquire it? He grants the blessing at once; but it may be through *means*. But to Judas, he gave not repentance—though he did repent. But God gave no *benefit to his repentance*. Does not the phrase, or formula, indicate, that he gave them the avails or benefit of it?—namely pardon. Perhaps it is safer to say he gives both.

\* *Και το πνευμα δε το ἁγιον*.—It is, in this case, exegetical as is evident from its position between *πνευμα* and *ἁγιον*, the Spirit, viz. *the Holy one which God has given to them that obey him*; ὁ (neuter), which, *εδωκεν* (aorist), God gave to those, *πειθαρχουον αυτω*. This preserves the idiom.

† *Οἱ δε ακουσαντες, now those hearing; διεπριοντο* (literally), *were being sawn through*. This expression, in this passive form, indicated not what they were *doing*, nor *feeling*, but the *death blows* the Apostles were inflicting on them as opposers of the truth.

*Εβουλευοντο, and they were making up their minds*. It seems to have been the object of this historian to express not what was *done*, but what was *being done*. There was much time occupied by these events, and much continuity in all their affairs. The *continuative* force of the Greek imp. is beautifully exhibited in this narrative, all of which is entirely lost in the com. ver.

*Ανελειν αυτους, to put them aside*. The Greek and English are idiomatically the same here. In both the phrase is under-

stood in the sense of to *kill*, but to *put them aside* is more literal, and therefore to be preferred.

\* This gives the genuine meaning of *τιμιος*.

† *Ανδρες Ισραηλῖται*—*Israelites*, is more forcible, as well as more in our usage, than *men of Israel*.—They stand in apposition. In such cases the common yields to the special and not the special to the common. Hence not *men*, nor *men of Israel*, but *Israelites*.

“Men of Israel” is more literal than *Israelites*; so is “men, brethren, and fathers,” than “brethren and fathers,” as we give it. This is measurably a matter of taste, and also of grammar.—Grammatically they stand in apposition, and not in regimen. Man, in our vernacular, is absorbed in all nationalities; because Virginians are *men of Virginia*, men of Israel are also *Israelites*. Being in one case in the original, we should, as far as idiom permits, place them in one case in our version. But the title *Israelites* is equal to *men of Israel*, and more in harmony with the spirit and feeling of the orator, especially when animated.

‡ *Πρασσειν επι, to execute upon*; more familiarly and literally expressed by *to do upon them*. But to *do officially*, in legal usage, is to *execute*.

§ But if *προσκληνω* be preferred, as the true reading, of which, to me, the evidence is not satisfactory; then it would indicate only an *inclination* to him rather than an *adhesion*. There being nothing of real consequence in the matter, in either view of it, we are disposed to leave it *sub judice*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought.</p>	<p>καὶ πάντες ὅσοι ἐπέειθοντῶ αὐτῷ, διελύθησαν καὶ ἐγένοντο εἰς οὐδέν. <sup>37</sup> μετὰ τοῦτον ἀνέστη Ἰούδας ὁ Γαλιλαῖος, ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῆς ἀπογραφῆς, καὶ ἀπέστησε λαὸν ἰκανὸν ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ· κἀκεῖνος ἀπόλετο, καὶ πάντες ὅσοι ἐπέειθοντο αὐτῷ διεσκορπίσθησαν. <sup>38</sup> καὶ τὰ νῦν λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀπόστητε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τούτων, καὶ ἐάσατε αὐτούς· ὅτι ἐὰν ἢ ἕξ ἀνθρώπων ἢ βουλή αὕτη ἢ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, καταλυθήσεται. <sup>39</sup> εἰ δὲ ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐστίν, οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι αὐτὸ, μήποτε καὶ θεομάχοι εὔρεθῆτε.</p>	<p>slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered and brought to nothing.</p>
<p>37 After this man rose up Judas of Galilee, in the days of the taxing, and drew away much people after him: he also perished; and all, <i>even</i> as many as obeyed him, were dispersed.</p>	<p>καὶ τὰ νῦν λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀπόστητε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τούτων, καὶ ἐάσατε αὐτούς· ὅτι ἐὰν ἢ ἕξ ἀνθρώπων ἢ βουλή αὕτη ἢ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, καταλυθήσεται. <sup>39</sup> εἰ δὲ ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐστίν, οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι αὐτὸ, μήποτε καὶ θεομάχοι εὔρεθῆτε.</p>	<p>After this man,<sup>4</sup>Judas the Galilean rose up, in the days of the enrollment, and drew away sufficient people after him: and he utterly destroyed himself; and all, as many as were obedient to him, were dispersed. And now I say to you, <sup>38</sup>Withdraw from these men and let them alone; for if this purpose, or this work be of men, it will be destroyed; but if it be of God, you are not able to destroy it, and <sup>39</sup>lest, perhaps, you be found to fight against God. And they</p>
<p>38 And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought:</p>	<p>ὅτι ἐὰν ἢ ἕξ ἀνθρώπων ἢ βουλή αὕτη ἢ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, καταλυθήσεται. <sup>39</sup> εἰ δὲ ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐστίν, οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι αὐτὸ, μήποτε καὶ θεομάχοι εὔρεθῆτε.</p>	<p>40 were persuaded by him; and having called the Apostles, and scourged them, they commanded that they should not speak upon the name of Jesus, and released them. So they departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were esteemed worthy to be dishonored for his name. And they did not</p>
<p>39 But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.</p>	<p>ὅτι ἐὰν ἢ ἕξ ἀνθρώπων ἢ βουλή αὕτη ἢ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, καταλυθήσεται. <sup>39</sup> εἰ δὲ ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐστίν, οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι αὐτὸ, μήποτε καὶ θεομάχοι εὔρεθῆτε.</p>	<p>41 they departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were esteemed worthy to be dishonored for his name. And they did not</p>
<p>40 And to him they agreed: and when they had called the apostles, and beaten them, they commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus, and let them go.</p>	<p>ὅτι ἐὰν ἢ ἕξ ἀνθρώπων ἢ βουλή αὕτη ἢ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, καταλυθήσεται. <sup>39</sup> εἰ δὲ ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐστίν, οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι αὐτὸ, μήποτε καὶ θεομάχοι εὔρεθῆτε.</p>	<p>42 cease teaching every day, in the temple, and in every house, and proclaiming Jesus the Christ.</p>
<p>41 And they departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name.</p>	<p>ὅτι ἐὰν ἢ ἕξ ἀνθρώπων ἢ βουλή αὕτη ἢ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, καταλυθήσεται. <sup>39</sup> εἰ δὲ ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐστίν, οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι αὐτὸ, μήποτε καὶ θεομάχοι εὔρεθῆτε.</p>	<p>42 cease teaching every day, in the temple, and in every house, and proclaiming Jesus the Christ.</p>
<p>42 And daily in the temple, and in every house, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ.</p>	<p>ὅτι ἐὰν ἢ ἕξ ἀνθρώπων ἢ βουλή αὕτη ἢ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, καταλυθήσεται. <sup>39</sup> εἰ δὲ ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐστίν, οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι αὐτὸ, μήποτε καὶ θεομάχοι εὔρεθῆτε.</p>	<p>42 cease teaching every day, in the temple, and in every house, and proclaiming Jesus the Christ.</p>

<sup>4</sup> Judas the Galilean rose up in the days of the enrollment, λαὸν ἰκανόν. I think that ἰκανόν should be taken in its primitive sense; sufficient, or enough, λαοὶ πολλοί, is many people. He drew away sufficient people after him—κακείνος, by *crasis*, for καὶ εκείνος, and he ἀπόλετο, aor. mid. utterly destroyed himself; and all, as many as persuaded themselves to him ἐπέειθοντο (aor. mid.) αὐτῷ (dat.) were dispersed, is here in the passive form of διεσκορπίσθησαν. I think the mid. and pass. forms used by this historian should be preserved.

<sup>6</sup> Others have it, "In the days of the registration"—having reference to the levying of the tax, ἐν ταῖς ἡμεραῖς ἀπογραφῆς, Boothroyd, Wakefield, Hackett, Penn.

<sup>66</sup> We presume the dual τα v. 38 refers to these two directions -- "Refrain from these men. Let them alone," equal to "I say these two things to you"—"withdraw from these men," and "let them alone." Καταλυθήσεται, future ind. pass. of κατα-

λυω, to loosen down. "It will be dissolved or destroyed;" or "It will come to nothing," is too far from the passive form, and withal a little too strong in its signification. It is rendered *destroy* and *dissolve* in the com. ver., but in this place only "come to nought."

<sup>6</sup> Οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι, you are not able to destroy it. This enables us to retain the infinitive form of καταλῦναι.

<sup>6</sup> The transposition of "lest perhaps" is sanctioned by De Wette and others. It is, however, a matter of taste.

<sup>6</sup> Literally, "having scourged them." Equivalent in our English idiom, to "had scourged them," which is more usual. Λερω, excorio.

<sup>6</sup> Αὐτῶν is repudiated from the text by the best Manuscripts. Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.

<sup>6</sup> The difference between *preaching* and teaching Jesus

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
CHAP. VI.	CHAP. VI.	CHAP. VI.
<p>AND in those days, when the number of the disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration.</p>	<p>ἘΝ δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις πληθυνόντων τῶν μαθητῶν, ἐγένετο γογγυσμὸς τῶν Ἑλληνιστῶν πρὸς τοὺς Ἑβραίους, ὅτι παρεθεωροῦντο ἐν τῇ διακονίᾳ τῇ καθημερινῇ αἱ χήραι αὐτῶν.</p>	<p><sup>1</sup>Now, in those days, the number of the disciples being multiplied, a murmuring of the Hellenists against the Hebrews occurred, because their own widows were neglected in the daily ministration. Then the Twelve, having</p>
<p><sup>2</sup> Then the twelve called the</p>	<p><sup>2</sup> προσκαλεσάμενοι δὲ οἱ δώδεκα</p>	<p><sup>2</sup></p>

Christ, is very distinctly specified in this passage—It, in fact, pervades the narratives of the propagation of Christianity. The κηρῆξ is but a herald, and his work is to herald, to announce, proclaim, or preach; but the διδασκαλος, from διδασκω, teaches. He simply addresses the understanding didactically. He may explain, or expound, or interpret a doctrine, or even a fact, or an event. But here his work ceases. But the preacher proclaims a person, or facts, or events, of public importance, and may herald his advent, and announce his mission. The Apostolic preaching had Jesus for its subject, and the Apostolic teaching had Christ for its subject. They preached Jesus as the Christ, and they taught Christ as the most grand and Divine official in the universe.

<sup>k</sup> *Ἄε* is here merely continuative and connective, not resumptive nor adversative. Either *and*, or *now* may, in this position, represent its full force. *Now*, in the beginning of a paragraph, is generally preferred, but, where intimate connection is indicated, *and*, for the most part, is to be preferred. Such is the case before us, in one point of view, but in another it may be regarded as the opening of a new scene, not logically related to the facts stated in the preceding narrative, and, therefore, we prefer *now*.

<sup>l</sup> Πληθυνόντων. Πληθύνειν, found twelve times in N. T., is, with one exception, always translated by the word *multiply*, as more expressive of its import than our word *increase*. With only two exceptions, πληθος occurring thirty-two times in our com. ver. is rendered *multitude*. And what is the fact here? In a few days the disciples increased from 120 to 3120, in a few days more, to 5000. Acts 4 : 4, and 21 : 20. There were "many myriads of the Jews" that believed.

<sup>m</sup> Not Greeks, Ἑλλήνες,—Hellenists. The "Greek Jews against the Hebrew Jews."

<sup>n</sup> Πρὸς τοὺς Ἑβραίους, against the Hebrews. While πρὸς occurs some 750 times in the N. T., and is commonly rendered *to*, and *unto*, it is occasionally, necessarily rendered *against*, as well as *among*, because in appearing in certain attitudes, and in certain crises, or places, we appear *for*, or *against* certain purposes, persons, or undertakings. Jesus once spoke a parable—πρὸς τοὺς γεωργούς—in reference to

certain husbandmen, and to their proper representatives, but in most English versions it is rendered "against them." See also Acts 6 : 1; 9 : 5; Mark 12 : 12. He spoke a parable "against them," com. ver., yet he spoke it to them. "Dash thy foot against a stone," πρὸς λίθον, Luke 4 : 11. "Murmured against his disciples," Luke 5 : 30. "Kick against the goads," πρὸς κεντρα, Acts 9 : 5.

<sup>o</sup> Οἱ παρεθεωροῦντο. Literally, *looked at* askance, impliedly with some degree of neglect. Widows were not universally neglected, but αὐτῶν, of themselves, i. e. their own widows. Παραθεωροῦντο, used to be "less regarded." This view is intimated in the radical conception of the verb παραθεωρεω—"to look at things side by side," hence comparatively to regard less. See Xen. Memorabilia 4, 87. Dem. 1414, 22. Diodorus Sic. Sect. 36, p. 218. In the N. T. this is an ἀπαξ λεγόμενον.

<sup>p</sup> Ἐν τῇ διακονίᾳ. Some prefer *administration* in this place. *Ministration*, Dodd., Tyndal; Cramer, *distribution*; Thompson, *ministration* or *administration*. Διακονία denotes all voluntary ministrations, from the humblest to the most august, from that of a church deacon to that of an apostle, even to that of the Lord Jesus Christ. Roman magistrates, the apostles, and the Lord himself are, in the N. T., represented under the word διακονοί, "ministers of God." Sister Phœbe was a διακονος, a deaconess (com. gen.), or servant of the Church of Cenchrea, Rom. 16 : 1. By the same apostle and in the same epistle ch. 15 : 8, Jesus Christ is called a διακονος, a deacon or "minister of the circumcision."

We have our ministers of state, ordinary and extraordinary So has God. He made his Son, his angels, his prophets, priests, and kings, his διακονοί, his deacons in the drama of Creation, Providence, moral government, and redemption.

It is of Rome, and her descendants, and especially of the Greeks, and not of Jesus Christ, to name one class of ecclesiastics *deacons*, to the exclusion of all others. It should also be noted of διακονος and δούλος, that διακονία and δουλείαι are never convertible terms. The same person may, indeed, be a δούλος and a διακονος, but the relation, or attitude, is not thereby changed.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>multitude of the disciples <i>unto them</i>, and said, It is not reason that we should leave the word of God, and serve tables.</p>	<p>τὸ πλήθος τῶν μαθητῶν, εἶπον, Οὐκ ἀρεστόν ἐστὶν ἡμᾶς, καταλείψαντας τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ, διακονεῖν τραπέζαις. <sup>3</sup> ἐπισκέψασθε οὖν, ἀδελφοὶ, ἀνδρας ἐξ ὑμῶν μαρτυρουμένους ἐπτά, πλήρεις Πνεύματος Ἁγίου καὶ σοφίας, οὓς καταστήσομεν ἐπὶ τῆς χρείας ταύτης. <sup>4</sup> ἡμεῖς δὲ τῇ προσευχῇ καὶ τῇ διακονίᾳ τοῦ λόγου προσκαρτερήσομεν. <sup>5</sup> Καὶ ἤρесе τὸ ῥῆμα ἐνώπιον παντὸς τοῦ πλήθους· καὶ ἐξελέξαντο Στέφανον, ἀνδρα πλήρη πίστεως καὶ Πνεύματος Ἁγίου, καὶ Φίλιππον, καὶ Πρόχορον καὶ Νικάνορα, καὶ Τίμωνα καὶ Παρμενᾶν, καὶ Νικόλαον προσήλυτον Ἀντιοχείας, <sup>6</sup> οὓς ἔστησαν ἐνώπιον τῶν ἀποστόλων· καὶ προσευξάμενοι ἐπέθηκαν αὐτοῖς τὰς</p>	<p>called the multitude of the disciples to them, said: "Relinquishing the word of God to serve tables is not pleasing to us. Wherefore, brethren, look <sup>3</sup> out among you seven men of attested character, full of the Holy Spirit and of wisdom, whom we may appoint over this "business; but we will give our- <sup>4</sup> selves wholly to prayer, and to the ministry of the word. And <sup>5</sup> the speech was pleasing in the mind of all the people; and they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicholas, a proselyte of Antioch: whom they <sup>6</sup> presented before the Apostles; and, praying, they laid their</p>

<sup>α</sup> Προκαλεσάμενοι (1st aor. part. mid. of προκαλεσμαι, advoco), having called.

<sup>β</sup> Text—Relinquishing the word of God to serve tables is not pleasing to us, is in strict conformity to the Greek construction of the text as we judge, and better comports with the occasion and the feelings of the Apostles than any version of it we have seen, and has this preëminence that it impinges not in the least upon the grammatical construction and import of every word in the text. It is true it might be more literally read, Having relinquished the word of God, &c. But this evaporates the spirit of the response, and in the construction of the 1st aorist participle is not absolutely demanded.

<sup>γ</sup> Μαρτυρουμένους, attested character, "good fame," Wiclif; "good testimony," Murd.; "of reputation," Thompson.

<sup>δ</sup> Πληρεις πνεύματος. Literally, "full of Holy Spirit," though there is no article in the original, yet we prefer to retain the usual form, "The Holy Spirit." It may be questionable, indeed, whether such a possession of the Holy Spirit as was given to the apostles, and by which they were enabled to work miracles, etc., was a special prerequisite, in the case of these seven, more than in other members of the church. That they were to possess the influence and personal abiding of the Spirit of God; such a possession of the Holy Spirit manifested in such demonstrations of its sanctifying power, as to qualify them for a faithful discharge of their special duties, was all

important to their office, and, therefore, in all similar cases, it should still be made an indispensable prerequisite.

<sup>ε</sup> Ἐπι τῆς χρείας ταύτης, over this business, over this necessity. The latter is more in accordance with scriptural usage. It was, however, an employment, and they were to make it a calling, a business. It was a necessary employment, and being an employment it interfered with the Apostles' proper business; and viewed in this contextual light it falls under the character of a business, and is a work as much as was the special work lying upon the Apostles.

<sup>ς</sup> Προσκαρτερεω, generally rendered by continue. It implies earnestness, urgency, a continued steadfastness, "instant in prayer." To persevere with strength, *Critica Sacra*.

<sup>ζ</sup> Προσευξάμενοι ἐπέθηκαν αὐτοῖς τὰς χεῖρας. This specially refers to the Apostles, while praying for these seven deacons elect, they placing their hands upon them solemnly set them apart to the work to which they had previously been elected by this great congregation. In pursuance of this solemnity, and the undivided attention of the Apostles to the preaching of the gospel, we are informed that the word of the Lord ἐξῆνε (increased) in its influence and power, insomuch that even of the priests a great multitude became obedient to the faith.

<sup>η</sup> "They laid their hands upon them."—This Apostolic usage, in appointing to office, was indicative of the devotion

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>7 And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.</p>	<p>χείρας. <sup>7</sup> καὶ ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἤϋξανε, καὶ ἐπληθύνετο ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν μαθητῶν ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ σφόδρα, πολὺς τε ὄχλος τῶν ἱερέων ὑπήκουον τῇ πίστει.</p>	<p>hands upon them. And the word of God <sup>7</sup> was increasing, and the number of the disciples in Jerusalem was being greatly multiplied, and a <sup>7</sup> great crowd of the priests was becoming submissive to</p>
<p>8 And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and miracles among the people.</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ δὲ πλήρης πίστεως καὶ δυνάμεως ἐποίει τέρατα καὶ σημεῖα μεγάλα ἐν τῷ λαῷ. <sup>9</sup> ἀνέστησαν δέ τινες τῶν ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς τῆς λεγομένης Λιβερτίνων, καὶ Κυρηναίων καὶ Ἀλεξανδρέων, καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ Κιλικίας καὶ Ἀσίας, συζητοῦντες τῷ Στεφάνῳ. <sup>10</sup> καὶ οὐκ ἴσχυον ἀντιστῆναι τῇ σοφίᾳ καὶ τῷ πνεύματι ᾧ ἐλάλει. <sup>11</sup> τότε ὑπέβαλον ἀνδρας λέγοντας, Ὅτι ἀκη-</p>	<p>the faith. And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and miracles among the people.</p>
<p>9 Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the Libertines, and Cyrenians, and Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia, and of Asia, disputing with Stephen.</p>	<p>λαῷ. <sup>9</sup> ἀνέστησαν δέ τινες τῶν ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς τῆς λεγομένης Λιβερτίνων, καὶ Κυρηναίων καὶ Ἀλεξανδρέων, καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ Κιλικίας καὶ Ἀσίας, συζητοῦντες τῷ Στεφάνῳ. <sup>10</sup> καὶ οὐκ ἴσχυον ἀντιστῆναι τῇ σοφίᾳ καὶ τῷ πνεύματι ᾧ ἐλάλει. <sup>11</sup> τότε ὑπέβαλον ἀνδρας λέγοντας, Ὅτι ἀκη-</p>	<p><sup>9</sup> Then there arose certain of the Synagogue—of that composed of the freedmen—Cyrenians and Alexandrians, and of those from Cilicia, and of Asia, putting questions to Stephen; and they were not able <sup>10</sup> to resist the wisdom and the <sup>11</sup> spirit by which he spoke. And they privately procured</p>
<p>10 And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake.</p>	<p>λον ἀνδρας λέγοντας, Ὅτι ἀκη-</p>	<p>And they privately procured</p>
<p>11 Then they suborned men,</p>	<p>λον ἀνδρας λέγοντας, Ὅτι ἀκη-</p>	<p>And they privately procured</p>

of the person to God—and to some specific service—also accompanied with prayer, indicating that, as the hands were laid upon him, God would impart to him the grace and the spirit of that office. *Ἐπέθηκαν αὐτοῖς τὰς χεῖρας.*

\* *Ἡϋξανε*, imperfect active, *was increasing*. This imperfect form of the verb happily illustrates a continued progressing influence upon the community, which our indefinite past tense does not express.

† *Πολὺς τε ὄχλος*. This is a bold representation of a great crowd of the priests, and intimates a great excitement, a tumult, an uproar.

‡ *ὑπακούω* indicates a submissive hearing, especially in New Testament usage, but with a dative in the imperfect it means were becoming submissive, and clearly indicates the progress of the reformation of the priests.

§ "The faith"—here indicative of the Evangelical system. *τῇ πίστει.*

¶ Then there arose certain persons of the Synagogue that is called Libertines, and Cyrenians, and Alexandrians, and of those from Cilicia and Asia, disputing with Stephen, and they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spoke. This is an awkward sentence grammatically contemplated, yet of easy interpretation. In his mind, he is about to say, "certain of the Libertines" (*τῶν λιβερτινῶν*), of the Freedmen, but in the act of writing this, he throws in as explanatory (*ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς τῆς λεγομένης*) out of the Synagogue, that being called the Libertines. Still the sense is clear:—Then certain of the Synagogue, that being composed of freedmen, *τῆς λεγομένης* (part. pr. pass. of *λέγω*), to lay, to arrange together, or, as we say of a discourse, to compose. The participle is also in the Gen. *Putting questions to*

Stephen is both better grammar and sense than disputing with Stephen, and is in harmony with the most radical meaning of *συζητεῖω*, *mutuo quæro*, anterior discepto. See Critica Sacra on this passage under *συζητεῖω*, *συζητεῖω*, *non solum significatum altero de re aliqua disquirere*, Acts 6: 9, and 9: 29. *Sed etiam rei alicujus novitate percussum alterum interpellare*, Mark 1: 27, and 9: 16.

*Λιβερτινῶν*, denotes a class of Freedmen, both Cyrenians and Alexandrians. Critics have much debated this name: each with seeming probability, but without much assurance.—These Freedmen, if we so call them, being Jews, had their own language at Jerusalem. Had these three been distinct classes, regular usage would have called for *τῶν*, before each of them. Pierce contends that they were inhabitants of a city, or district of Lybia, called Libertina. Quite probable, (Boothroyd), could we find such a place.

‡ *ᾧ ἐλάλει*. This being the dative of the cause, or instrument, or we must assign this defense to the immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Hence the impregnability of his defense.

§ *ὑπέβαλον*, they suborned. We have been at considerable pains in tracing, in Greek literature, sacred and profane, the current acceptance of *ὑποβάλλω* to save these Jewish infidels from the imputation of bribery and murder. But it has been a fruitless effort. *ὑποβάλλω* is to suborn, to hire or employ men to falsify, to swear a man's life away for a paltry reward. Subjicio and suborno are its whole area. To suborn is simply to put on a lie of any sort for a reward of any sort. It is found but this once in the Christian Scriptures. Stephen died for the truth through the falsehood and bribery of a corrupt priesthood.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>which said, We have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses, and against God.</p>	<p>κόαμεν αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος ῥήματα βλάσφημα εἰς Μωσῆν καὶ τὸν Θεόν. <sup>12</sup> Συνεκίνησάν τε τὸν λαὸν καὶ τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους καὶ τοὺς γραμματεῖς, καὶ ἐπιστάντες συνήρπασαν αὐτὸν, καὶ ἤγαγον εἰς τὸ συνέδριον, <sup>13</sup> ἔστησάν τε μάρτυρας ψευδεῖς λέγοντας, Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος οὐ παύεται ῥήματα βλάσφημα λαλῶν κατὰ τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἁγίου τούτου καὶ τοῦ νόμου.</p>	<p>men who said, We have heard him speaking reviling words against Moses and against God. And they <sup>ex-</sup> 12</p>
<p>12 And they stirred up the people, and the elders, and the scribes, and came upon him, and caught him, and brought him to the council,</p>	<p>καὶ ἐπιστάντες συνήρπασαν αὐτὸν, καὶ ἤγαγον εἰς τὸ συνέδριον, <sup>13</sup> ἔστησάν τε μάρτυρας ψευδεῖς λέγοντας, Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος οὐ παύεται ῥήματα βλάσφημα λαλῶν κατὰ τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἁγίου τούτου καὶ τοῦ νόμου.</p>	<p>And they <sup>ex-</sup> 12 cited the people, and the elders, and the scribes, and came upon him, and seized, and brought him to the council, and set up false witnesses, <sup>13</sup></p>
<p>13 And set up false witnesses, which said, This man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words against this holy place, and the law :</p>	<p><sup>14</sup> ἀκηκόαμεν γὰρ αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, Ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος οὗτος καταλύσει τὸν τόπον τοῦτον, καὶ ἀλλάξει τὰ ἔθνη ἃ παρέδωκεν ἡμῖν Μωϋσῆς. <sup>15</sup> Καὶ ἀτενίσαντες εἰς αὐτὸν ἅπαντες οἱ καθεζόμενοι ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ, εἶδον τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ πρόσωπον ἀγγέλου.</p>	<p>saying, This man ceases not to speak <sup>a</sup>words against this holy place, and the law : for <sup>we</sup> 14</p>
<p>14 For we have heard him say, that this Jesus of Nazareth shall destroy this place, and shall change the customs which Moses delivered us.</p>	<p><sup>14</sup> ἀκηκόαμεν γὰρ αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, Ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος οὗτος καταλύσει τὸν τόπον τοῦτον, καὶ ἀλλάξει τὰ ἔθνη ἃ παρέδωκεν ἡμῖν Μωϋσῆς. <sup>15</sup> Καὶ ἀτενίσαντες εἰς αὐτὸν ἅπαντες οἱ καθεζόμενοι ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ, εἶδον τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ πρόσωπον ἀγγέλου.</p>	<p>have heard him saying, that this Jesus, the Nazarene, will destroy this place, and change the customs which Moses delivered us. And all <sup>e</sup>who sat in <sup>15</sup></p>
<p>15 And all that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel.</p>	<p>εἰς αὐτὸν ἅπαντες οἱ καθεζόμενοι ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ, εἶδον τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ πρόσωπον ἀγγέλου.</p>	<p>the council, lookingsteadfastly on him, saw his face, as if it had been the face of an angel.</p>
<p>CHAP. VII.</p>	<p>CHAP. VII.</p>	<p>CHAP. VII.</p>
<p>THEN said the high priest, Are these things so ?</p>	<p>Εἶπε δὲ ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς, Εἰ ἄρα ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει ; <sup>2</sup> Ὁ δὲ ἔφη,</p>	<p>THEN the <sup>b</sup>High Priest said, 1 Are these things so? And he <sup>2</sup></p>
<p>2 And he said, Men, brethren, and fathers, hearken ; The God</p>	<p>ἄνδρες ἀδελφοὶ καὶ πατέρες,</p>	<p>said, <sup>1</sup>Brethren and fathers,</p>

ὑπεβαλον, ἐποβαλλω, v. 13; subjicio, suppono, as well as suborno.—To suborn—to procure privately, or by collusion—to procure by any indirect means. The connection here would indicate, not so much that they were foresworn, as privately furnished with answers or instructions.

<sup>a</sup> Βλασφημία, is of doubtful authority, and repudiated by Griesbach, Sch., Ln., and Tf.—The Vatican, Ephrem, Beza, and Alexandrian MSS., and the most ancient versions, know not the reading.

Βλασφημία, in this place, which is a pleonastic supplement of a later age! for λαλῶν ῥήματα κατα as the first two manuscripts read, and ῥήματα λαλῶν κατα as the last two, express the sense of βλασφημία, Granville Penn, Esq. London, 1837. This is, more than probably, a justifiable view of this reading.

<sup>e</sup> In this case, they stirred up the people, is too gross. The people were commoved, or put into commotion: elders, priests, scribes, and people were commoved; and they seized and brought Stephen into the Sanhedrim. They caused false witnesses to stand up saying, in the most definite language, The man, this one, οὗτος, does not restrain himself (indicative

middle) λεγων, saying, or from speaking, or from uttering slanders against του τοπου του ἁγιου τουτου, (most emphatic) this, the consecrated place, and the law.

<sup>f</sup> For we have heard of him; no, but we have heard him saying, that this Jesus the Nazarene will demolish, καταλυσει τον τοπον τουτον, και αλλαξει τα εθνη, will change the customs which Moses παρεδωκεν, gave over, ἡμιν, to us.

<sup>g</sup> And all these, καθεζομενοι, seating themselves in the Sanhedrim, ατενισαντες, fixing their eyes upon him, saw his face, ὡσει, used here in comparison, like the face of an angel.

<sup>h</sup> Then the High Priest said—Then the Chief Priest said. Some prefer the latter, some the former. Ὁ αρχιερεως never means the Chief Priest. We have Chief Priests some sixty or more times in com. ver., High Priest, some fifty times. In the singular number, ὁ αρχιερεως always indicates the High Priest; the plural, Chief Priests, never includes him.

<sup>i</sup> There appear but two classes addressed here, not men, and brethren, and fathers. ἄνδρες, qualifies both nouns, and therefore, being not a distinct class, we absorb it in brethren and fathers. With this concur Prof. Hack. "Brethren and

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
of glory appeared unto our father Abraham when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran,	ἀκούσατε. ὁ Θεὸς τῆς δόξης ὤφθη τῷ πατρὶ ἡμῶν Ἀβραὰμ ὄντι ἐν τῇ Μεσοποταμίᾳ, πρὶν ἢ κατοικῆσαι αὐτὸν ἐν Χαρρᾶν,	hearken: The God of the glory appeared to our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in
3 And said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall shew thee.	καὶ εἶπε πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἔξελθε ἐκ τῆς γῆς σου καὶ ἐκ τῆς συγγενείας σου, καὶ δεῦρο εἰς γῆν ἣν ἄν σοι δείξω.	3 forth out of your country, and from your kindred, and come into a country that I will show you." Then he came
4 Then came he out of the land of the Chaldeans, and dwelt in Charran. And from thence, when his father was dead, he removed him into this land wherein ye now dwell.	Ἦν ἄν σοι δείξω. Ἔξελθὼν ἐκ γῆς Χαλδαίων, κατόκησεν ἐν Χαρρᾶν. κάκειθεν μετὰ τὸ ἀποθανεῖν τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ, μετόκισεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν γῆν ταύτην εἰς ἣν ὑμεῖς νῦν κατοικεῖτε.	4 out of the land of the Chaldeans and dwelt in Haran; and thence, after his father was dead, God caused him to remove into this land, in which you are now dwelling:
5 And he gave him none inheritance in it, no, not so much as to set his foot on: yet he promised that he would give it to him for a possession, and to his seed after him, when as yet he had no child.	καὶ οὐκ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ κληρονομίαν ἐν αὐτῇ, οὐδὲ βῆμα ποδός· καὶ ἐπηγγέλατο αὐτῷ δοῦναι εἰς κατάσχεσιν αὐτῆν, καὶ τῷ σπέρματι αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτὸν, οὐκ ὄντος αὐτῷ τέκνου.	5 him an inheritance in it, not even a foot breadth. Yet he promised that he would give it to him, for a possession, and to his seed after him, when, as yet, he had no child. Then
6 And God spake on this wise, That his seed should sojourn in a strange land; and that they	ἔλαλησε δὲ οὕτως ὁ Θεός, Ὅτι ἔσται τὸ σπέρμα αὐτοῦ πάροικον ἐν γῆ	6 God spoke thus to him: That his seed should be sojourners in a strange land, and that they

Fathers," Booth.—Viri fratres et patres, Vulgate. So also the Italian, Spanish, and French. Biblia Sacra Polyglot. Dr. Lee; also Adam Clark in loco.

<sup>1</sup> The God of (τῆς δόξης) the glory. We have ἡ βασιλεία, ἡ δυναμὶς, καὶ ἡ δόξα, in the Lord's prayer. In the Acts we have δοξα four times, twice in this chapter, once *with*, and once *without*, the article, v. 55. Again we have it ch. 12: 23, *ἔδωκε τὴν δόξαν τῷ Θεῷ*, and ch. 22: 11, *ἀπο τῆς δόξης τοῦ φωτός ἐκείνου*. There is a specific glory indicated in some of these cases, but not in all. In the case before us we see no special reason for the article, before glory, unless allusion be made to the call of Abraham out of Ur of the Chaldees, where God first appeared to him, which glorious appearance gave to that place the name *our*, or *our*, contracted *Ur*, which in Chaldee means *light*. In Hebrew and Chaldee *אור* signifies *light* and *fire*. It is, therefore, highly probable that, as on other occasions, *Bethel*, *Beersheba*, *Gershom*, *Eliezer*, etc., commemorate Divine manifestations and interpositions; so Stephen here may allude to the special manifestations of Jehovah to the people of Abraham, and, therefore, prefixes the article, or those who interpreted his speech did so allusively; at all events, we should here insert it as we find it in this significant scene.

Ὁ Θεὸς τῆς δόξης, literally, the God of the glory—*אור*—the light, or the visible splendor, in which he appeared to the Fathers of Israel. The symbol of his presence. Bloomf., De W., *ωφθῆρ*, seen by, or appeared to, Abraham.—*Ἐν Χαρρᾶν*,

*Charran*, com. ver. Haran. From this place Abraham was called to the promised land. Stephen, by this allusion, seems to endeavor to subdue prejudices, by associations familiar and agreeable to his audience.

In the same felicitous manner, v. 3, he emphasizes on his call, *ἐκ τῆς γῆς σου*, and *ἐκ τῆς συγγενείας σου*,—forsake your country and your kindred—just what the martyr Stephen and his associates were virtually doing, in joining themselves to the Christian party.—*Ἐκ τῆς γῆς*, out of the country of their kindred; *εἰς γῆν*, into a country. The power of the article and of the want of it is well exhibited here, out of the into a country.

<sup>2</sup> *Χαρρᾶν*, now the resort of wandering Arabs, is a monumental name. It was *Horan*, in Mesopotamia, monumental of the son of Terah, father of Abraham, Nahor, and Haran.

<sup>1</sup> Here there is no article before *γῆ*. Yet we allow it because this land is already defined and made definite. In this we differ from, and exceed, the Greeks who had only one article.

<sup>m</sup> *Ἐπει*, rather than *when*, his father was dead. *Μετὰ* with Acc. *post*, after.

<sup>n</sup> *Οὐκ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ κληρονομίαν ἐν αὐτῇ*, he gave him not an inheritance in it, *οὐδὲ βῆμα ποδός*, not even a foot breadth. How precisely the sense is here given by the absence of the article.



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<p>should bring them into bondage, and entreat <i>them</i> evil four hundred years.</p>	<p>ἀλλοτρία, καὶ δουλώσουσιν αὐτὸ καὶ κακώσουσιν, ἔτη τετρακόσια.</p>	<p>should enslave, and oppress them <sup>7</sup>four hundred years. And</p>
<p>7 And the nation to whom they shall be in bondage will I judge, said God: and after that shall they come forth, and serve me in this place.</p>	<p>καὶ τὸ ἔθνος, ᾧ ἂν δουλεύσωσι, κρινῶ ἐγὼ, εἶπεν ὁ Θεός· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐξελεύσονται, καὶ λατρεύσουσί μοι ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ. <sup>8</sup> Καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ διαθήκην περιτομῆς· καὶ οὕτως ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰσαὰκ, καὶ περιέτεμεν αὐτὸν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ ὀγδόῃ· καὶ ὁ Ἰσαὰκ τὸν Ἰακώβ, καὶ ὁ Ἰακώβ τοὺς δώδεκα πατριάρχας. <sup>9</sup> καὶ οἱ πατριάρχαι ζήλωσαντες τὸν Ἰωσήφ ἀπέδοντο εἰς Αἴγυπτον· καὶ ἦν ὁ Θεὸς μετ' αὐτοῦ,</p>	<p>the nation to whom they shall be in bondage, I will <sup>8</sup>punish, said God, and after this they shall come forth and <sup>9</sup>serve me in this place. And God gave Abraham a <sup>8</sup>covenant of circumcision; and so <sup>9</sup>he begat Isaac, and circumcised him the eighth day. And Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob</p>
<p>8 And he gave him the covenant of circumcision. And so Abraham begat Isaac, and circumcised him the eighth day; and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat the twelve patriarchs.</p>	<p>καὶ ἦν ὁ Θεὸς μετ' αὐτοῦ, <sup>10</sup> καὶ ἐξέiletο αὐτὸν ἐκ πασῶν τῶν θλίψεων αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔδωκεν</p>	<p>begat the twelve patriarchs. And the patriarchs, <sup>9</sup>moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt. But God was with him, and delivered him out of <sup>10</sup>all his afflictions, and gave</p>
<p>9 And the patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt: but God was with him,</p>	<p>καὶ ἦν ὁ Θεὸς μετ' αὐτοῦ,</p>	<p>him, and delivered him out of</p>
<p>10 And delivered him out of all his afflictions, and gave him</p>	<p>τῶν θλίψεων αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔδωκεν</p>	<p>all his afflictions, and gave</p>

\* "Four hundred years." This is a round sum, rather than a precise one. Paul, in a chronological argument concerning the superiority, in point of antiquity, of the *Promise*, to the giving of the Law, makes that interval four hundred and thirty years (Gal. 3 : 17), beginning with the calling of Abraham, at the age of 75 years. This event antedated the giving of the law 430 years—the interval which Paul computes, between the first promise made to Abraham, concerning the *Seed*, in whom all the families of the earth should be blessed. The whole period of the sojourning of Abraham and his seed, from the first promise to him, at 75, till the Exodns, was 430 years; 215 before their descent into Egypt, and 215 years in it.—The covenant of the promised seed antedates the covenant of circumcision, consummated on the birth of Isaac, twenty-five years.

The sum of four hundred and thirty is computed as follows: From the promise to the birth of Isaac, 25 years. From the birth of Isaac to that of Jacob, 60 years, Gen. 25 : 26; Jacob was 130 years old, when he went down into Egypt. These added, give 215 years. And just as long time his children dwelt in Egypt, Gal. 3 : 17.—See Dr. Whitby, Dr. Adam Clark in loco.

† Κρινῶ ἐγὼ. Κρινῶ is represented by "sue at law," judge, ordain, esteem, determine, condemn, decree, damn, avenge, punish.

‡ Λατρεύουσιν. Λατρεύω, represented by *serve*, *seventeen* times; *four* times by worship, com. ver. *Serve* is generic, *worship* is specific: and, therefore, in this case we prefer the *genus* to the species, inasmuch as the Jews' religion was rather a fleshly service than a spiritual worship. They served

in the oldness of the letter, but Christians worship and serve God in newness of *spirit* and in *truth*, and not in the oldness of the letter.

† Διαθήκην περιτομῆς, he gave him a *covenant* of circumcision, an institution of circumcision. Διαθήκη occurs 33 times in N. T., represented by *testament* 13 times. It properly indicates an *institution*, not a *testament*, only in the case of a *testator*. Generically, any institution proposed by one party. Συνθήκη with the Greeks indicated a *covenant* or contract between two parties, equal or confederate. But a διαθήκη is, or may be, absolute, and enacted by one party in power, to which submission and acquiescence may be due from another party. Such are all Divine institutions.

‡ Οὕτως ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰσαὰκ, καὶ περιέτεμεν. The οὕτως here has respect to the circumcising, as the context indicates, and yet it is not in our idiom so historically direct as we could wish. But, the point being so well understood by the Jews, he proceeds with the genealogy and not with the details of circumcision, which everybody understood.

† Καὶ ὁ Ἰσαὰκ τὸν Ἰακώβ. This is preceded by ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰσαὰκ. Here, as in other cases, we have the article, to give eminence or special conspicuity, as in the same verse τοὺς δώδεκα πατριαρχάς—the twelve patriarchs—presuming that they were notorious persons.

‡ Ζηλωσαντες. Ζηλω is used in four acceptations in the Christian Scriptures. It indicates simple *desire* and *zeal*. It is taken in *bonam partem* and in *malam partem*. I am jealous, I am zealous, I desire, I covet. "Covet," says Paul, "the best gifts," not for your own sake, but for the sake of others. Here it is taken in a bad sense, in *malam partem*, the patriarchs were moved with envy.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
favour and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and he made him governor over Egypt, and all his house.	αὐτῷ χάριν καὶ σοφίαν ἐναντίον Φαραῶ βασιλέως Αἰγύπτου, καὶ κατέστησεν αὐτὸν ἡγούμενον ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον καὶ ὅλον τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.	him favor and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh, king of Egypt: and he made him governor over Egypt, and all his household.
11 Now there came a dearth over all the land of Egypt and Chanaan, and great affliction; and our fathers found no sustenance.	11 ἦλθε δὲ λιμὸς ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου καὶ Χαναάν, καὶ θλίψις μεγάλη· καὶ οὐχ εὐρισκόν χορτάσματα οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν.	Now there came a *famine 11 upon all the land of Egypt and Canaan, and great affliction: and our fathers found no sustenance.
12 But when Jacob heard that there was corn in Egypt, he sent out our fathers first.	12 ἀκούσας δὲ Ἰακώβ ὄντα σῖτα ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, ἐξαπέστειλε τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν πρῶτον.	But Jacob, 12 *having heard that there was grain in Egypt, first sent our fathers.
13 And at the second time Joseph was made known to his brethren: and Joseph's kindred was made known unto Pharaoh.	13 καὶ ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ ἀνεγνωρίσθη Ἰωσήφ τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς αὐτοῦ, καὶ φανερὸν ἐγένετο τῷ Φαραῶ τὸ γένος τοῦ Ἰωσήφ.	And at the second 13 time, Joseph was made known to his brethren; and Joseph's kindred became well known to Pharaoh.
14 Then sent Joseph, and called his father Jacob to him, and all his kindred, three score and fifteen souls.	14 ἀποστείλας δὲ Ἰωσήφ μετεκάλεσατο τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ Ἰακώβ, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν συγγένειαν αὐτοῦ, ἐν ψυχαῖς ἑβδομηκονταπέντε.	Then Joseph sent and 14 called his father Jacob to him; and all his kindred, seventy-five souls.
15 So Jacob went down into Egypt, and died, he, and our fathers,	15 κατέβη δὲ Ἰακώβ εἰς Αἴγυπτον, καὶ ἐτελευτήσεν αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν.	So Jacob 15 went down into Egypt, and died, he and our fathers, and
16 And were carried over into Sychem, and laid in the sepulchre that Abraham bought for a sum of money of the sons of Emmor, the father of Sychem.	16 καὶ μετετέθησαν εἰς Συχέμ, καὶ ἐτέθησαν ἐν τῷ μνήματι ὃ ὠνήσατο Ἀβραὰμ τιμῆς ἀργυρίου, παρὰ τῶν υἱῶν Ἐμμόρ τοῦ Συχέμ.	16 were carried over into Shechem, and laid in a sepulchre—that which Abraham purchased with a sum of money of Hamor, father of

\* God gave to Joseph *χαριν καὶ σοφίαν*—both anarthrous. But not a favor and a wisdom—this would have been only a special case. But it is unlimited, like *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*, not merely indefinite, but abstract or absolute, as the case may be. Like *grace*, or *favor*, it may be absolute and without measure, or it may be, in certain circumstances, a special grace, favor, or gift. It is, therefore, not a favor and a wisdom, nor the favor and the wisdom, but, superior to both, and more honorable, undefined favor and wisdom in the presence of Pharaoh, the king of Egypt.

<sup>v</sup> *Λιμός*—*θλίψις μεγάλη, καὶ οὐχ χορτάσματα*—all indefinite, —famine, tribulation, no sustenance.

<sup>x</sup> *Ἀκούσας*, part. aor., having heard, but quite as truthful and as tasteful, *when Jacob heard*.

<sup>y</sup> *Σῖτος*, fourteen times found in N. T., twelve times rendered *wheat*, twice *corn*, com. ver. *Frumentum* is its most general sense, *triticum*, often. *Grain* is a generic term, including all sorts, therefore preferable here.

<sup>z</sup> *Πρῶτον*, adverb, first, first time. *Ἐξαπέστειλε*, they were literally his apostles, in quest of food.

<sup>a</sup> *Ἀνεγνωρίσθη*—*αναγνωρίζομαι*. This is an *ἀπαξ λεγόμενον*, found only in this place in N. T. Joseph was made known, or revealed to his brethren. We need not pleonastically say he was again made known, but simply made known, never before having been made known.

<sup>b</sup> *Φανερόν το γένος*, his kindred became well-known.

<sup>c</sup> *Αὐτοῦ*—omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.—fairly, however, implied.

<sup>d</sup> These “*seventy-five souls*” must include the five sons of Ephraim and Manasseh—and probably other descendants of Joseph, to sustain the reading adopted; of which, however, we have never seen a wholly satisfactory vindication. We follow the text of Bagster. *Ἡεῖτε* is of doubtful authority.

<sup>e</sup> *Ὁ ὠνήσατο—τιμῆς ἀργυρίου*, purchased with a sum of money, an estimate of silver. *Παρά*, beside of the sons of Hamor. *Τοῦ Συχέμ—τον ἐν Συχέμ*, rejected by Ln.

<sup>f</sup> *Παρά των υἱων Ἐμμόρ του Συχέμ*, near to. Dr. Clark's correction of the text here is plausible. Whether the purchase here mentioned was made by Abraham or by Jacob is litigated on manuscript authority. But as manuscripts are still



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>17 But when the time of the promise drew nigh, which God had sworn to Abraham, the people grew and multiplied in Egypt,</p>	<p>17 Καθὼς δὲ ἤγγιζεν ὁ χρόνος τῆς ἐπαγγελίας ἧς ὤμοσεν ὁ Θεὸς τῷ Ἀβραὰμ, ἠϋξήσεν ὁ λαὸς καὶ ἐπληθύνθη ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, 18 ἄχρις οὗ ἀνέστη βασιλεὺς ἕτερος, ὃς οὐκ ᾔδει τὸν Ἰωσήφ. 19 οὗτος κατασοφισάμενος τὸ γένος ἡμῶν, ἐκάκωσε τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν, τοῦ ποιεῖν ἐκθετα τὰ βρέφη αὐτῶν, εἰς τὸ μὴ ζωογονεῖσθαι. 20 Ἐν ᾧ καιρῷ ἐγεννήθη Μωσῆς, καὶ ἦν ἀστείος τῷ Θεῷ. ὃς ἀνετράφη μῆνας τρεῖς ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ. 21 ἐκτεθέντα δὲ αὐτὸν, ἀνείλετο αὐτὸν ἡ θυγάτηρ Φαραὼ, καὶ ἀνετρέψατο αὐτὸν</p>	<p>Shechem. <sup>5</sup>But, according as 17 the time of the promise, which God has sworn to Abraham, was drawing near, the people had grown and multiplied in Egypt, <sup>h</sup>till another 18 king arose, who had not known Joseph. <sup>i</sup>The same <sup>h</sup>av- 19 ing treated our race craftily, oppressed our fathers, that they might expose their <sup>k</sup>in- fants, in order that they might not be preserved alive. At this time Moses was born, 20 and was <sup>l</sup>exceedingly beautiful; who was nourished in his father's house, three months. And, he being exposed, Phara- 21 oh's daughter <sup>m</sup>adopted him, and <sup>n</sup>nourished him for her own</p>
<p>18 Till another king arose, which knew not Joseph.</p>		
<p>19 The same dealt subtilly with our kindred, and evil-treated our fathers, so that they cast out their young children, to the end they might not live.</p>		
<p>20 In which time Moses was born, and was exceeding fair, and nourished up in his father's house three months:</p>		
<p>21 And when he was cast out, Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and nourished him for her own son.</p>		

accumulating we shall not enter into the merits of the question, on which there is not an element of faith or piety depending.

It is not a historic fact, that Abraham bought this field, or plot of ground.—This discrepancy is happily corrected by Adam Clark. His critical note on the passage we shall here quote in full.

“Two accounts seem here to be confounded. 1st. The purchase made by Abraham of the cave and field of Ephron, which was in the field of Machpelah; this purchase was made from the children of Heth, Gen. 23: 3, 10, 17. 2nd. The purchase made by Jacob, from the sons of Hamor, or Emmor, of a sepulchre, in which the bones of Joseph were laid; this was in Sychem, or Shechem, Gen. 33: 19; Josh. 14: 32. The word Abraham, therefore, in this place, is certainly a mistake; and the word Jacob, which some have supplied, is, doubtless, more proper. Ep. Pearce supposes that Luke originally wrote, *ὁ ἀγοραστὸς τιμῆς ἀργυρίου*, which he bought for a sum of money; that is, which Jacob bought, who is the last person of the singular number spoken of in the preceding verse. Those who saw that the word *ἀγοραστο*, bought, had no nominative case joined to it, and did not know where to find the proper one, seem to have inserted *Ἀβρααμ*, Abraham, in the text, for that purpose, without sufficiently attending to the different circumstances of his purchase, from that of Jacob.”—Acts 7: 16.

Some think that Dr. Clark is not sufficient authority for correcting the text, against the authority of so many manuscripts. Some of which read “our father,” without any proper name. But the Syriac—the oldest translation—retains the name Abraham. Murdock's Syriac reads it, “which Abraham bought with money of the sons of Emmor.” And as we

have not all the ancient manuscripts, we shall retain this till we find some more plausible authority for repudiating it.

<sup>5</sup> But (*καθως*) according to the time of the promise which God (*ὁμολογήσεν*, Ln., Tf., on the authority of A.B.C. vul. I5, 36, so Alf.) openly declared.

<sup>h</sup> *Ἀχρις οὗ ἀνέστη βασιλεὺς ἕτερος*. Ln. and some others add *ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ*, in Egypt.

<sup>i</sup> *Οὗτος*, this king, v. 18.

<sup>k</sup> *Κατασοφισάμενος τὸ γένος ἡμῶν*, having craftily treated. Ingeniosus adversus aliquem, Acts 7: 19, Critica Sacra. It is worthy of notice, that this is the identical word found in the Septuagint, Exodus 1: 10, as expressive of the wicked subtilty practiced upon the Israelites by the Egyptian despotism, well defined, “Sophismatis, et argutis fallaciis ntor adversus aliquem, quasi falsis et sophisticis rationibus et cavillationibus redarguens. LXX. Interpretes ntuntur hoc verbo. Ex. 1: 10—Dealt subtilly, Penn. *Mischicvously politic*, Thom. *Unjustly*, Wak., Wes. *Craftily*, Murd.

<sup>l</sup> *Τὸν ποιεῖν ἐκθετα τὰ βρέφη αὐτῶν*, by casting out, or exposing their babes that they might not live.

<sup>m</sup> *Καὶ ἦν ἀστείος τῷ Θεῷ*. He was exceeding beautiful, beautiful to God. The Hebrews, to express the superlative degree, were sometimes accustomed to add to their nouns the word *God*. Hence we read in Hebrew of “the cedars of God,” “the mountains of God,” indicative of lofty mountains and towering cedars. Moses then was beautiful to God, that is, superlatively beautiful. *Πολὺς μεγάλῃ τῷ Θεῷ*, Jonas 3: 3, Sept., the same form of the Hebrew superlative.—Hack.

<sup>n</sup> *Ἀνείλετο*, not from the water, but *tollere liberos*, adopted.

<sup>o</sup> *Ἀνετρέψατο αὐτὸν ἐαυτῇ εἰς υἱόν*, nourished him; *εἰς*, in order to, or for a son to herself, for her own son. *Αὐτὸν* with the participle is not an accusative absolute.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
22 And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds.	ἐαυτῇ εἰς υἷόν. <sup>22</sup> καὶ ἐπαιδεύθη Μωσῆς πάσῃ σοφίᾳ Αἰγυπτίων· ἦν δὲ δυνατὸς ἐν λόγοις καὶ ἐν ἔργοις. <sup>23</sup> Ὡς δὲ ἐπληροῦτο αὐτῷ τεσσαρακονταετῆς χρόνος, ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ ἐπισκέψασθαι τοὺς ἀδελφούς αὐτοῦ τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἰσραήλ. <sup>24</sup> καὶ ἰδὼν τινα ἀδικούμενον, ἠμύνατο καὶ ἐποίησεν ἐκδίκησιν τῷ καταπονουμένῳ, πατάξας τὸν Αἰγύπτιον. <sup>25</sup> ἐνόμιζε δὲ συνιέναι τοὺς ἀδελφούς αὐτοῦ, ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς διὰ χειρὸς αὐτοῦ δίδωσιν αὐτοῖς σωτηρίαν· οἱ δὲ οὐ συνῆκαν. <sup>26</sup> τῇ τε ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ ὤφθη αὐτοῖς μαχομένοις, καὶ συνήλασεν αὐτοὺς εἰς εἰρήνην, εἰπὼν, Ἄνδρες, ἀδελφοί ἐστε ὑμεῖς· ἵνατί ἀδικεῖτε ἀλλήλους; <sup>27</sup> Ὁ δὲ ἀδικῶν τὸν πλησίον, ἀπόσατο αὐτὸν, εἰπὼν, Τίς σε κατέστησεν ἄρχοντα καὶ δικαστὴν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς; <sup>28</sup> μὴ ἀνελεῖν με σὺ θέλεις, ὃν τρόπον ἀνείλες χθές τὸν Αἰγύπτιον; <sup>29</sup> Ἐφυγε δὲ Μωσῆς ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ, καὶ ἐγένετο πάροικος ἐν γῇ Μαδιάμ, οὗ ἐγέννησεν υἱοὺς δύο. <sup>30</sup> Καὶ πληρω-	son. And Moses was educated <sup>22</sup> in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in his words and in his actions.
23 And when he was full forty years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren the children of Israel.		And when he was full forty <sup>23</sup> years old, it came into his heart to look after his brethren, the children of Israel. And see- <sup>24</sup>
24 And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian:		ing one of them wronged, he defended him, and avenged him who was oppressed, smiting the Egyptian. He <sup>25</sup>
25 For he supposed his brethren would have understood how that God by his hand would deliver them: but they understood not.		supposed, indeed, his brethren would have understood that God, by his hand, would deliver them: but they did not understand. And the next <sup>26</sup>
26 And the next day he shewed himself unto them as they strove, and would have set them at one again, saying, Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another?		day, he showed himself to them as they were quarrel- ing, and would have compelled them to peace, saying, You are brethren; why do you wrong one another? But he <sup>27</sup>
27 But he that did his neighbour wrong, thrust him away, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us?		who did his neighbor wrong, thrust him away, saying, Who made you a ruler and a judge over us? Will you kill me, as <sup>28</sup>
28 Wilt thou kill me, as thou didst the Egyptian yesterday?		you killed the Egyptian yester- day? Then Moses fled at this <sup>29</sup>
29 Then fled Moses at this saying, and was a stranger in the land of Madian, where he begat two sons.		saying, and was a stranger in the land of Midian, in which he begot two sons. And when <sup>30</sup>
30 And when forty years were		he begot two sons. And when 30

<sup>o</sup> *Ἐπαιδεύθη πασῇ σοφίᾳ*, dative, not of the instrument, but of the manner. De Wette, Win., and some others, render it, by the wisdom of the Egyptians, as the instrument of his culture. "The accusative would be the ordinary case after this passive."—Huck.

<sup>p</sup> *Δυνατός ἐν λόγοις*, not so fluent as Aaron, but above him in strength, as his speeches fully attest.

<sup>q</sup> *Λέγων* should be added to *ἐν λόγοις καὶ ἔργοις*.—Gh., Seh., Ln., Tf. It is more definitive, and seems to be demanded.

<sup>r</sup> *Ἀδικούμενον*, injured by violence, Ex. 2: 11. *Ἐποίησεν ἐκδίκασιν*, avenged the wrong, or wrought redress. *Πατάξας τὸν Αἰγύπτιον*, smiting, killing the Egyptian.

<sup>s</sup> *Ἐ* is frequently, in Luke's style, very elegantly rendered, indeed—*vero*, which in such cases as this, we conceive is in better taste than *autem*, *igitur*, *scd*, *tamen*, *quoniam*, or *porro*.

<sup>t</sup> *Ὡφθη αὐτοῖς*, showed himself, appeared—to them—two

of his countrymen. After *εἰτε—ἡμεῖς* is redundant. *Ἵνατι*, usually rendered *why*, is an abbreviation of three words, *ἵνα τι γένηται*, in order to what should it be = *why*?

<sup>u</sup> *Συνήλασεν*, drew together, compelled—would have compelled them to peace, as the sequel shows, but failed, through the acerbity of their temper. Only found in this passage N. T. Not by violence but by argument.

<sup>v</sup> *Ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ*. This is superlatively definite, because it became a pregnant fact in his future history. Exodus 2: 12. Pharaoh now sought his life.

<sup>w</sup> *Ἐν γῇ Μαδιάμ*, in the land of Midian, or rather Madiam. It is common to omit the article before *γῆ*, "when any adjective or adjunct is connected immediately with it," just as in the case of *Πνεῦμα*, with *Ἄγιον*. Cases of special import not requiring it, the adjective itself being definitive. See v. 36; 13: 19, *ἐν γῇ Χαναάν*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>expired, there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina, an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush.</p>	<p>θέντων ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα, ὥφθη αὐτῷ ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ τοῦ ὄρους Σινᾶ ἄγγελος κυρίου ἐν φλογὶ πυρὸς βάτου. <sup>31</sup> ὁ δὲ Μωσῆς ἰδὼν ἐθαύμασε τὸ ὄραμα· προσερχομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ κατανοῆσαι, ἐγένετο φωνὴ κυρίου πρὸς αὐτὸν, <sup>32</sup> Ἐγὼ ὁ Θεὸς τῶν πατέρων σου, ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ. Ἐντρομος δὲ γενόμενος Μωσῆς οὐκ ἐτόλμα κατανοῆσαι. <sup>33</sup> εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος, Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου· ὁ γὰρ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἕστηκας, γῆ ἁγία ἐστίν. <sup>34</sup> ἰδὼν εἶδον τὴν κάκω-</p>	<p>forty years were expired, there appeared to him, in the wilderness of the mountain, Sinai, a messenger of the Lord, in a flame of fire in a bush. And when <sup>31</sup> Moses saw it, he wondered at the sight; and, as he drew near to contemplate it, the voice of the Lord came to him, saying, I am the God of your fathers, <sup>32</sup> the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Then Moses trembled and durst not look. Then <sup>33</sup> the Lord said to him, Put off your shoes from your feet, for the place on which you stand is holy ground. Truly I have <sup>34</sup></p>
<p>31 When Moses saw it, he wondered at the sight; and as he drew near to behold it, the voice of the Lord came unto him,</p>	<p>σου, ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ. Ἐντρομος δὲ γενόμενος Μωσῆς οὐκ ἐτόλμα κατανοῆσαι. <sup>33</sup> εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος, Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου· ὁ γὰρ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἕστηκας, γῆ ἁγία ἐστίν. <sup>34</sup> ἰδὼν εἶδον τὴν κάκω-</p>	<p>31 Moses saw it, he wondered at the sight; and, as he drew near to contemplate it, the voice of the Lord came to him, saying, I am the God of your fathers, <sup>32</sup> the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Then Moses trembled and durst not look. Then <sup>33</sup> the Lord said to him, Put off your shoes from your feet, for the place on which you stand is holy ground. Truly I have <sup>34</sup></p>
<p>32 Saying, I am the God of thy fathers, the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Then Moses trembled, and durst not behold.</p>	<p>σου, ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ. Ἐντρομος δὲ γενόμενος Μωσῆς οὐκ ἐτόλμα κατανοῆσαι. <sup>33</sup> εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος, Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου· ὁ γὰρ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἕστηκας, γῆ ἁγία ἐστίν. <sup>34</sup> ἰδὼν εἶδον τὴν κάκω-</p>	<p>32 the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Then Moses trembled and durst not look. Then <sup>33</sup> the Lord said to him, Put off your shoes from your feet, for the place on which you stand is holy ground. Truly I have <sup>34</sup></p>
<p>33 Then said the Lord to him, Put off thy shoes from thy feet: for the place where thou standest is holy ground.</p>	<p>σου, ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ. Ἐντρομος δὲ γενόμενος Μωσῆς οὐκ ἐτόλμα κατανοῆσαι. <sup>33</sup> εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος, Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου· ὁ γὰρ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἕστηκας, γῆ ἁγία ἐστίν. <sup>34</sup> ἰδὼν εἶδον τὴν κάκω-</p>	<p>33 the Lord said to him, Put off your shoes from your feet, for the place on which you stand is holy ground. Truly I have <sup>34</sup></p>
<p>34 I have seen, I have seen</p>	<p>σου, ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ. Ἐντρομος δὲ γενόμενος Μωσῆς οὐκ ἐτόλμα κατανοῆσαι. <sup>33</sup> εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος, Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου· ὁ γὰρ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἕστηκας, γῆ ἁγία ἐστίν. <sup>34</sup> ἰδὼν εἶδον τὴν κάκω-</p>	<p>34 is holy ground. Truly I have <sup>34</sup></p>

\* "An angel of the Lord." Rather in this case, a messenger of the Lord. There does not appear to have been an angel here; for the Lord himself was here and spoke to Moses, in his own person. The supernatural fire was, in this case, a messenger of the Lord, to indicate his own presence. We are elsewhere told "He maketh the winds his angels, and a flame of fire his minister." Paul to the Hebrews, founds an argument in favor of the supreme Divinity of the Lord Messiah, on the name given to him, in contrast with that given to the highest rank of created spirits.

The Jews said the law was given by angels, and gloried in it. But says Paul, he gives this title and style to the winds and lightnings of heaven. But to the Son he saith: "Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever, etc.—God thy God has christed— anointed thee with the oil of joy" above all coördinate functionaries. This beautiful and triumphant argument of the supreme Deity of the Lord Jesus is measurably lost in the com. ver. We, therefore, prefer to translate angel by messenger, especially when an argument depends upon it. All missionaries, whether spiritual or material, are properly styled angels. But all angels are not properly styled spirits.

It would seem expedient, in all such cases, either to transfer the word angel, or uniformly translate it messenger. And so of the words ἀποστολός, διακόνος, εὐαγγελιστής, πρεσβύτερος, ἐπισκοπός, Apostle, Deacon, Evangelist, Presbyter, Bishop. This class of words has a currency and a sense in the Apostolic writings, which they have not in their mere etymology. It is rather Hebraistic than Grecian, and can be ascertained only through a very strict analysis of New Testament usage. They ought all to

have been appositely translated or transferred in their original form. There is, however, no controversy as to their meaning.

<sup>1</sup> Ἐν φογί πυρὸς βάτου. Πυρὸς here supplies the place of an adjective, in the fiery flame of a bush. Comp. 9 : 15; 2 Thess. 1 : 8.

<sup>2</sup> Κατανοῆσαι, not to behold, nor to observe a vision (a rare work, indeed!) but to contemplate, to consider, *animadvert*; not in its present appropriated acceptation, but in its original etymological sense, to turn the mind to an object or subject. We find it well defined by an old critic long laid on the shelf. Non est, simpliciter intelligere, inspicere, sed magno studio mentem in rem intendere.—Percus on Hebrews 3 : 1. Crit. Sacr.

<sup>3</sup> Πρὸς αὐτὸν omitted by Ln., Tf., a probable omission with Griesb. Ὁ Θεὸς before Ἰσαὰκ and before Ἰακώβ omitted by Ln. and Tf. The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob is equipollent.

<sup>4</sup> Ὑποδήματα, a distributive singular for the plural.—Hackett.

<sup>5</sup> Ἡ γῆ ἁγία ἐστίν, comparatively few of the Christian profession realize the full force of this family—ἅγιος, ἁγιότης, ἁγιωσύνη, ἁγιαζω, etc. Its root etymological is simply ἁγι, a negative or privative of γη. earth. We are aware that some derive it from ἀζω, colo, venerate, I worship, I venerate; and a few from ἁγός, veneratio, a word of two very diverse significations—in bonam et malam cadit significationem. קֹדֶשׁ, Kodesh, non rem sanctam, neque sanctitatur, sed Sanctuarium sive locum sanctum significat, Ps. 110 : 3 (ut Ps. 20 : 3, et 63 : 3) non quidem Templum sed vel urbem Hierosolyma, uti Kimelius voluit, vel potius arcem Sionis, Bootius Animadversiones. Sac. Lib. 2. Leigh, Holiness to the Lord, Separation to the Lord, is the radix, the tap-root of this tree of life everlasting.

<sup>6</sup> Ἰδὼν εἶδον = רָאָה רָאָה, truly I have seen. An infinitive absolute before a finite verb indicates the reality of an

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>the affliction of my people which is in Egypt, and I have heard their groaning, and am come down to deliver them. And now come, I will send thee into Egypt.</p>	<p>σιν τοῦ λαοῦ μου τοῦ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, καὶ τοῦ στεναγμοῦ αὐτῶν ἤκουσα· καὶ κατέβην ἐξελέσθαι αὐτούς· καὶ νῦν δεῦρο, ἀποστελῶ σε εἰς Αἴγυπτον. <sup>35</sup> Τοῦτον τὸν Μωϋσῆν ὃν ἠρνήσαντο εἰπόντες, Τίς σε κατέστησεν ἄρχοντα καὶ δικαστήν; τοῦτον ὁ Θεὸς ἄρχοντα καὶ λυτρωτὴν ἀπέστειλεν ἐν χειρὶ ἀγγέλου τοῦ ὀφθέντος αὐτῷ ἐν τῇ βάτῳ. <sup>36</sup> οὗτος ἐξήγαγεν αὐτούς, ποιήσας τέρατα καὶ σημεῖα ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτου καὶ ἐν ἐρυθρᾷ θαλάσῃ, καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα. <sup>37</sup> Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Μωϋσῆς ὁ εἰπὼν τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ, Προφήτην ὑμῖν ἀναστήσει κύριος ὁ Θεὸς ὑμῶν ἐκ τῶν ἀδελφῶν ὑμῶν ὡς ἐμέ· αὐτοῦ ἀκούσεσθε. <sup>38</sup> Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ γενόμενος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἐν</p>	<p>seen the affliction of my people, who are in Egypt, and have heard their groaning, and am come down to deliver them. And now, come, I will send you into Egypt. This Moses, whom <sup>35</sup> they had rejected, saying, Who made you a ruler and a judge? God sent 'the same to be a ruler and a deliverer, by the hand of the messenger that appeared to him in the bush. He <sup>36</sup> brought them out, after showing wonders and signs, in the 'land of Egypt, and in the Red Sea, and in the wilderness, forty years. This is the Moses <sup>37</sup> who said to the children of Israel, The Lord your God will raise up a prophet for you, of your brethren, as he raised me up; you shall hear 'him. This <sup>38</sup> is he who was in the 'congregation in the wilderness, with</p>
<p><sup>35</sup> This Moses, whom they refused, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge? the same did God send to be a ruler and a deliverer by the hand of the angel which appeared to him in the bush.</p>		
<p><sup>36</sup> He brought them out, after that he had shewed wonders and signs in the land of Egypt, and in the Red sea, and in the wilderness forty years.</p>		
<p><sup>37</sup> This is that Moses, which said unto the children of Israel, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear.</p>		
<p><sup>38</sup> This is he, that was in the church in the wilderness with</p>		

act, or an effect of it in the highest degree. See Gesenius, Heb. Gram., § 128, 3. Some prefer ἀποστελῶ to ἀποστέλλω. The subjunctive could be used as future (W. § 42, 4), adopted probably from the Sept.—Hackett.

\* Τοῦτον is here emphatic. Πρῆσαντο, one person's act, is here representative of the nation v. 27, τίς σε κατέστησεν ἄρχοντα etc., who constituted you a captain over us?

Ἀρχοντα καὶ δικαστήν=λυτρωτήν, they renounced Moses as a Ruler and a Judge, yet God constituted him their Ruler and Redeemer: and that, too, by the hand of an angel. Τοῦ σφθέντος, the one who was seen by him, or who appeared to him, in the unconsumed burning bush.

<sup>1</sup> Ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτου καὶ ἐν ἐρυθρᾷ θαλάσῃ, not in a land of Egypt, nor in a Red Sea; for although anarthrons in form they are definite in the grammatical fact, that *adjectives and definite* circumstances, dispense with the proper or peculiar use of the article. This further illustrates and confirms the fact that Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον is not grammatically a Holy Spirit, any more than γῆ Αἰγύπτου is, grammatically, a land of Egypt.

<sup>2</sup> Αὐτοῦ ἀκούσεσθε is repudiated from the text by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf., and so is κυρίου καὶ ἐμῶν by Gb.

<sup>3</sup> This is a very definite verse. Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ γενόμενος—τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ—τῇ ἐρημίᾳ—τοῦ ἀγγέλου—τοῦ λαλοῦντος, ἐν τῷ ὄρει—των πατέρων. It settles the grammatical and historical import of ἐκκλησίᾳ beyond logical or grammatical debate. It was and is, and evermore shall be, a people called out, an

assembly; persons convened by authority, a people obedient to a Divine call. But λογία ζῶντα are likewise anarthrons, yet not to be represented living oracles, but the life-giving oracles.

Ἐκκλησία. "In the church in the wilderness." "In the congregation in the wilderness." This term is found in the Christian Scriptures 115 times; of these, 111 times translated—com. ver.—church, and thrice, assembly. In the Septuagint version of O. Testament, we commonly find ἐκκλησία, where in the English we have congregation: while in the New, com. version, we find congregation once, and assembly once for the Greek ἐκκλησία, 115 times. With us the word "church" and meeting are most current. Of dissenting denominations it was said formerly they go to "meeting," but now they all go to "church," as the Jew goes to his synagogue.

A new and improved version should harmonize these denominational diversities. We, therefore, substitute the word "congregation," as most appositely representing the original. True the words "called out," or "the called out," were it a current designation, would still more literally develop the import of ἐκκλησία. It is associated with πατριμορία, in Heb. 12: 23, which is rendered the "General Assembly"—even the congregation of the "First Born." Κυριοσία, as an abbreviation of κυρίου οίκου, a house of the Lord, is not found in Ecclesiastic antiquity. The Scotch Kyrk, or kirk, or the Saxon Cyrie, or circ, or the Danish kirke, was applied to the



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina, and <i>with</i> our fathers: who received the lively oracles to give unto us:</p>	<p>τῇ ἐρήμῳ μετὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου τοῦ λαλοῦντος αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ ὄρει Σινᾶ καὶ τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, ὃς ἐδέξατο λόγια ζῶντα δοῦναι ἡμῖν. <sup>39</sup> ᾧ οὐκ ἠθέλησαν ὑπήκοοι γενέσθαι οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἀλλ' ἀπόσαντο, καὶ ἐστράφησαν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν εἰς Αἴγυπτον, <sup>40</sup> εἰπόντες τῷ Ἀαρὼν, Ποίησον ἡμῖν θεοὺς οἱ προπορεύονται ἡμῶν· ὁ γὰρ Μωσῆς οὗτος, ὃς ἐξήγαγεν ἡμᾶς ἐκ γῆς Αἰγύπτου, οὐκ οἶδαμεν τί γέγονεν αὐτῷ. <sup>41</sup> Καὶ ἐμοσχοποίησαν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις, καὶ ἀνήγαγον θυσίαν τῷ εἰδώλῳ, καὶ εὐφραίνοντο ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν. <sup>42</sup> Ἔστρεψε δὲ ὁ Θεὸς, καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτοὺς λατρεύειν τῇ στρατιᾷ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ· καθὼς γέγραπται ἐν βίβλῳ τῶν προφητῶν, Μὴ σφάγια καὶ θυσίας προσηγάκατέ μοι ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, οἶκος Ἰσραὴλ; <sup>43</sup> καὶ ἀνελάβετε τὴν σκηνὴν τοῦ Μολοχ, καὶ τὸ</p>	<p>the messenger that spoke to him in the mount Sinai, and with our fathers, who received the life-giving oracles to give to us: whom our fathers would <sup>39</sup> not obey, but <sup>1</sup>thrust him from them, and in their hearts turned back again into Egypt, saying to Aaron, Make us <sup>40</sup> gods to go before us: because, as for this Moses, who brought us out of the land of Egypt, we do not know what is become of him. And they <sup>41</sup>made a calf in those days, and offered sacrifice to the idol, and <sup>1</sup>rejoiced in the work of their own hands. Then God <sup>42</sup>turned and gave them up to worship the <sup>2</sup>army of heaven: as it is written in the book of the prophets; O house of Israel, have you offered to me slain beasts and sacrifices, during forty years in the wilderness? <sup>43</sup>You even took up the tabernacle of Moloch, and the star of</p>

house, in which Christians met for worship. In the Greek church, and in some Roman communities, *κωριακα*, included Ecclesiastic goods.—We cannot but regret the present currency of this indefinite term.—Any one can understand “congregation” a “meeting of the people,” “an assembly;” but how few know much, or anything, of “a church,” as indicative of that in Greece, Rome, England, America, or that in ancient Jerusalem?

<sup>1</sup> *Απόσαντο* (3 pers. plur. aor. 1 mid. from *αποθεομαί*), they thrust him from them; so rendered, Acts 7: 27, 39, twice rendered *cast away*, Rom. 11: 1, 2; put away. 1 Tim. 1: 19.

<sup>2</sup> *Θεοὺς οἱ προπορεύονται*, a literal translation of Exodus 32: 8, pluralis excellentie. Aaron made but one calf, but they asked for gods, *Θεοί*, in the Hebrew מַלְאֲכָיִם. *Οὗτος*, this Moses, like *iste*, in Latin, is contemptuous—that Moses! W. § 28.—*Hackett*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ἐμοσχοποιουσαν*. The science and art of calfmaking are not found in any Greek extant. It was an Egyptian art. “The calf;” like the ox at Memphis, called Apis, and that at Heliopolis, called *Mnevis*. Win., *Realw.* I. p. 644.—*Hackett*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ἐνφραίνοντο ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις*. This festive celebration is

mentioned Ex. 32: 6. *Τοῖς ἔργοις* shows it to have been a conjoint operation of the people.

<sup>5</sup> *Ὁ Θεὸς—ἐστρεψε—παρέδωκεν αὐτοὺς λατρεύειν τῇ στρατιᾷ*, God turned away from them—abandoned them to serve, or worship, the hosts—the stars of heaven.

<sup>6</sup> *Στρατιᾷ*, not *στρατεία*. The latter is used only by Paul, and the former only by Luke, and is by him indicative of a *host*, and so found, Luke 2: 13; Acts 7: 42, the host of heaven. *Τῇ στρατιᾷ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ*, the army of heaven: sun, moon, and stars. “From the Hebrew this star-worship is called Sabaism, from שַׁבָּיִם.”—*Hackett*. Educated in Egypt the hot-bed of polytheism, the Jews were for ages the victims of creature-worship. It was the capital sin against the *theology* of the Jews, as *saint-worship* and *angel-worship* is the capital and soul-ruining sin of the *Roman apostasy*.

<sup>7</sup> “No, you apostatized and took up the tabernacle of your god Moloch,” i. e. to carry it with them in their marches or in religious processions. The Tabernacle was, no doubt, intended to resemble the one consecrated to Jehovah. Stephen follows the Septuagint.—*Hackett*. The Seventy supply the name of

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
of your God Remphan, figures which ye made to worship them: and I will carry you away beyond Babylon.	ἄστρον τοῦ θεοῦ ὑμῶν Ῥεμφάν, τοὺς τύπους οὓς ἐποιήσατε προσκυνεῖν αὐτοῖς· καὶ μετοικίω ὑμᾶς ἐπέκεινα Βαβυλῶνος. <sup>44</sup> Ἡ	your god Remphan, images which you made to worship; therefore, I will carry you away beyond Babylon. Our fathers <sup>44</sup>
44 Our fathers had the tabernacle of witness in the wilderness, as he had appointed, speaking unto Moses, that he should make it according to the fashion that he had seen.	σκηνὴ τοῦ μαρτυρίου ἣν ἐν τοῖς πατράσιν ἡμῶν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, καθὼς διετάξατο ὁ λαλῶν τῷ Μωσῇ, ποιῆσαι αὐτὴν κατὰ τὸν τύπον ὃν ἐώρακεῖ. <sup>45</sup> ἦν καὶ	had the tabernacle of testimony in the wilderness, as he had appointed, speaking to Moses, that he should make it according to the pattern that he had seen: which tabernacle also our <sup>45</sup>
45 Which also our fathers, that came after, brought in with Jesus into the possession of the Gentiles, whom God drove out before the face of our fathers, unto the days of David;	εἰσήγαγον διαδεξάμενοι οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν μετὰ Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῇ κατασχέσει τῶν ἐθνῶν, ὃν ἔξωσεν ὁ Θεὸς ἀπὸ προσώπου τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, ἕως τῶν ἡμερῶν Δαβίδ. <sup>46</sup> ὃς εἶρε χάριν ἐνώπιον τοῦ	fathers having received, they brought in with Joshua, into the possession of the heathen, whom God drove out before the face of our fathers, until the days of David; who found <sup>46</sup>
46 Who found favour before God, and desired to find a tabernacle for the God of Jacob.	Θεοῦ, καὶ ἠτήσατο εὐρεῖν σκηνωμα τῷ Θεῷ Ἰακώβ. <sup>47</sup> Σολομῶν δὲ ᾠκοδόμησεν αὐτῷ οἶκον. <sup>48</sup> Ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁ ὑψιστος ἐν χειρο-	favor before God, and desired to find a tabernacle for the God of Jacob. But Solomon <sup>47</sup>
47 But Solomon built him an house.	ποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ, καθὼς ὁ προφήτης λέγει, <sup>49</sup> Ὁ οὐρανός μοι θρόνος, ἢ δὲ γῆ ὑποπόδιον	built him a house. Nevertheless, <sup>48</sup>
48 Howbeit, the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands; as saith the prophet,	τῶν ποδῶν μου· ποῖον οἶκον οἰκοδομήσετέ μοι; λέγει κύριος· ἢ τίς τόπος τῆς καταπαύσεώς μου; <sup>50</sup> οὐχὶ ἡ χεὶρ μου ἐποίησε ταῦτα	less, the Most High does not dwell in temples made with hands; as the prophet says: The heaven is my throne, and <sup>49</sup>
49 Heaven is my throne, and earth is my footstool: what house will ye build me? saith the Lord: or what is the place of my rest?	παντα; <sup>51</sup> Σκληροτράχηλοι, καὶ ἀπερίτμητοι τῇ καρδίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ὠσίν, ὑμεῖς ἀεὶ τῷ Πνεύματι τῷ Ἁγίῳ ἀντιπίπτετε, ὡς οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν καὶ ὑμεῖς. <sup>52</sup> τίνα τῶν προφητῶν οὐκ ἐδίωξαν οἱ πατέρες	the earth is my footstool. What house will you build for me? says the Lord: or, what is the place of my rest? Did not <sup>50</sup>
50 Hath not my hand made all these things?	ὑμῶν; καὶ ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς προ-	my hand make all these? <sup>51</sup>
51 Ye stiff-necked, and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost: as your fathers did, so do ye.		Stiffnecked and uncircum- <sup>51</sup>
52 Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? and they have slain them		cised in heart and ears, you are always resisting the Holy Spirit: as your fathers did, so you are doing. Which of <sup>52</sup>

the idol from tradition, but there is almost equal authority, says Baur, for reading מִלְכֹם, Milkom, a proper name. The variation would bring the Greek into greater conformity to the Hebrew.—*Τὸ ἀστρον τοῦ Θεοῦ*, i. e. an image resembling, or representing a star worshiped by them as a god. By *Ῥεμφαν* the Seventy express רִמְפָּן which, like most of the ancient translators, they took to be a proper name, some of the ablest modern scholars defend the correctness of that translation. In this case the Greek name must have sprung from a corrupt pronunciation of the Hebrew name. See Gesenius, Lex. p. 463.—*Hackett*.

<sup>p</sup> "Tabernacle of the Testimony"—so called because it contained the two tables of the constitution, or supreme law, given to the twelve Tribes.

<sup>q</sup> *Ἐποιεσε*, is aor. 1, and should not be rendered by our perf. as in the Com. Vers. The supply of the word "things" is unnecessary, and is, therefore, omitted here.

<sup>r</sup> "Even they slew those" is the exact order of the original text. Still, as in our usage, They slew even those, is quite acceptable.

<sup>s</sup> Who had previously announced, who showed before, who



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>which shewed before of the coming of the Just One; of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers;</p>	<p>καταγγείλαντας περὶ τῆς ἐλεύσεως τοῦ δικαίου, οὗ νῦν ὑμεῖς προδόται καὶ φονεῖς γεγένησθε.</p>	<p>viously announced the coming of the Just One, of whom you have now been the betrayers and murderers—you who have</p>
<p>53 Who have received the law by the disposition of angels, and have not kept it.</p>	<p><sup>53</sup> οἵτινες ἐλάβετε τὸν νόμον εἰς διαταγὰς ἀγγέλων, καὶ οὐκ ἐφυλάξατε. <sup>54</sup> Ἀκούοντες δὲ ταῦτα,</p>	<p>received the law by the ministration of angels, and have not kept it. When they heard</p>
<p>54 When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth.</p>	<p>διεπρίοντο ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν, καὶ ἔβρυχον τοὺς ὀδόντας ἐπ' αὐτόν. <sup>55</sup> Ὑπάρχων δὲ πλήρης Πνεύματος Ἁγίου, ἀτενίσας εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, εἶδε δόξαν Θεοῦ,</p>	<p>these things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth. But</p>
<p>55 But he, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God,</p>	<p>καὶ Ἰησοῦν ἐστῶτα ἐκ δεξιῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ, <sup>56</sup> καὶ εἶπεν, Ἴδού, θεωρῶ τοὺς οὐρανοὺς ἀνεωγμένους, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκ δεξιῶν ἐστῶτα τοῦ Θεοῦ.</p>	<p>he, being full of the Holy Spirit, looked up steadfastly into the heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God, and said:</p>
<p>56 And said, Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God.</p>	<p><sup>57</sup> Κράξαντες δὲ φωνῇ μεγάλῃ, συνέσχον τὰ ᾧ̑τα αὐτῶν, καὶ ᾤρησαν ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἐπ' αὐτόν.</p>	<p>opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God. Then they cried out</p>
<p>57 Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord,</p>	<p><sup>58</sup> καὶ ἐκβαλόντες ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐλιθοβόλουν. καὶ οἱ μάρτυρες ἀπέθεντο τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν παρὰ τοὺς πόδας νεανίου καλουμένου Σαύλου, <sup>59</sup> καὶ ἐλιθοβόλουν τὸν Στέφανον, ἐπικαλούμενον καὶ λέγοντα, Κύριε Ἰησοῦ, δέξαι τὸ πνεῦμά μου. <sup>60</sup> Θεῖς</p>	<p>with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one consent, and cast him out of the city, and stoned him. And the witnesses laid</p>
<p>58 And cast him out of the city, and stoned him: and the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul.</p>	<p>off their garments at the feet of a young man, named Saul. And they stoned Stephen, invoking, and saying,</p>	<p>off their garments at the feet of a young man, named Saul. And they stoned Stephen, invoking, and saying,</p>
<p>59 And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.</p>	<p>Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.</p>	<p>Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.</p>

foretold, are equally intelligible and equally exegetical of the word *προκαταγγέλλω*. *Ἀγγέλος* is transferred into our tongue, literally with us, an *angel*, a *messenger*, a *nuncio*. *Nihil est absurdum si statuamus nuncium eo loco angelum dici*. Crit. Sac.

*Οἵτινες—ἐφυλάξατε*—you yourselves have received the Law, and have not kept it.

“Disposition of Angels,” com. ver. *εἰς διαταγὰς ἀγγέλων*, ordinance of Angels, Tyndale; *ministration* of Angels, Rheims; in-dispositione angelorum, Vulgate; par le ministere des anges, French. To me, it would seem, as if the tables were handed down through ranks of angels, as to persons standing on the rounds of a ladder, one below another in a line reaching from the threshold of heaven down to Moses.

This is indicated in the terms selected, in all the ancient and modern versions that we have seen.

“*Εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν*—*towards* heaven, Thomp., Doddridge, Murdock, Wakefield; *to* heaven, Wesley; *unto* heaven, Rheims; *into* heaven, com. ver., Boothroyd, Wickliffe, Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva. It must literally have been *into*

heaven, because he saw the heavens opened and Jesus standing on the right hand of God. This case illustrates the looseness of translators and revisers, and, therefore, we so particularly notice it, and because of its bearings in more important cases.

“*Son* is found in the original with a small letter; still, in our style, I do not object to a capital S, provided only it be uniform in all other cases in the whole volume.

“*Upper garments*, Wakefield; “*Clothes*,” Murd.

“*Ἐπικαλούμενον καὶ λέγοντα*. Literally invoking and saying. “*Calling on the Lord*.” In the Greek, calling on, and saying, Lord Jesus. The English requires the insertion of the object, who was “the Lord Jesus.” We are, therefore, not to insert the word *God*, with our common version, which word it has retained from Wickliffe. “*cloped God to help*.”

The Latin is correct, *invocantem et dicentem Domine Jesu*, Granville Penn in loco. This is the strongest evidence, in a given case, of the faith of Stephen, in the Divinity of Jesus Christ.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>60 And he kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep.</p>	<p>δὲ τὰ γόνατα, ἔκραξε φωνῇ μεγάλῃ, Κύριε, μὴ στήσης αὐτοῖς τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ταύτην. Καὶ τοῦτο εἰπὼν ἐκοιμήθη.</p>	<p>And he kneeled down and cried out, with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep. Now Saul was consenting to his death.</p>
CHAP. VIII.	CHAP. VIII.	CHAP. VIII.
<p>AND Saul was consenting unto his death. And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles.</p>	<p>Σαῦλος δὲ ἦν συνευδοκῶν τῇ ἀναιρέσει αὐτοῦ. Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ διωγμὸς μέγας ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τὴν ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις· πάντες τε διεσπάρησαν κατὰ τὰς χώρας τῆς Ἰουδαίας καὶ Σαμαρείας, πλὴν τῶν ἀποστόλων. <sup>2</sup> συνεκόμισαν δὲ τὸν Στέφανον ἄνδρες εὐλαβεῖς, καὶ ἐποίησαντο κοπετὸν μέγαν ἐπ' αὐτῷ. <sup>3</sup> Σαῦλος δὲ ἐλυμαίνεται τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, κατὰ τοὺς οἴκους εἰσπορευόμενος, σύρων τε ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας παρεδίδου εἰς φυλακὴν. <sup>4</sup> οἱ μὲν οὖν διασπαρέντες διήλθον, εὐαγγελιζόμενοι τὸν λόγον.</p>	<p>Now on that day there arose a great persecution against the congregation, which was in Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the districts of Judea and Samaria, except the Apostles. Yet devout men jointly bore away Stephen to the grave, and made great lamentation over him. But Saul wasted the congregation, entering into the houses, and dragging forth men and women, he committed them to prison. Nevertheless, the dispersed, passed along preaching the word. Philip, indeed,</p>
<p>2 And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him.</p>	<p><sup>2</sup> συνεκόμισαν δὲ τὸν Στέφανον ἄνδρες εὐλαβεῖς, καὶ ἐποίησαντο κοπετὸν μέγαν ἐπ' αὐτῷ.</p>	<p>2 jointly bore away Stephen to the grave, and made great lamentation over him.</p>
<p>3 As for Saul, he made havoc of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women, committed them to prison.</p>	<p><sup>3</sup> Σαῦλος δὲ ἐλυμαίνεται τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, κατὰ τοὺς οἴκους εἰσπορευόμενος, σύρων τε ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας παρεδίδου εἰς φυλακὴν.</p>	<p>3 wasted the congregation, entering into the houses, and dragging forth men and women, he committed them to prison.</p>
<p>4 Therefore they that were scattered abroad went every where preaching the word.</p>	<p><sup>4</sup> οἱ μὲν οὖν διασπαρέντες διήλθον, εὐαγγελιζόμενοι τὸν λόγον.</p>	<p>4 Nevertheless, the dispersed, passed along preaching the word.</p>
<p>5 Then Philip went down to</p>	<p><sup>5</sup> ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ δὲ κατελθὼν</p>	<p>5 Philip, indeed,</p>

<sup>1</sup> *Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.* And on that day. *In, on, and un* are derived from a Saxon verb signifying—to come to, to meet, to pass. Hence they all denote nearness, closeness, contiguity. Webster. "*In that day,*" with us, frequently indicates a length of time—a period of time, beyond a certain day—or a single day. Reference is here, obviously, to Stephen's Martyrdom, and the consequent dispersion of the Church that was in Jerusalem. This is confirmed by another reference to it, chap. 11 : 19; οἱ μὲν οὖν διασπαρέντες ἀπο τῆς θλιψεως τῆς γενομένης ἐπὶ Στεφανῷ, making that very day the epoch of the dispersion of the Church.

<sup>2</sup> *Ἐγένετο.* *Γίνομαι*, indicates to come into existence, or to begin to be. As more definite we may prefer *began to be*—to there was. In our currency they are nearly equal; still historical accuracy is better secured by the former than by the latter.

<sup>3</sup> *Τὴν* after *ἐκκλησίαν* is demonstratively expletive—and justifies "that was in Jerusalem."

<sup>4</sup> *Τὰς χώρας*—*χωρὰ* in com. ver. is represented by *country, region, land, ground, field, coast*, occurring 27 times. *Territories* is here too large; *coasts*, too maritime; and *lands*, inapposite to the territory.—*District*, or *region*, is our remain-

ing choice. With us *district* is less Roman, and more popular than *region*.

<sup>5</sup> *Συνεκόμισαν*—bore away together—to the grave, Hackett. Less ambiguous we prefer—*jointly bore away Stephen*. *Ἐκοιμίζω* was appropriated to funeral pomp, like *offerre* with the Romans.

<sup>4</sup> *Λυμαίνομαι*, is an *ἀσπᾶξ λεγομένη*. *Ἰαυοε* is a Saxon word, and indicates a *hawk*. *He hawked* the Church would be hypercritical, and, therefore, inapposite.—"He made havoc" of it is little better. We prefer Milton's use of the term, or rendition of it—he *wasted* the Church. Being here the *imperfect* of *λυμαίνομαι*, indicating a continuous devastation we would translate it.—But Saul wasted or was wasting the congregation entering into the houses of the disciples—*κατὰ τοὺς οἴκους, εἰσπορευόμενος οἴκων* &c., Meyer, Hack.

<sup>5</sup> *Σύρων*—*εὐσφρον* as in com. ver. John 21 : 8, should here be represented by *dragging*—as fishes in a net.—So it is found in Acts 14 : 19, "after stoning Paul, they dragged (*εὐσφρον*) him out of the city."

<sup>4</sup> *Οἱ μὲν οὖν.* Nevertheless—"They that were dispersed" usually contracted into "*the dispersed*;" more sententious and equally grammatical.

<sup>5</sup> *Εὐαγγελιζόμενοι τὸν λόγον*, literally, *evangelizing the word*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them.	εἰς πόλιν τῆς Σαμαρείας, ἐκήρυσσεν αὐτοῖς τὸν Χριστόν.	having gone down to a city of Samaria, <sup>a</sup> was announcing the
6 And the people with one accord gave heed unto those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did.	6 προσεῖχόν τε οἱ ὄχλοι τοῖς λεγομένοις ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλίππου ὁμοθυμαδὸν, ἐν τῷ ἀκούειν αὐτοὺς καὶ βλέπειν τὰ σημεῖα ἃ ἐποίει.	Christ to them: and the multitudes were, with one accord, giving heed to the things spoken by Philip, when they <sup>1</sup> heard
7 For unclean spirits, crying with loud voice, came out of many that were possessed with them: and many taken with palsies, and that were lame, were healed.	7 πολλῶν γὰρ τῶν ἐχόντων πνεύματα ἀκάθαρτα, βοῶντα μεγάλη φωνῇ ἐξήρχετο· πολλοὶ δὲ παραλελυμένοι καὶ χωλοὶ ἐθεραπεύθησαν.	and saw the miracles which he was doing: for, from <sup>1</sup> many <sup>7</sup> who had unclean spirits, they were going out, crying with a loud voice; and many palsied and lame were healed. And <sup>8</sup>
8 And there was great joy in that city.	8 καὶ ἐγένετο χαρὰ μεγάλη ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐκείνῃ.	there was great joy in that city.
9 But there was a certain man, called Simon, which beforetime in the same city used sorcery, and bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one:	9 Ἄνθρωπος δὲ τις ὀνόματι Σίμων προὔπηρχεν ἐν τῇ πόλει μαγεύων καὶ ἐξιστῶν τὸ ἔθνος τῆς Σαμαρείας, λέγων εἶναί τινα ἑαυτὸν μέγαν.	But there was there, before, <sup>9</sup> a certain man, named Simon, who formerly, in the same city, had practiced sorcery, and <sup>a</sup> astonished the people of Samaria, boasting that he was some great one. To whom <sup>10</sup>
10 To whom they all gave heed, from the least to the greatest, saying, This man is the great power of God.	10 ὧ προσεῖχον πάντες ἀπὸ μικροῦ ἕως μεγάλου, λέγοντες, Οὗτός ἐστιν ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡ μεγάλη.	they all gave heed, young and <sup>10</sup> old, saying, This man is the great power of God. And to <sup>11</sup>
11 And to him they had regard, because that of long time	11 Προσεῖχον δὲ αὐτῷ, διὰ τὸ ἱκανῶ χρόνῳ ταῖς μαγείαις	him indeed they gave heed, because that for a long time, he

It first appears in the Christian oracles, Matthew 11 : 5.—In the passive sense “the poor are evangelized;” or it may be rendered “the poor have the gospel preached to them.” But we have another Evangelical formula tantamount, in many instances, to this. It is first found Matt. 4 : 23, Jesus—*taught* (*διδασκῶν*) in the Synagogues of Galilee and *was preaching* (*κηρυσσῶν*) the gospel of the kingdom, *το εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλείας*. This subject merits a treatise rather than a note. We can only *note* the following facts.—I. *Κηρυξ*—a public herald—occurs but thrice in the Christian Scriptures, and is always rendered *preacher* com. ver.; literally, in Greek currency, it indicates a *public crier* and a *herald*, Critica Sacra.—The Septuagint use it for a word which signifies *clamare*, to cry aloud, Jonah 3 : 7; also for a word signifying *vocare*, to call; and *publicè profiteri*, Gen. 4 : 43; also for a word signifying *voce lata ac plena personare*, Hosea 5 : 8. “Blow the cornet in Gibeah, the trumpet in Ramah, cry aloud at Bethaven, after thee O Benjamin!” When used to denote preaching it is always used metaphorically, Critica Sacra. We *preach*, *το εὐαγγέλιον*, the gospel, we *teach*, *ἡ διδασχῆ*, the doctrine of Christ. See note on v. 25.

<sup>b</sup> *Κηρυσσω* occurs 61 times; 5 times *publish, teach, proclaim*, and 54 times *preach*. We have of the same family *κηρυγμα*, and *κηρυγμα*, the latter 8 times always rendered *preaching*, and *κηρυξ*, 3 times *preacher*. The whole family, then, appear in Holy Writ 72 times. Of these, 65 are *preach* and *preaching* and

*preacher*.—The *διδασκω* family, of six members, *διδασκω*, *διδασκω*, *διδασκαλια*, *διδασκαλος*, *διδασχη*, occurs in the above members of it, in all 114 times; represented in our language by *teach, teaching, teacher, or Doctor, Doctrine, didactic, or apt to teach*. *Preach* and *teach* are therefore two distinct employments, never once confounded, or substituted, the one for the other, in all the oracles of God.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἐν τῷ ἀκούειν*—*εν*, with the infinitive, denotes, not the cause, but the occasion. Kühner's Greek Grammar, Hackett.

<sup>2</sup> Instead of “from many” we may read “out of many” without violating any law or reason; and also without any more precision of sense.

<sup>3</sup> *Ἐξιστῶν*. Imperfect active of *ἐξιστημι* and *ἐξισταω*, obstupefacio—to *astonish, to amaze, to confound, to astound, to have no sense left*—obstupere animi, Virgil; *extra se esse, to be out of one's self*, Beza. Hence the word *ecstasy*. There is no one Latin word which doth sufficiently express that Greek word; for it signifieth—*præ admiratione apud se non esse, et de statu mentis dejici*, Mark 2 : 12, Vulgate. *Miron, Beza; obstupesco, vel percellor*: for the Greek word signifieth *mentem alienjus veluti amovere, which the Latin percellor* also doth, Beza, Critica Sacra. *Astounded*, that is—*astonished to dumbness, Webster*.

<sup>4</sup> “From young to old,” is the exact rendering, if we change “from small to great.” We repudiate *unto* as antiquated and out of use amongst our best writers.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
he had bewitched them with sorceries.	ἐξεστακένοι αὐτούς. <sup>12</sup> Ὅτε δὲ	had astonished them with his sorceries. But when they <sup>12</sup>
12 But when they believed Philip, preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized both men and women.	ἐπίστευσαν τῷ Φιλίππῳ εὐαγγελιζομένῳ τὰ περὶ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐβαπτίζοντο ἄνδρες τε καὶ γυναῖκες. <sup>13</sup> ὁ δὲ	believed Philip, preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were immersed, both men and women. Also Simon himself believed; <sup>13</sup>
13 Then Simon himself believed also: and when he was baptized, he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done.	Σίμων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπίστευσε, καὶ βαπτισθεὶς ἦν προσκατερῶν τῷ Φιλίππῳ θεωρῶν τε σημεῖα καὶ δυνάμεις μεγάλας γινομένας, ἐξίστατο. <sup>14</sup> Ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ ἐν	Also Simon himself believed; <sup>13</sup> and when he was immersed, he constantly adhered to Philip, and, beholding the miracles and signs which were done, he was astonished.
14 Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John:	Ἱεροσολύμοις ἀπόστολοι, ὅτι δέδεκται ἡ Σαμάρεια τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὸν Πέτρον καὶ Ἰωάννην.	Now when the Apostles <sup>14</sup> who were at Jerusalem, heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent to them Peter and John,
15 Who, when they had come down, prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost:	<sup>15</sup> οἵτινες καταβάντες προσήψαντο περὶ αὐτῶν, ὅπως λάβωσι Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον. <sup>16</sup> οὐπω γὰρ	who, when they had come <sup>15</sup> down, prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Spirit. For as yet, <sup>16</sup>
16 (For as yet he was fallen upon none of them: only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.)	ἦν ἐπ' οὐδενὶ αὐτῶν ἐπιπεπτωκὸς, μόνον δὲ βεβαπτισμένοι ὑπῆρχον εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ.	he had <sup>16</sup> fallen upon none of them: only they had been immersed into the name of the Lord Jesus.

<sup>m</sup> *Ταῖς μαγείαις*, with his sorceries. He is, therefore, properly called Simon the sorcerer.—One of the tribe that contended with Moses.

<sup>n</sup> *Ἐπίστευσαν τῷ Φιλίππῳ*, literally, *they believed in Philip* preaching—in what he preached.

<sup>o</sup> *Προσκατερῶν*, *semper adsum*. He constantly adhered.

<sup>p</sup> *Λάβωσι πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*. That they might receive the Holy Spirit. This is literally *a holy spirit* or, as printed in our standard text, Holy Spirit. There are not wanting some who now, as formerly, have imagined that without the article, and without capital initials *a holy spirit*, or *a holy temper* is all that can be understood and expected in such cases. Fatal to such hypothesis is the fact, that, in our accredited originals, we have it, in both cases, with, and without the article, and with, and without capital initials. In the very next occurrence in the next verse and in the same Bagster's approved text, it is printed in capital initials. *Τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον*, with the article, nor is this a solitary case. We have many such. See ch. 1 : 5, note o, and ch. 10 : 38, note .

<sup>q</sup> *He* had fallen upon none of them. They had only been immersed *into* the name of the Lord Jesus. It may, indeed, be appropriately rendered, *It* had fallen upon none of them, but while gender is regarded, it must also be regarded and remembered, that the Spirit is appropriately personified by the Lord himself, and commissioned as his agent or missionary.—John reports his personal mission and work in a

language and style most precise, definite, and unmistakable—under the commission of his *personal ambassador* or advocate, John 16. The mere Etymologist would translate the 16th verse as follows:—"because at that time it had fallen on not one of them." This would be apposite to a gust of wind, a shower of rain, or a flash of lightning. The ambiguity in some minds on this subject arises wholly, as we conceive, from the fact that there are no *genders* in heaven, nor amongst spirits, nor in the *Θεοιότης* (an *ἄπασ λεγομένη*), the *Godhead*. Again the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are a special manifestation or revelation of *Θεοιότης*, or *Jehovah*, in adaptation to a special emergency in the universe. Eternally it was Jehovah. In creation it was *God*, the *Word*, the *Spirit*. But the *Word* that was in the beginning *in* or *with* God, and that *was* God, became a man, and therefore masculine, though embracing all humanity, no one personality; irrespective of sex or gender. Woman—or *wombman*, being created out of *one person*, became a *second* person in humanity, as the *word* was in Divinity.—Hence the Holy Spirit equally *personal*, proceeding from both, became a *third* person and though equally Divine was neither *first* nor *second* but *third*—hence *neither* and *neuter* are one in essence and constitute a third manifestation or personality of the absolute Jehovah. The *pronominal neuter* is a mere grammatical contingency growing out of the clumsiness and awkwardness of our composite language, an imperfect vehicle to introduce *JEHOVAH ELOHIM* into human head, human heart, or human tongue.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
17 Then laid they <i>their</i> hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost.	17 τότε ἐπιτίθουν τὰς χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἐλάμβανον Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον. 18 Θεασάμενος δὲ ὁ Σίμων, ὅτι διὰ τῆς ἐπιθέσεως τῶν χειρῶν τῶν ἀποστόλων δίδοται τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον, προσήνεγκεν αὐτοῖς χρήματα,	Then they laid hands on them, 17 and they received the ἍHoly Spirit. And when Simon ἵsaw 18
18 And when Simon saw that through laying on of the apostles' hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money.	τῶν χειρῶν τῶν ἀποστόλων δίδοται τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον, προσήνεγκεν αὐτοῖς χρήματα, 19 λέγων, Δότε καὶ μοὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην, ἵνα ὅς ἂν ἐπιθῶ τὰς χεῖρας, λαμβάνῃ Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον.	that, through laying on of the Apostles' hands, the Holy Spirit was given, he offered them ἵmoney, saying, Give to 19
19 Saying, Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands, he may receive the Holy Ghost.	20 Πέτρος δὲ εἶπε πρὸς αὐτὸν, Το ἀργύριόν σου σὺν σοὶ εἶη εἰς ἀπώλειαν, ὅτι τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐνόμισας διὰ χρημάτων κτᾶσθαι. 21 οὐκ ἔστι σοι μερὶς οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ. ἢ γὰρ καρδιά σου οὐκ ἔστιν εὐθεῖα ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. 22 μετανόησον οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας σου ταύτης, καὶ δεήθητι τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰ ἄρα ἀφεθήσεται σοι ἢ ἐπίνοια τῆς καρδίας σου. 23 εἰς γὰρ	me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands, he may receive the Holy Spirit. But Peter said to him, may your 20
20 But Peter said unto him, Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money.	Το ἀργύριόν σου σὺν σοὶ εἶη εἰς ἀπώλειαν, ὅτι τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐνόμισας διὰ χρημάτων κτᾶσθαι. 21 οὐκ ἔστι σοι μερὶς οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ. ἢ γὰρ καρδιά σου οὐκ ἔστιν εὐθεῖα ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. 22 μετανόησον οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας σου ταύτης, καὶ δεήθητι τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰ ἄρα ἀφεθήσεται σοι ἢ ἐπίνοια τῆς καρδίας σου. 23 εἰς γὰρ	silver go to destruction with you, because you have presumed to procure the gift of God through money. To ἵyou 21
21 Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter: for thy heart is not right in the sight of God.	Το ἀργύριόν σου σὺν σοὶ εἶη εἰς ἀπώλειαν, ὅτι τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐνόμισας διὰ χρημάτων κτᾶσθαι. 21 οὐκ ἔστι σοι μερὶς οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ. ἢ γὰρ καρδιά σου οὐκ ἔστιν εὐθεῖα ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. 22 μετανόησον οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας σου ταύτης, καὶ δεήθητι τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰ ἄρα ἀφεθήσεται σοι ἢ ἐπίνοια τῆς καρδίας σου. 23 εἰς γὰρ	there is no part nor portion in this thing, for your heart is not right in the sight of God. Reform, therefore, from this your 22
22 Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee.	Το ἀργύριόν σου σὺν σοὶ εἶη εἰς ἀπώλειαν, ὅτι τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐνόμισας διὰ χρημάτων κτᾶσθαι. 21 οὐκ ἔστι σοι μερὶς οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ. ἢ γὰρ καρδιά σου οὐκ ἔστιν εὐθεῖα ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. 22 μετανόησον οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας σου ταύτης, καὶ δεήθητι τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰ ἄρα ἀφεθήσεται σοι ἢ ἐπίνοια τῆς καρδίας σου. 23 εἰς γὰρ	wickedness, and pray ἵthe Lord, if, perhaps, the ἵdevice of your heart shall be forgiven

The great Teacher himself changed the *gender* of the Holy Spirit in his valedictory promise reported by the beloved disciple, who slept in his bosom; he christed, or christened him, ὁ παρακλητος.—Hence the new style *πεμψαυτον—εκεινος ελθων—εκεινος εμε δοξασει—του εμου ληφεται—εκ του εμου ληφεται, και αναγγελαι υμιν*, John 16: 12–15. I more than question the propriety of sacrificing a Divine impersonation, or a Divine personality, to the capricious etiquette of our *he, she, it*. *He* is our most worthy pronoun, and why fastidiously sacrifice the *Παρακλητος*, to our least worthy!!

ἵ *Ελαμβανον πνευμα Ἁγιον*. They received *the Holy Spirit*, or they received Holy Spirit—is equally *grammatical*—why not the latter rather than the former! Especially since in the next verse we find *το πνευμα το Ἁγιον*. But we shall be told in the latter case it is the subject of the proposition. It is, however, the same Holy Spirit whether the subject or the predicate of the proposition. But Simon when stipulating for this power, or authority of imparting the gift, uses the anarthrous form,—so we find it in John 20: 22, after the same verb; but in Acts 10: 47, in a similar attitude, we find the *το πνευμα το Ἁγιον* vouchsafed to the believing gentiles on the imposition of Paul's hands.

\* For *θεασαμενος*, read *ιδων*, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.: and Tf.'s Stereotype Ed., for *το πνευμα το ἁγιον*, simply *το πνευμα*.

ἵ We have here *χρηματα*—*riches*—and in v. 20, *το αργυριον*—*money* or silver.

*Αργυριον*—properly indicates silver, and nine times in twenty occurrences is so rendered in the com. ver.; while *χρημα* in the plural number is always represented by *riches* or *money*, com. ver.

ἵ “To you there is no part nor portion in this speech” is more literal—or grammatical—as *λογος* is sometimes so rendered in the com. ver.—*En λογω τουτω*, in *this word*, doctrine, or gospel, Ols., Neand.; in *this thing*, viz., the gift of the Spirit, Ben., Mey., De Wette, as quoted by Hackett.

ἵ *Δεηθητι του θεου*, com. text. *Δεηθητι του κυριου*, Ln., Tf.—Griesbach marks it as supported by great authorities. It is also more in harmony with the genius and spirit of that epoch—The Lord Jesus being then recognized as recently constituted the reigning sovereign—the head of the church—is in this case declared to be the immediate source of this special mission of the Spirit. “He has shed forth that which you now see and hear.”

ἵ *Ει αρα επινοια*. This word is only used once in N. T., and is not represented by the word *thought*.—*Device* or *machination* is its proper representative. The Vulgate and Erasmus give *cogitatio*. *Nimum dilute*, says Critica Sacra.—*Επινοια, pronsus hic respondet Hebrææ voci Zamam*. Beza in loc. Vide Drusium in loco, Crit. Sacra.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
23 For I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness, and <i>in</i> the bond of iniquity.	χολήν πικρίας καὶ σύνδεσμον ἀδικίας ὀρώ σε ὄντα. <sup>24</sup> Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Σίμων εἶπε, Δεήθητε ὑμεῖς ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ πρὸς τὸν κύριον, ὅπως μηδὲν ἐπέλθῃ ἐπ' ἐμέ ὧν εἰρήκατε.	you; for I perceive that you 23 are in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity. Then 24 Simon, answering, said, Pray to the Lord for me that none of these things, which you have spoken, may come upon me.
24 Then answered Simon, and said, Pray ye to the Lord for me, that none of these things which ye have spoken come upon me.	<sup>25</sup> Οἱ μὲν οὖν διαμαρτυράμενοι καὶ λαλήσαντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου, ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, πολλὰς τε κώμας τῶν Σαμαρειτῶν εὐηγγελίσαντο.	They therefore, when they had 25 testified and preached the word of the Lord, set out on their return to Jerusalem, and they preached the gospel in many <sup>villages</sup> of the Samaritans.
25 And they, when they had testified and preached the word of the Lord, returned to Jerusalem, and preached the gospel in many villages of the Samaritans.	<sup>26</sup> Ἄγγελος δὲ κυρίου ἐλάλησε πρὸς Φίλιππον, λέγων, Ἀνάστηθι καὶ πορεύου κατὰ μεσημβρίαν, ἐπὶ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν καταβαίνουσαν ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλὴμ εἰς Γάζαν· αὕτη ἐστὶν ἔρημος.	But an Angel of the Lord 26 spoke to Philip, saying, Arise, and go toward the south, to the way that goes down from Jerusalem to Gaza (which is the way through the desert <sup>y</sup> ).
26 And the angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, Arise, and go toward the south, unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert.	<sup>27</sup> καὶ ἀναστὰς ἐπορεύθη· καὶ ἰδοὺ, ἀνὴρ Αἰθίοψ εὐνοῦχος δυνάστης Κανδάκης τῆς βασιλείου τῆς Αἰθιοπῶν, ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ πάσης τῆς γάζης αὐτῆς, ὃς ἐληλύθει προσκυνήσων εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ,	And he arose and went; and 27 behold a man of Ethiopia, an officer of great authority, under Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and had come into Jerusalem to wor-
27 And he arose, and went: and behold, a man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and had come to Jerusalem for to worship,		

\* *Πολλὰς τε κώμας τῶν Σαμαρειτῶν εὐηγγελίσαντο*, Act. 1, mid. Villages being here the object of this verb, we must render it in grammatical harmony with this fact; and *they evangelized many villages of the Samaritans*.

*Εὐηγγελίσαντο* may state the result of their labors while they had been absent, or what took place on their return to Jerusalem, Kuin., De Wette, Mey. This latter view agrees best with the order of the narrative.

This verb, according to a later Grecism (Lob. ad Phryn. page 267) may take its object in the Accusative as well as in the Dative, Com. V. 40; 14: 15, 21; 16: 10; Luke 3: 18; Gal. 1: 9; W. § 32: 1; Hackett, p. 125.

Dismissing the labors of Peter and John, he continues the narrative of Philip. They went to Jerusalem—and Philip towards Gaza.

"They went back to Jerusalem," or "returned to Jerusalem," is more in our modern style, if we do not regard the fact, that they did not immediately and straightforward prosecute their journey to Jerusalem—but we are informed, that on their return they communicated the glad tidings to many villages of the Samaritans.

<sup>y</sup> *ἔρημος*, being an adjective, is found as such fifteen times in the N. Test. This occurrence may, or may not be an ex-

ception—but it is the only one that is not obviously associated with a noun in concord, and here it may through *αὕτη* qualify *ὁδος*. Some refer it to Gaza, sixty miles southwest of Jerusalem. Hence Hug, Scholtz, Meyer, and others suppose that this is the place here described by *εἔρημος*, desert. But Gaza was not destroyed A. D. 64 or 66, when this book was completed, and if even later it could not have received this name. There having been several ways, at least two, well known to history, we presume that the angel directed Philip to the course which he took in order to meet the officer of Queen Candace. Two roads actually exist to this day, one of which passes through the desert inhabited by nomadic Arabs. There was a plurality of queens of this name.

<sup>z</sup> This Eunuch is distinguished by the title—*δυναστὴς κανδάκης τῆς βασιλείου τῆς Αἰθιοπῶν*—Candace the queen of Ethiopians. Strabo and Dio name this queen as warring against the Romans in the 23d year of Augustus Caesar.—Ethiopia was that portion of Africa south of Egypt. Pliny also names Candace a queen of the Ethiopians.

<sup>a</sup> *Προσκυνήσων εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ*. He not only came to Jerusalem to worship, but he came to worship, *εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ*, into or within Jerusalem.—We find a different formula of worshipping at this centre. Paul in the *textus receptus*



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
28 Was returning; and sitting in his chariot, read Esaias the prophet.	28 ἦν τε ὑποστρέφων καὶ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄρματος αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀνεγίνωσκε τὸν προφήτην Ἡσαΐαν.	ship; and he was returning, 28 and, sitting upon his chariot, he was reading Isaiah, the prophet.
29 Then the Spirit said unto Philip, Go near and join thyself to this chariot.	29 εἶπε δὲ τὸ πνεῦμα τῷ Φιλίππῳ, Πρόσελθε καὶ κολλήθητι τῷ ἄρματι τούτῳ.	Moreover the Spirit 29 said to Philip, Go near and join yourself to this chariot.
30 And Philip ran thither to him, and heard him read the prophet Esaias, and said, Understandest thou what thou readest?	30 Προσδραμὼν δὲ ὁ Φίλιππος ἤκουσεν αὐτοῦ ἀναγινώσκοντος τὸν προφήτην Ἡσαΐαν, καὶ εἶπεν, Ἀρά γε γινώσκεις ἃ ἀναγινώσκεις;	And Philip 30 having run up to him, and heard him reading Isaiah, the prophet, said, Do you understand what you are reading?
31 And he said, How can I, except some man should guide me? And he desired Philip that he would come up, and sit with him.	31 Ὁ δὲ εἶπε, Πῶς γὰρ ἂν δυναίμην, ἐὰν μή τις ὁδηγήσῃ με; Παρεκάλεσέ τε τὸν Φίλιππον ἀναβάνατα καθίσαι σὺν αὐτῷ.	He replied, How can I, 31 except some one should guide me? And he invited Philip to come up and sit with him.
32 The place of the scripture which he read was this, He was	32 ἡ δὲ περιοχὴ τῆς γραφῆς ἣν ἀνεγίνωσκεν, ἦν αὕτη,	Now the passage of the Scrip- 32 ture, which he was reading,

says: *ἀνέβην προσκυνῶσα ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ*, Acts 24: 11. The Eunuch went worshipping *into* Jerusalem; while Paul says, I went up worshipping *in* Jerusalem. We adjust this difference by repudiating the reading in the Textus Receptus in Acts 24: 11, and by substituting *eis* for *en* on the authority of Lachmann and Tischendorf in Bagsters' Improved Greek text. *Eis*, indeed, is grammatically and naturally associated with verbs indicative of motion or progress; while *en* is appropriately connected with verbs intimating rest, repose, or cessation from action. It is a beautiful fact that *προσκυνῶ*, occurring sixty times in the Christian Scriptures, is uniformly, in every case, represented by the word *worship*.

It is also another remarkable fact, and worthy of all commendation, that *προσευχῆ*, *prayer*, and *προσεύχομαι*, *I pray*, occurring in the Christian Greek Scriptures one hundred and twenty-three times, are invariably represented by *pray* and *prayer*. What an unspeakable blessing to the world—to Christendom especially, had the same law been observed in reference to *Baptize*, *Baptism*, *bishop*, *presbyter*, *deacon*, &c., &c.! There lives not the man who could compute the gain to the Church and to the world from such a fact.

A question on *eis Ἱερουσαλήμ*.—Did the Eunuch go to worship *within* Jerusalem, or go *into* Jerusalem to worship?—These are very different ideas or objects. If a Jewish proselyte he went to, or into Jerusalem to worship the God of the Jews as the God of the whole earth—the One only living and true God. But if he went merely to worship to, *into*, or unto, Jerusalem, or to do homage to the localities there, he had need to have propounded other and different questions than those he submitted to Philip.

But may not the idea embraced in the original be more aptly conched in the formula he had come to worship *within* Jerusalem—in the spirit of a pious Jew, as represented

in the songs of degrees, Ps. 122: 3. To Jerusalem—"the Tribes go up, the Tribes of the Lord—to the testimony of Israel to give thanks to the name of the Lord. For there are placed the Thrones of Judgment—the thrones of the house of David.—Peace be within thee! Because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek thy good." This was the great attractive centre of all who recognized the God of the Jews, as the One only living and true God.

<sup>b</sup> *Ἦν τε υποστρεφων και καθήμενος επι*.—And he was returning, &c., *επι*, upon his chariot—and he was reading—a happy indication of the appositeness of the imperfect to express continuity of action.

<sup>c</sup> *Ἴε*, moreover, 1 Cor. 15: 1. The Spirit said: *approach, προσελθε και κολληθητι*, and join yourself to that chariot.—"And do you understand what you do read?" said he; rather *are you understanding what you are reading?* A happy illustration of the *continuative force* of the present tense.

<sup>d</sup> *Κολληθητι*—*κολλαω*—to cleave to, to keep company, to join. In ten occurrences in Luke's and Paul's use of this word it is six times rendered *join*, com. ver.

<sup>e</sup> *Προσδραμων*. 2d Aor. part. Active of *προστρεχω*, *curro*, ran to him, having run up to him.

<sup>f</sup> *Εαν μη οδηγηση*—from *οδος*, a way, and *αγω*, I lead. Go before me, lead me.—So Homer, Od. 10: 263; Xen. Cyro. 4: 5, 13; Mem. 3: 2 4. A leader in war, to guide by leading the way.

<sup>g</sup> *Παρεκαλεσε*—invited him—*καθισαι σὺν αὐτῷ*.

<sup>h</sup> *Περιοχη της γραφης*, the passage of Scripture, not the place. See Stobæus in Ecc. Phys. p. 164, a Dion. Hal. de Thuc. 25. Cic. ad Attic. 13: 25.

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led as a sheep to the slaughter; and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so opened he not his mouth:	Ὡς πρόβατον ἐπὶ σφαγὴν ἤχθη, καὶ ὡς ἄμνος ἐναντίον τοῦ κείροντος αὐτὸν ἄφωνος, οὕτως οὐκ ἀνοίγει τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ. <sup>33</sup> ἐν	was this, "He was <sup>1</sup> led away as a sheep to slaughter: and as a lamb is <sup>1</sup> silent before the shearer, so <sup>k</sup> he opens not his mouth. In his humiliation, his <sup>33</sup>
33 In his humiliation his judgment was taken away: and who shall declare his generation? for his life is taken from the earth.	τῇ ταπεινώσει αὐτοῦ ἢ κρίσις αὐτοῦ ἤρθη, τὴν δὲ γενεὰν αὐτοῦ τίς διηγῆσεται; ὅτι αἴρεται ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἢ ζωὴ αὐτοῦ <sup>34</sup> Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ εὐνοῦχος τῷ Φιλίππῳ εἶπε, Δέομαί σου, περὶ τίνος ὁ προφήτης λέγει τοῦτο; περὶ ἑαυτοῦ, ἢ περὶ ἐτέρου τινός; <sup>35</sup> Ἀνοίξας δὲ ὁ Φίλιππος τὸ	'condemnation was extorted; and who shall declare his generation? for his life is <sup>33</sup> violently taken from the earth." And <sup>34</sup>
34 And the eunuch answered Philip, and said, I pray thee, of whom speaketh the prophet this? of himself, or of some other man?	στόμα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς γραφῆς ταύτης, εὐηγγέλισατο αὐτῷ τὸν Ἰησοῦν. <sup>36</sup> ὡς δὲ ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν, ἦλθον ἐπὶ τι ὕδωρ· καὶ φησιν ὁ εὐνοῦχος, Ἰδοὺ ὕδωρ· τί κωλύει με βαπτισθῆναι; <sup>37</sup> Εἶπε δὲ ὁ	the officer, replying to Philip, said, I beg of you, of whom does the prophet speak this? of himself, or of some other person? And Philip opened <sup>35</sup>
35 Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus.	Φίλιππος, Ἐἰ πιστεύεις ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας, ἔξεστιν. Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ εἶπε, Πιστεύω τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι τὸν Ἰησοῦν Χρι-	his mouth, and began at the same Scripture, and announced to him Jesus.
36 And as they went on <i>their</i> way, they came unto a certain water: and the eunuch said, See, <i>here is</i> water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?	36 ὡς δὲ ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν, ἦλθον ἐπὶ τι ὕδωρ· καὶ φησιν ὁ εὐνοῦχος, Ἰδοὺ ὕδωρ· τί κωλύει με βαπτισθῆναι; <sup>37</sup> Εἶπε δὲ ὁ	And as they were going <sup>36</sup> along the road, they came upon a certain water: and the officer said,—Behold water! What hinders my being immersed? And Philip said, If you <sup>37</sup>
37 And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.	Φίλιππος, Ἐἰ πιστεύεις ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας, ἔξεστιν. Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ εἶπε, Πιστεύω τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι τὸν Ἰησοῦν Χρι-	believe with all your heart, you may. And he answered, and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the son of God. And he <sup>38</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ἠχθη, he was led away. And, as a silent lamb—*αφωτος*, all lambs are dumb, but not silent. This Lamb of God was silent.

<sup>2</sup> Ἐναντίον του κείροντος αὐτον, in sight of, before, in presence of the shearer—or devourer.

*Κείροντος*, specially claims attention. While *tondco* in its mildest construction indicates simply to shear, it more literally and generally means to *destroy, consume, devour*. Represented in Latin by *depasci*, and in Homeric currency—to *consume, to devour*. II. 11 : 560; Od. 11 : 578.

*Ἐπειρε πολυμεριον θορον*. He slaughtered many a horned beast, Sophocles, *Az*. 55.

*Shorn, or shearing*, is not apposite to this case—too tame for the occasion. The idea here is slaughter, not lamb shearing.

<sup>k</sup> Οὐκ ανοίγει. 3d per. sing. pres. Ind., he is not opening his mouth.

"His legal trial is taken away," Thompson. Through violence and punishment he was taken away, i. e. from life, De Wette. The Hebrew sustains this view. "The generation amongst whom he suffered who shall fully declare," Hackett. His judgment was taken away, might indicate in our style, that he was bereft of his reason.

<sup>1</sup> Ἡ κρίσις αὐτου ἤρθη. In com. ver. *κρισις* is represented by *judgment, damnation, condemnation, accusation*. His *condemnation was extorted*—They constrained him to witness against himself—and then exclaimed "*away with him*," "crucify him." So *αιρω* is occasionally understood; and in this case, it is more apposite than in any other known to us in Holy Scripture.

<sup>2</sup> Taken from the earth is too tame for this case. The Hebrew is *הָרַחַק בְּכַח אֶרֶץ מִן הָאָרֶץ* tantamount to: *Through violence and punishment he was taken away, from earth or from life*. And his cotemporaries, or *generation*, who shall fully declare?—or exhibit, Meyer, Robinson, De Wette. Their wickedness was unparalleled.

"Taken from the earth" is, we repeat, too tame. It has in its concomitants the idea of violence—hence we prefer *violently taken* from the earth.

<sup>3</sup> Κατα την ὁδον—And as they were going along the road. *Behold water, ιδου ἕδωρ*. There is here no supplement necessary. The exact Greek requires no supplement in this case; more especially because *τι ἕδωρ*—a certain water, or a water—immediately precedes.

<sup>4</sup> The phrase here is *επι τι ἕδωρ*—literally, *they came upon a certain water, not eis, to, but επι, upon a certain water*.



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38 And he commanded the chariot to stand still: and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him.

39 And when they were come up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more: and he went on his way rejoicing.

40 But Philip was found at Azotus: and passing through, he preached in all the cities, till he came to Cesarea.

CHAP. IX.

AND Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, went unto the high priest,

2 And desired of him letters to Damascus to the synagogues, that if he found any of this way,

GREEK TEXT.

στόν. <sup>38</sup> Καὶ ἐκέλευσε στήναι τὸ ἄρμα· καὶ κατέβησαν ἀμφότεροι εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ, ὃ τε Φίλιππος καὶ ὁ εὐνοῦχος· καὶ ἐβάπτισεν αὐτόν. <sup>39</sup> ὅτε δὲ ἀνέβησαν ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος, Πνεῦμα Κυρίου ἤρπασε τὸν Φίλιππον· καὶ οὐκ εἶδεν αὐτὸν οὐκέτι ὁ εὐνοῦχος, ἐπορεύετο γὰρ τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ χαίρων. <sup>40</sup> Φίλιππος δὲ εὐρέθη εἰς Ἀζωτον· καὶ διερχόμενος ἐγγελλίζετο τὰς πόλεις πάσας, ἕως τοῦ ἐλθεῖν αὐτὸν εἰς Καισάρειαν.

CHAP. IX.

Ὁ ΔΕ Σαῦλος ἔτι ἐμπνέων ἀπειλῆς καὶ φόνου εἰς τοὺς μαθητὰς τοῦ κυρίου, προσελθὼν τῷ ἀρχιερεῖ, <sup>2</sup> ἤτήσατο παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐπιστολὰς εἰς Δαμασκὸν πρὸς τὰς συναγωγὰς, ὅπως εἰάν τινας

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commanded the chariot to stand still; and they both went down into the water, Philip and the officer, and he immersed him. And when they were come up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught Philip away, that the officer saw him no more; for he went on his journey rejoicing. But Philip was found in Azotus: and, passing along, he announced the tidings in all the cities till his entrance into Cæsarea.

CHAP. IX.

But Saul yet breathing out threatening and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, went to the High Priest, and desired from him letters to Damascus, to the Synagogues, that if he found any of that

¶ And they both went down *into*, εἰς—not ἐπι. It is here κατεβησαν εἰς, they went down *into*, and again ἀνέβησαν ἐκ, they came up *out of*—the water.

¶ Δε and ετι, throw the reader back to ch. 8: 3, and resume the history of Saul of Tarsus, who was merely introduced to us as a violent persecutor, and now further evidence of the fact is adduced. Therefore we prefer *but* to *and*, as the proper connective in this case.

¶ Εμπνέων—εν and πνεω, *flo, spiro*. The etymology of words, though not always an infallible index of their current value, or of their special import, in a given case, is, nevertheless, frequently of indispensable importance to a full appreciation of their proper significance.—To illustrate this fact and the case before us, we remark, that πνευμα, *spirit*, comes from πνεω, *spiro*, whose perfect passive is πεπνευμαι—whence πνευμα—a *breath*, a *spirit*. It is, therefore, an immediate product or effect of an oracle of God—of the breath or inspiration of God. So we read that God “breathed into his nostrils the breath of life,” יָרַחַת חַיִּים—*ruach, chaim*—breath of lives, animal and spiritual. This was literal inspiration.

In the case before us Saul was breathing of threatenings and slaughter.—*Breathing of threatenings*, and *breaking of broad* are the same form, or formula of words.

¶ Απειλης και φονου, governed by εμπνεω, *spiro*.

¶ Εἰς τους μαθητας, against the disciples. Εἰς is gram-

matically represented by *inter, apud, pro, per, ad, usque ad, de, adversus*, and by a Hebraism indicates the Dative. Piscator's Index of words. *Critica Sacra. Between, among, with, for, through, for to, even to, into, unto, concerning, against, and towards*. Such is its well-established currency. Of these, which is to be preferred, in any given case, must be decided by the subject and the context. It is essentially a particle of relations, and is associated with the idea of *motion, progress, or change of position*. While *εν* denotes both relative and absolute repose, *εἰς* represents relative and absolute motion or progress.

¶ Παρ' αυτου, from him, or from himself; προς τας συναγωγας, to the synagogues—not for himself, along the way—for their destiny is fixed, εἰς Δαμασκον. The local destination of the letters, *Hack*.—This settles his course and the end or object of it.

¶ The synagogues had their presbyteries, or presbyters; and these had authority to commission Saul to defend their religion against the attacks of the disciples.

¶ Της οδου, i. e., κατ' εξοχην, of the way, in regard to faith, manner of life, *Hack*.—The way which they call heresy, κατα την οδον, Acts 24: 14; ch. 19: 23; 22: 4. This formula is frequent with Luke. Nusquam, in Novo Test. legem significat nisi quid adjiciatur ex quo, id possit intelligi, *Critica Sacra*. See Acts 24: 22.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem.	εὕρη τῆς ὁδοῦ ὄντας ἄνδρας τε καὶ γυναῖκας, δεδεμένους ἀγάγη εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ. <sup>3</sup> ἐν δὲ τῷ πορεύεσθαι, ἐγένετο αὐτὸν ἐγγί- ζειν τῇ Δαμασκῷ, καὶ ἐξαίφνης περιήστραψεν αὐτὸν φῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. <sup>4</sup> καὶ πεσὼν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, ἤκουσε φωνὴν λέγουσαν αὐτῷ, Σαούλ, Σαούλ, τί με διώκεις; <sup>5</sup> εἶπε δὲ, Τίς εἶ, κύριε; Ὁ δὲ κύριος εἶπεν, Ἐγώ εἰμι Ἰησοῦς ὃν σὺ διώκεις· σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτί- ζειν. <sup>6</sup> Τρέμων τε καὶ θαμβῶν εἶπε, Κύριε, τί με θέλεις ποιῆσαι; Καὶ ὁ κύριος πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἀνάστηθι καὶ εἰσελθε εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ λαληθήσεται σοι τί σε δεῖ ποιεῖν. <sup>7</sup> Οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες οἱ συνοδεύοντες αὐτῷ εἰστήκεισαν ἐννεοὶ, ἀκούοντες μὲν τῆς φωνῆς, μηδένα δὲ θεωροῦντες. <sup>8</sup> ἠγέρθη δὲ ὁ Σαῦλος ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς· ἀνε- ωργμένων δὲ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐ- τοῦ, οὐδένα ἔβλεπε, χειραγωγούν- τες δὲ αὐτὸν εἰσήγαγον εἰς Δα- μασκόν. <sup>9</sup> καὶ ἦν ἡμέρας τρεῖς	way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound to Jerusalem. Now <sup>3</sup> in the journey, he came near Damascus: and, suddenly, there flashed around him, a light from heaven, and <sup>4</sup> having fallen upon the earth, he heard a voice saying to him, Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me? And he said, who art thou, Lord? <sup>5</sup> And the Lord said, I am Jesus, whom you persecute; <sup>6</sup> it is hard for you to kick against the goads. And he, trembling and aston- ished, said, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? And the Lord said to him, <sup>7</sup> Arise, and go into the city, and it shall be told you what you must do. And the men who were jour- <sup>7</sup> neying with him, <sup>8</sup> had stood speechless, hearing, indeed, the voice, but seeing no person. But Saul <sup>8</sup> was raised from the earth; and, though his eyes were opened, he saw no person: but they led him by the hand, and brought him into Damascus. And he was there <sup>9</sup>

<sup>3</sup> *Ἐν δὲ τῷ πορεύεσθαι*, in the journey, or while he journeyed, Haek. *Ἐγένετο αὐτὸν ἐγγίζειν*. This is a case of the Infinitive with the accusative as the subject.

*Περιήστραψεν αὐτὸν φῶς*, light, not as a body, but as an element, *flashed* around him—as lightning.

<sup>4</sup> And falling, having fallen, *επι*, upon the earth. The participial rendering requires not the supplementary *and* before the Aorist *ἤκουσε*.

<sup>5</sup> *Thou* and *thee* are yet regarded as the sacred style, but only retained in worship and worshipful style. We cannot as yet wholly repudiate this usage; but, with the exception of specific prayer or addresses to God, or in his addresses to any person, we presume to dispense with it as a mere specimen of antiquity, no longer to be indulged.

<sup>6</sup> *Ὁ δὲ κύριος εἶπεν*. The clause is omitted by Ln., Tf., and declared doubtful by Gries.—It is not needed. Indeed, all from *σκληρόν το αὐτὸν* is omitted by Gb., Knapp, Sch., Ln. Tf. following Erasmus. There is, indeed, nothing gained or lost

to truth, with or without it.—If retained, we omit the article, and render *κεντρα*, spurs or sharp points.

<sup>6</sup> From *σκληρόν*, to *λακτίζειν*, has been transferred to this place from ch. 26: 14, Hackett, Dodd, &c. Westen has produced instances of this proverb from Greek and Roman authors. *Κεντρα*, a goad, Wakefield. Thompson, Wesley, Murdock. Griesbach regards this as a spurious reading.

<sup>7</sup> *Ἄλλα ἀναστ.* But rise up and enter into the city, and that which behooves you to do (to be doing). This verb expresses a continuous acting, not an act completed, Lidd. and Scott. Rob.

<sup>8</sup> And the men—journeying with him, *εἰστήκεισαν ἐννεοὶ*—3d per. plural, pluperfect—*had stood speechless*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ἐγέρθη*, aor. 1. ind. pass., *was raised up*, ab *αγείρω*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ἀνεωργμένων δὲ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν*—perfect part. pass.; though his eyes were opened he saw no person; *χειραγωγούντες*, Paul; *χειραγωγέω*, manu duco, part. pres., ducentes manu, Beza.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
out sight, and neither did eat nor drink.	μη βλέπων, καὶ οὐκ ἔφαγεν οὐδὲ ἔπιεν. <sup>10</sup> Ἦν δέ τις μαθητῆς ἐν Δαμασκῶ ὀνόματι Ἀνανίας,	three days <sup>ε</sup> without seeing, and did not eat nor drink.
10 And there was a certain disciple at Damascus, named Ananias; and to him said the Lord in a vision, Ananias. And he said, Behold, I <i>am here</i> , Lord.	καὶ εἶπε πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ κύριος ἐν ὀράματι, Ἀνανία. Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, Ἴδού ἐγὼ, κύριε. <sup>11</sup> Ὁ δὲ κύριος πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἀναστὰς πορεύθητι ἐπὶ τὴν ῥύμην τὴν καλουμένην Εὐθείαν, καὶ ζήτησον ἐν οἰκίᾳ Ἰούδα Σαῦλον ὀνόματι, Ταρσέα.	Now, there was a certain <sup>10</sup> disciple at Damascus, named Ananias: and the Lord said to him in a vision, Ananias! And he said, Behold, I am here, Lord. And the Lord said to <sup>11</sup>
11 And the Lord <i>said</i> unto him, Arise, and go into the street which is called Straight, and inquire in the house of Judas for <i>one</i> called Saul of Tarsus: for behold, he prayeth,	ἰδοὺ γὰρ προσεύχεται, <sup>12</sup> καὶ εἶδεν ἐν ὀράματι ἄνδρα ὀνόματι Ἀνανίαν εἰσελθόντα καὶ ἐπιθέντα αὐτῷ χεῖρα, ὅπως ἀναβλέψῃ. <sup>13</sup> Ἀπεκρίθη δὲ ὁ Ἀνανίας, Κύριε, ἀκήκοα ἀπὸ πολλῶν περὶ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τούτου, ὅσα κακὰ ἐποίησε τοῖς ἀγίοις σου ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ. <sup>14</sup> καὶ ᾧδε ἔχει ἐξουσίαν παρὰ τῶν ἀρχιερέων, δῆσαι πάντας τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους τὸ ὄνομά σου. <sup>15</sup> Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ κύριος, Πορεύου, ὅτι σκεῦος ἐκλογῆς μοι ἐστὶν οὗτος, τοῦ	him, Arise and go <sup>h</sup> upon the street which is called Straight, and inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul, of Tarsus: for behold he is praying <sup>to</sup> <sup>i</sup> me, and has seen in a vision <sup>12</sup> a man named Ananias coming in, and putting his hand on him, that he might receive his sight. Then Ananias answer- <sup>13</sup>
12 And hath seen in a vision a man named Ananias, coming in, and putting <i>his</i> hand on him, that he might receive his sight.	ριε, ἀκήκοα ἀπὸ πολλῶν περὶ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τούτου, ὅσα κακὰ ἐποίησε τοῖς ἀγίοις σου ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ. <sup>14</sup> καὶ ᾧδε ἔχει ἐξουσίαν παρὰ τῶν ἀρχιερέων, δῆσαι πάντας τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους τὸ ὄνομά σου. <sup>15</sup> Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ κύριος, Πορεύου, ὅτι σκεῦος ἐκλογῆς μοι ἐστὶν οὗτος, τοῦ	ed, Lord, I have heard, by many, of this man, how much evil he has done to thy saints who are in Jerusalem. And <sup>14</sup> here he has authority from the chief Priests, to bind all <sup>those</sup> invoking thy name. But <sup>15</sup> the Lord said to him, <sup>k</sup> Go, for he is a chosen instrument for
13 Then Ananias answered, Lord, I have heard by many of this man, how much evil he hath done to thy saints at Jerusalem:	ἐκλογῆς μοι ἐστὶν οὗτος, τοῦ	
14 And here he hath authority from the chief priests, to bind all that call on thy name.		
15 But the Lord said unto him, Go thy way: for he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear		

<sup>ε</sup> And he was three days without seeing. *Μη βλέπων*, and eat not nor drink. To agree with drank it should be the imperfect and not the preterite, the imperfect is yet read *cat* as well as *ate*. We eat and drank is still in use amongst our best writers.

<sup>h</sup> *Ἐπι τὴν ῥύμην*, upon the street. Literally, as directions to find houses should be given—*Go up on the street called Straight*.

<sup>i</sup> Paul always prayed, as a Jew. Still I am not tenacious of supplements. It is a fact that he then prayed to Jesus, which he had never done before.

“For behold he prays.”—Did Paul, who affirmed, that, “touching the righteousness that is in the law, he was blameless”—never before pray!! Certainly he prayed, else he could not have said this, or that he had, as a Jew, “lived in all good conscience before God,” even to the day of his conversion.

I submit, therefore, that the facts in the case demand the supplement “*to me*.” “For behold,” said Jesus, “he prays to me, or in my name.”

<sup>j</sup> *Τους ἐπικαλουμένους*, thee calling on thy name. *Who call* is more apposite to a class. All calling upon thy name—is not so specific—i. e., indicative of a class. These are professionally

—habitually, so employed. Hence, as indicative of a class rather than of an act, we prefer those that call, to those calling.

<sup>k</sup> *Πορεύω—πορευομαι*, proficiscor—pergo, *iterfacio*; often used in this sense, *Critica Sacra*; *go*, Thomp., Wes., Penn, Wakefield; *arise and go*, Murd., Booth.

<sup>l</sup> *Σκευος εκλογης μοι*, a chosen vessel, Murd., Thomp., Booth., Penn, Wake.; *βυσσασαι*, properly to hear up, to lift up, Jos. Ant. 7: 11, 7; John 10: 31—to exalt my name. We prefer to carry—“It signifieth only to carry,” *Crit. Sacra*. It is rendered to *bear*, Murd., Wake., Penn, Wes., Thomp. To *bear* and *carry*, are used as synonyms in vessels or ships of burthen. *Ἐνώπιον*, in conspectu, coram.

*Vessel, instrument*. We prefer the latter. *Vessel*, now-a-days, is more appropriate to ships and seafaring life. *Σκευος*, indicates any kind of instrument.—The genitive use of *εκλογης* is rather Hebraistic than Grecian. It is a strong expression of the idea—an instrument of choice—rather than a chosen instrument. But we cannot legitimately think that there is any special reference to an eternal, or to a temporal choice, but to the admirable adaptation of the man to the work. However true that doctrine may be, it is not in the premises before us. Both truth and error are weakened by violence.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.	βαστάσαι τὸ ὄνομά μου ἐνώπιον ἐθνῶν καὶ βασιλέων, υἱῶν τε Ἰσραήλ. <sup>16</sup> ἐγὼ γὰρ ὑποδείξω	me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel: for I <sup>16</sup> will indicate to him how great things he must suffer on account of my name.
16 For I will show him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake.	αὐτῷ, ὅσα δεῖ αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀνόματός μου παθεῖν.	And Ananias <sup>a</sup> went away and <sup>17</sup> entered into the house, and having laid his hands on him, said, Brother Saul, the Lord (even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest) hath sent me that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost.
17 And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house: and putting his hands on him, said, Brother Saul, the Lord (even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest) hath sent me that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost.	<sup>17</sup> Ἀπῆλθε δὲ Ἀνανίας καὶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, καὶ ἐπιθείς ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὰς χεῖρας εἶπε, Σαοὺλ ἀδελφέ, ὁ Κύριος ἀπέσταλκέ με, Ἰησοῦς ὁ ὀφθεῖς σοι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἣ ἦρχου, ὅπως ἀναβλέψῃς καὶ πλησθῆς Πνεύματος Ἁγίου.	And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales: and he received sight forthwith, and arose, and was baptized.
18 And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales: and he received sight forthwith, and arose, and was baptized.	<sup>18</sup> Καὶ εὐθέως ἀπέπεσον ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ λεπίδες, ἀνέβλεψέ τε παραχρῆμα, καὶ ἀναστὰς ἐβαπτίσθη, <sup>19</sup> καὶ λαβὼν τροφήν ἐνίσχυσεν. Ἐγένετο δὲ ὁ Σαῦλος μετὰ τῶν ἐν Δαμασκῷ μαθητῶν ἡμέρας τινάς.	And immediately there fell from his eyes, as it were scales: and he received sight forthwith, and arose, and was immersed: and having taken food <sup>19</sup> he was strengthened. Then Paul was some days with the disciples who were at Damascus.
19 And when he had received meat, he was strengthened. Then was Saul certain days with the disciples which were at Damascus.	<sup>20</sup> καὶ εὐθέως ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς ἐκήρυσσε τὸν Χριστὸν, ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ. <sup>21</sup> ἐξή-	And immediately he <sup>20</sup> proclaimed Christ in the synagogues, that this is the Son

<sup>a</sup> Ὑποδείξω—ὑποδεικνύμι, premonstro—indico. I will show him, or indicate to him—is more in harmony with our style.

<sup>b</sup> Ἀπῆλθε, went away, ἐπιθείς—χειρας—and “put his hands” on him, Wake.; “laid his hands,” Murd.; “having laid his hands,” Thomp.; “laying his hands,” Penn.; “putting his hands,” Wes.; when he had put his hands, Booth.; and put his hands, Geneva, Cranmer; imposing hands, Rheims; and laid on him his hands, Wiclif.

<sup>c</sup> Ἰησοῦς ὁ ὀφθεῖς—ὁ κύριος, per apposition—the Lord Jesus, Wakefield; our Lord Jesus, Murd.; the Lord, even Jesus, Thomp.; the Lord Jesus, Murd.; “the Lord has sent me, Jesus who appeared to thee,” Wesley. We prefer, the Lord, even Jesus who appeared, &c.

<sup>d</sup> Filled with Holy Spirit—with capitals *Holy Spirit* does not at any time denote a mere spiritual influence, and, in the case of Paul, it was not an ordinary influence that was vouchsafed to him. He was *Apostolically* a temple of the Holy Spirit, and not merely, as all Christians are, possessed of its sanctifying, comforting influence. But theologically we do not discuss this subject, but only say that according to the text before us it is printed as the Holy Spirit, although *anarthrous*, and doubtless has reference to his personal abiding.

<sup>e</sup> Παραγωγή, is omitted by Gb., Ln., Tf.; καὶ ἀναστὰς, is not necessarily rendered *having risen*. It is by the highest

authorities *exurgens*. See Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ *Re-ductus secundum Constantini Methodum et Schrevelii Reseratus—Concinatus* &c. Gulielmi Robertson, An. Dom. 1676. *And arose and was immersed*—“on this Hebraistic use of the word see Gesen. Lex. p. 919”—Hæck. *Λαβὼν τροφήν*, having taken food.

<sup>f</sup> Ὁ Σαῦλος. Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf. omit ὁ Σαῦλος in this place.

<sup>g</sup> Ἐκήρυσσε. He proclaimed Jesus (τον Ἰησοῦν, Gries., Sch., Ln., and Tf.) that he is—or that himself is the Son of God.

“He preached Christ, that he was the Son of God”—That “Jesus is the Christ”—and that “the Christ, is the Son of God,” are two forms of the great apostolic proposition, announced, debated, and established in that age. To preach thus, was to announce it, with all evidence, and with all authority. Paul having formerly denied this fact, gave great prominence and weight to it in his annunciations of it.

“To teach” and “to preach” Christ, were technical or professional phrases in that age. They were then regarded as different works; as enlisting soldiers and training them. The *κηρυσσω* and the *διδασκω* families have neither consanguinity nor affinity. The latter is always *teach*, the former is always *preach, publish, or proclaim*. They never ought to be con-



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>21 But all that heard <i>him</i> were amazed, and said, Is not this he that destroyed them which called on this name in Jerusalem, and came hither for that intent, that he might bring them bound unto the chief priests?</p>	<p>στάντο δὲ πάντες οἱ ἀκούοντες καὶ ἔλεγον, Οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ πορθήσας ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο, καὶ ᾧδε εἰς τοῦτο ἐλελύθει ἵνα δεδεμένους αὐτοὺς ἀγάγῃ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς; <sup>22</sup> Σαῦλος δὲ μᾶλλον ἐνεδυναμούτο, καὶ συνέχυνε τοὺς Ἰουδαίους τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐν Δαμασκῶ, συμβιβάζων ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Χριστός. <sup>23</sup> ὡς δὲ ἐπληροῦντο ἡμέραι ἰκανεῖ, συνεβουλείσαντο οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι ἀνελεῖν αὐτόν. <sup>24</sup> ἐγνώσθη δὲ τῷ Σαύλῳ ἡ ἐπιβουλὴ αὐτῶν. παρετήρουν τε τὰς πύλας ἡμέρας τε καὶ νυκτὸς, ὅπως αὐτὸν ἀνέλωσι.</p>	<p>of God. But all that heard 21 him were amazed, and said, Is not this he who destroyed those who invoked this name in Jerusalem, and came hither for this purpose, that he might bring them bound to the chief Priests? But Saul increased 22 the more in strength, and con-founded the Jews who dwelt in Damascus, proving that this person is the Christ. Now 23 when many days were accom-plished, the Jews consulted to *kill him. But their *conspir- 24 acy was *known to Saul, and they watched the gates, day and night, that they might kill him.</p>
<p>22 But Saul increased the more in strength, and confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ.</p>	<p><sup>25</sup> λαβόντες δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ</p>	<p>Then the disciples *took him 25</p>
<p>23 And after that many days were fulfilled, the Jews took counsel to kill him.</p>	<p>λαβόντες δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ</p>	<p>Then the disciples *took him 25</p>
<p>24 But their laying wait was known of Saul. And they watched the gates day and night to kill him.</p>	<p>λαβόντες δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ</p>	<p>Then the disciples *took him 25</p>
<p>25 Then the disciples took</p>	<p>λαβόντες δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ</p>	<p>Then the disciples *took him 25</p>

founded or substituted one for the other. The *teacher* is a *διδασκαλος*, and his *teaching* a *διδαχὴ*, or doctrine, whereas the *preacher* is a *κηρυξ*, and his preaching a *κηρυγμα*, or proclamation. These are works sometimes contrasted, at least distinguished in the New Testament. "They ceased not to preach and teach Jesus Christ," or to teach Christ to the initiated; and to preach him to the uninitiated. See also 2 Tim. 1 : 11. There we find *κήρυξ καὶ ἀποστολος ἐθνῶν, καὶ διδασκαλος* concentrated in one man. Paul was a "preacher, and a teacher, and an apostle," sent to the nations.

We now have preachers many, and teachers many, and often in the same persons; but no apostles save "The Twelve" and Paul, who, though dead, are still speaking to us.

<sup>†</sup> *Ἐξίσταντο δὲ πάντες—ἐξίστημι—ισταμαι, obstupesco, obstupefacio.* Ad verbum declarat—they were *extra se esse*, Beza, whence the word *extacy quasi extra se sit raptus*. So *percellor* or *obstupesco*; for the Greek word signifieth, mentem alicujus veluti loco commovere, which the Latin *percello* doth, Beza. See 2 Cor. 5 : 13. Transported. And they were amazed, Acts 2 : 7; 8 : 13; 9 : 21; 10 : 45; and 12 : 16. *Amazed, astonished, bewitched—beside one's self, wondered.* So it is rendered in the com. ver., in its 17 occurrences.

<sup>‡</sup> "Disputed with those Jews who understood Greek." Syria Version, ch. 6 : 1. The Grecian disciples murmured against the Hebrews.

<sup>§</sup> "Proving that this person is the Christ," is better than proving that this one is the true Christ.

<sup>¶</sup> *Ἀνελεῖν*, to put him aside. To kill him was their scheme.

<sup>\*\*</sup> *Ἐπιβουλῆ*, conspiracy. Wiles—*lying in wait* is obsolete.

But their conspiracy was known. See Helian 3 : 5, 9. *Χεν.*, Hell. 3 : 3, 4, 5. Also Sept. Hist. 2 : 22. And *παρετήρουν*, imp. They watched the gates narrowly, both day and night. *Τε καὶ ὅπως*, in order that, *ανέλωσι*—they might put him aside. *Ἀναίρω*—here found Aor. 2d Subj., *ανελῶ*, 3d per. plur.—that they might abolish or destroy him.

<sup>†</sup> Authorities for both are about equal, known to, or known by, Saul. We prefer the former. It was not known by him as the means, but to him as the end.

<sup>‡</sup> Then the disciples, *λαβόντες*, "taking him by night, let him down through the wall in a basket," Dodd, Wakefield; "by the side of the wall," Bloomfield; through the wall—by an aperture, Ols.; by the side of the wall, Dodd, Wakefield. *Δια*. By a comparison of 2 Cor. 11 : 33 *δια* must here mean through, i. e., by an aperture, Bloom.; "let him down in a basket through an opening in the city wall," Ols. *Δια θυρίδος*—*sporta*, a basket, a pannier. Some think that *sporta* was a measure twice as large as *cophinus*, because Paul was let down in a *sporta*, Critica Sacra; Christ distinguishes between *cophinos* and *sportas*, Matthew 16 : 9, 10. It is also used Matthew 15 : 37; Mark 8 : 8, 10; Crit. Sacra.—There must have been an opening in the wall—to justify the use of *δια*. *Χαλασάντες*, lowering him, or letting him down. This event is more fully detailed by Paul himself—"Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall," 2 Cor. 11 : 33. Such windows in walls are noted in the East, Jos. 11 : 15. See Aristoph. Vesp. p. 354-379. Athen. p. 214.—There is an engraving of a part of the present wall of Dam. in C. and II. i, p. 110. See also Aristoph. Ves. p. 354 and 379. Athen. p. 214.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
him by night, and let <i>him</i> down by the wall in a basket.	νυκτὸς, καθῆκαν διὰ τοῦ τείχους, χαλάσαντες ἐν σπυρίδι. <sup>26</sup> Πα-	by night, and let him down through the wall in a basket.
26 And when Saul was come to Jerusalem, he assayed to join himself to the disciples: but they were all afraid of him, and believed not that he was a disciple.	ραγενόμενος δὲ ὁ Σαῦλος εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, ἐπειράτο κολλᾶσθαι τοῖς μαθηταῖς· καὶ πάντες ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτὸν, μὴ πιστεύοντες ὅτι ἐστὶ μαθητῆς. <sup>27</sup> Βαρνάβας	But *coming into Jerusalem, <sup>26</sup> he was attempting to attach himself to the disciples; but they were all fearing him, not believing him to be a disciple. But Barnabas took him <sup>27</sup>
27 But Barnabas took him, and brought <i>him</i> to the apostles, and declared unto them how he had seen the Lord in the way, and that he had spoken to him, and how he had preached boldly at Damascus in the name of Jesus.	δὲ ἐπιλαβόμενος αὐτὸν, ἤγαγε πρὸς τοὺς ἀποστόλους, καὶ διηγήσατο αὐτοῖς πῶς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ εἶδε τὸν Κύριον, καὶ ὅτι ἐλάλησεν αὐτῷ, καὶ πῶς ἐν Δαμασκῷ ἐπαρρησιάσατο ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. <sup>28</sup> καὶ ἦν μετ' αὐτῶν εἰσπορευόμενος καὶ ἐκπορευόμενος ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ, καὶ παρρησιαζόμενος ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ, <sup>29</sup> ἐλάλει τε καὶ συνεξίτει πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλληνιστάς· οἱ δὲ ἐπεχείρουν αὐτὸν ἀνελεῖν. <sup>30</sup> ἐπιγνόντες δὲ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ κατήγαγον αὐτὸν εἰς Καισάρειαν, καὶ ἐξαπέστειλαν αὐτὸν εἰς Ταρσόν. <sup>31</sup> Αἱ μὲν οὖν ἐκκλησίαι καθ' ὅλης τῆς	and brought him to the Apostles, and fully declared to them, how he had seen the Lord in the way, and that he had spoken to him, and how he had boldly preached at Damascus, in the name of Jesus.
28 And he was with them coming in and going out at Jerusalem.		And he was with them, com- <sup>28</sup> ing in and going out in Jeru-
29 And he spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus, and disputed against the Grecians: but they went about to slay him.		salem, and preaching boldly in <sup>29</sup> the name of the Lord *Jesus, and was talking and *disputing with the Hellenists; but they undertook to kill him. The <sup>30</sup>
30 Which when the brethren knew, they brought him down to Cesarea, and sent him forth to Tarsus.		brethren, having *ascertained this, conducted him into Cæsa- rea, and sent him out into Tar- sus. Then the *congregations <sup>31</sup>
31 Then had the churches rest throughout all Judea, and		had peace, throughout all Ju-

<sup>a</sup> But παραγομενος, Aor. Part. coming (*eis*) into Jerusalem. *Επειράτο*, he was attempting, (the imperfect shows a continuous attempt). Ὁ Σαῦλος is omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. Καλλάσθαι—attach himself—τοῖς μαθηταῖς, to the disciples, and they were all fearing him (imp. mid. following acc.), not, πιστεύοντες, believing him to be a disciple—or that he *is* a disciple.

<sup>b</sup> Jesus is omitted by Ln., Tf.

<sup>c</sup> "And was disputing with the Hellenists." These were the Jewish converts who spake the Greek language. The Palestine Jews were called Hebrews. They spoke the Syro-Chaldaic—the Aramaen—*προς* more properly *with* than *against*, and more frequently *to* than either.

<sup>d</sup> "And he spake and disputed with the *Judaizing* Greeks," Penn. "A murmuring arose against the Hebrews on the part of the Greek converts," 6:1, Penn. Translators have thus varied, for the sake of placing the same people before the reader in various attitudes. And so did the Apostles in presenting the same Gospel facts. Still this is a matter of taste and not of authority.

<sup>e</sup> *Λε*, "but come to a knowledge of it," is in our day and style, better represented by *ascertained*—for "brought him down to"—conducted him into *Cæsarea*.

<sup>e</sup> The term *ἐκκλησία* is not found in this book in the singular number applied to a plurality of churches or communities scattered over one or more provinces or cities, we, therefore, in this case prefer the com. reading to the reading of Ln. and Tf. We have the church of God, the church of Christ, but we have not a *church of churches*, in apostolic currency.

Paul's conversion is here alluded to, as possessing great influence on the churches—both on their peace and prosperity.

*Ἐκκλησίαι*—*ἐκκλησιαστικὸς*—congregations were multiplied. The idea of national, imperial, or provincial churches is without one vestige of authority in all the handprints and footprints of the Apostolic writings or labors. The Church of Galatia, the Church of Asia, the Church of Galilee, Samaria, or Judea—of the Jews or of the Gentiles—occurs not once in the Acts, or in any other book in the N. Testament; but we often read of the *churches* in numerous districts. Such as the churches of Judea, Samaria, Syria, Cilicia. "Churches of Christ"—CHURCHES of the Gentiles, Churches of Asia, churches of Macedonia, "churches of God," &c., &c. In all such cases, as already intimated, it is not *Church* in Greek but *ἐκκλησία*, "congregation" or "assembly." The Church of Rome, of



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Galilee, and Samaria, and were edified: and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied.	'Ιουδαίας καὶ Γαλιλαίας καὶ Σαμαρείας εἶχον εἰρήνην, οἰκοδομούμεναι καὶ πορευόμεναι τῷ φόβῳ τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ τῇ παρακλήσει τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος ἐπληθύνοντο.	dea, and Galilee, and Samaria, being edified; and, walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the consolation of the Holy Spirit, they were multiplied.
32 And it came to pass, as Peter passed throughout all quarters, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda.	32 ἘΓΕΝΕΤΟ δὲ Πέτρον διερχόμενον διὰ πάντων, κατελθεῖν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἁγίους τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Λύδδαν.	'Now it happened that 32 Peter, while passing through among all, came down also to the "saints that dwelt at Lydda: and there he found a 33
33 And there he found a certain man named Eneas, which had kept his bed eight years, and was sick of the palsy.	33 εὔρε δὲ ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπὸν τινα Αἰνέαν ὀνόματι, ἐξ ἑτῶν ὀκτῶ κατακείμενον ἐπὶ κρᾶββάτῳ, ὃς ἦν παραλελυμένος.	certain man, named Æneas, who had kept his bed "eight years, and was sick of the palsy. And Peter said to him, 34
34 And Peter said unto him, Eneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole: arise, and make thy bed. And he arose immediately.	34 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ Πέτρος, Αἰνέα, ἰάταί σε Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστός· ἀνάστηθι καὶ στρώσον σεαυτῷ.	34 Æneas, Jesus, the Christ, heals you. Arise and make your bed. And he arose immediately.
35 And all that dwelt at Lydda and Saron saw him, and turned to the Lord.	35 καὶ εἶδον αὐτὸν πάντες οἱ κατοικοῦντες Λύδδαν καὶ τὸν Σαρωνᾶν, οἵτινες ἐπέστρεψαν ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον.	ly. And all who dwelt at 35 Lydda, and Saron, beheld him, and turned to the Lord.
36 Now there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas; this woman was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did.	36 Ἐν Ἰόππῃ δέ τις ἦν μαθήτρια ὀνόματι Ταβιθά, ἣ διερμηνευομένη λέγεται Δορκάς· αὕτη ἦν πλήρης ἀγαθῶν ἔργων καὶ ἐλεημοσυνῶν ὧν ἐποίει.	Now there was, in Joppa, a 36 certain disciple, named Tabitha (which by "interpretation is called, Dorcas): this woman was full of good works, and of alms "which she did. "Now it 37
37 And it came to pass in those days, that she was sick,	37 ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις	came to pass in those days that

England, of France, of Germany, &c., &c., ought to be regarded as solecisms. A national Church is as foreign to the Bible and reason as a national priest, a national prophet, or a national bride. Still more incongruous to speak of a national congregation, as the congregation of Judea, Samaria, Asia, France, England, or the United States.

<sup>f</sup> *Ἐ* and *καὶ* here should be represented by two words in our language—*now* and *also*—and especially as commencing a new subject.

<sup>g</sup> *Ἦρος τοὺς ἁγίους*, not *ἡγιασμενους*, ch. 20 : 32, *sanctified ones*, but *ἁγίους*, *saints*.

It has been questioned by some, whether *δια παντων* does refer to *τοπων* or to *ἀγων* understood. We prefer the former, because in Luke's currency, in some twenty occurrences in this book, it uniformly refers to places.

<sup>h</sup> *Ἐξ ἑτῶν οκτω*—*out of eight years*—*from eight years before*, during eight years.

*Ἐπι κρᾶββάτῳ*, upon a *cot* or small bed; but, for sick and

infirm persons, a *couch* is more appropriate, as indicating a state of infirmity—a softer bed. He was paralytic.

<sup>i</sup> *Ἦ*, relating to the name and not to the person, should be rendered *which*, or *that*, of all genders. The former is more in use. *Μαθητρια*—disciple—an *ἀπαξ λεγόμενον*.

<sup>j</sup> *Διεξηγηνομένη*, part. pres. pass., *being explained*, too philosophical; being *expounded*, too didactical. Being *interpreted* is its radical meaning from *Ἡμερ*—Mercury—messenger of the *gods*, classic. Its family, occurring only seven times in the N. T., is uniformly represented by *interpret*, *interpretation*, i. e., explanation.

<sup>k</sup> *Ὡν ἐποίει*—which she *did*, *do alms*—is not so established as to *give* or *bestow* alms. But this is not the solitary subject of the verb. Good works and alms are comprehended. No term can apply to both so well—we can *give* alms, but not good works, but we can do or practice both.

<sup>l</sup> *Ἐγενετο δε*. *Now it came to pass, in those days, that this woman, being enfeebled, died*. This preserves the accusative

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
and died: whom when they had washed, they laid <i>her</i> in an upper chamber.	ἀσθενήσασαν αὐτὴν ἀποθανεῖν· λούσαντες δὲ αὐτὴν ἔθηκαν ἐν ὑπερῶφ. <sup>38</sup> ἐγγὺς δὲ οὔσης Λύδης τῇ Ἰόππῃ, οἱ μαθηταὶ ἀκούσαντες ὅτι Πέτρος ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτῇ, ἀπέστειλαν δύο ἄνδρας πρὸς αὐτὸν, παρακαλοῦντες μὴ ὀκνήσαι διελθεῖν ἕως αὐτῶν. <sup>39</sup> ἀναστὰς δὲ Πέτρος συνῆλθεν αὐτοῖς· ὃν παραγεγόμενον ἀνήγαγον εἰς τὸ ὑπερῶον, καὶ παρέστησαν αὐτῷ πᾶσαι αἱ χῆραι κλαίουσαι καὶ ἐπιδεικνύμεναι χιτῶνας καὶ ἱμάτια ὅσα ἐποίει μετ' αὐτῶν οὕσα ἡ Δορκάς. <sup>40</sup> ἐκβαλὼν δὲ ἔξω πάντας ὁ Πέτρος, θείσ τὰ γόνατα προσήύξατο· καὶ ἐπιστρέψας πρὸς τὸ σῶμα, εἶπε, Ταβιθά, ἀνάστηθι. Ἡ δὲ ἤνοιξε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῆς· καὶ ἰδοῦσα τὸν Πέτρον, ἀνεκάθισε. <sup>41</sup> δοὺς δὲ αὐτῇ χεῖρα, ἀνέστησεν αὐτήν· φωνήσας δὲ τοὺς ἁγίους καὶ τὰς χήρας, παρέστησεν αὐτὴν ζῶσαν. <sup>42</sup> γνωστὸν δὲ ἐγένετο καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰόππης, καὶ πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον. <sup>43</sup> ἐγένετο δὲ ἡμέρας ἱκανὰς μείναι αὐτὸν ἐν Ἰόππῃ παρά τινι Σίμωνι βυρσεῖ.	she, being sick, died. And, having washed her, they placed her in an upper room. And Lydda being near to Joppa, the disciples, having heard that Peter was in that place, sent two men to him, entreating, that he would not delay to come through as far as to them. Then Peter, arising, <sup>39</sup> went with them; whom having come, they led into the upper room; and all the widows stood by him weeping, and shewing vests and mantles, <sup>40</sup> all which Dorcas made while she was with them. But Peter, putting <sup>40</sup> them all forth, kneeled down and prayed; and turning to the body, said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes. <sup>41</sup> And when she saw Peter, she sat up, and he gave her his hand, and caused her to stand up; and having called the saints and widows, he presented her alive. And it was <sup>42</sup> known throughout all Joppa, and many believed in the Lord. And he tarried many <sup>43</sup> days in Joppa, with one Simon, a tanner.
CHAP. X.	CHAP. X.	CHAP. X.
THERE was a certain man in Cesarea, called Cornelius, a cen-	'ΑΝΗΡ ΔΕ ΤΙΣ ἦν ἐν Καισαρείᾳ ὀνόματι Κορνήλιος, ἑκατον-	Now a certain man in Cæsarea, called Cornelius, a cen-

construction and dispenses with the addition of *καὶ*—and having washed her, they placed her in an upper room.

<sup>m</sup> "All which." It is not exactly a supplement. Ὅσα is in the copy of the approved Greek text

<sup>n</sup> *Je*, now—(την is omitted by Gb., Ln., Tf.). It is unnecessary, and redundant; a certain man in Cesarea, (ὀνοματι) by name, Cornelius; *ex σπειρωῆς τῆς καλουμένης Ἰταλικῆς, ad litteram, of a band the called Italian*, or that being called the Italian. But this, too, is not our present vernacular. We would now say, of a band called the Italian band.

We have a rule applicable to this case, of high authority, in a very learned tract, called "Constantini Rhodocanacidis Chien-sis Tractatus De Articulis"; appended to some editions of Wm. Robertson's "*Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae*," printed Cantabrigiæ A.D. 1676.—Rule 2d. Nomen substantivum seu appellativum si conjunctum habet adjectivum *exigit* articulum; ita tamen ut *si adjectivum preponatur*, unicus articulus ipsi prefixus sufficit. Vide Demosthenes *pro Corona*.

Others resolve this case so as to read, of a band, *that called the Italian*, which would make this clause unnecessarily parenthetical, and redundant.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>turion of the band called the Italian <i>band</i>,</p>	<p>τάρχης ἐκ σπείρης τῆς καλουμένης Ἰταλικῆς, <sup>2</sup> εὐσεβῆς καὶ φοβούμενος τὸν Θεὸν σὺν παντὶ τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ, ποιῶν τε ἐλεημοσύνας πολλὰς τῷ λαῷ, καὶ δεόμενος τοῦ Θεοῦ διαπαντός· <sup>3</sup> εἶδεν ἐν ὁράματι φανερώς, ὡσεὶ ὤραν ἐννάτην τῆς ἡμέρας, ἄγγελον τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰσελθόντα πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ εἰπόντα αὐτῷ, Κορνήλιε. <sup>4</sup> Ὁ δὲ ἀτεινίσας αὐτῷ καὶ ἔμφοβος γενόμενος εἶπε, Τί ἐστὶ, κύριε; εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ, Αἱ προσευχαί σου καὶ αἱ ἐλεημοσύναι σου ἀνέβησαν εἰς μνημόσυνον ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. <sup>5</sup> καὶ νῦν πέμψον εἰς Ἰόππην ἄνδρας, καὶ μετὰπεμψαι Σίμονα ὃς ἐπικαλεῖται Πέτρος. <sup>6</sup> οὗτος ξενίζεται παρά τινι Σίμονι βυρσεῖ, ᾧ ἐστὶν οἰκία παρά θάλασσαν. οὗτος λαλήσει σοι τί σε δεῖ ποιεῖν.</p>	<p>turion of the band, called the Italian Band, a <sup>2</sup>devout man, and one who feared God, with all his family, who gave much <sup>3</sup>alms to the people, and <sup>4</sup>prayed to God continually; he distinctly saw in a <sup>5</sup>vision, about the ninth hour of the day, an angel of God coming in to him, and saying to him, Cornelius! And when he <sup>6</sup>looked on him he was afraid, and said; What is it, Lord? And he said to him, your prayers and your <sup>7</sup>alms are come up for a memorial of you before God. And now <sup>8</sup>send men to Joppa, and call for one Simon, whose surname is Peter. He <sup>9</sup>lodges with one Simon, a tanner, whose house is by the <sup>10</sup>sea-shore. He will tell you what you ought</p>

<sup>1</sup> *Εὐσεβῆς*, a pious man, Booth., Thomp. *Religious*, Rheims, Wiclif. *Devout*, Penn, Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva, Wakef. *Righteous*, Murd. Devoted, or *devout*, is more expressive. It is, in its four occurrences, com. ver., once *godly*, and three times *devout*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ποιῶν τε ἐλεημοσύνας πολλὰς*, alms always, com. ver. occurs fourteen times, yet *doing* alms is not in our currency, while *giving* alms is popular.

<sup>3</sup> *Δεόμενος τοῦ Θεοῦ*, beseeching God, asking of God, and was praying to God. Praying evermore, Wic. Pray'd God, Tynd., Cran., Gen. Always praying, Rheims. Prayed to God, Wes., Booth., Penn, Thomp., Mur., Wakef.

<sup>4</sup> *Ἐν ὁράματι*. Literally *in vision*; but all versions have a *vision*, and that with propriety, too; inasmuch as a particular vision is referred to—besides, "*in vision*", is generic and absolute, which in this case could not be true. Cornelius! *Vocative simply*, rather than interrogative.

<sup>5</sup> *Ὁ δε ἀτεινίσας*, and *steadfastly* looking; or, when he had *fastened his eyes* upon him. Such is its currency in the N. T. When he looked, or earnestly gazed upon him, he became terrified, or was affrighted.

<sup>6</sup> *Αἱ ἐλεημοσύναι*, alms, or alms deeds, in all versions, except Thompson's, in which "*acts of benevolence*" is used; but this is too general.

<sup>7</sup> *Μετὰπεμψαι*, *send*, or *call for*, com. ver.; the former is preferable. In all versions it is represented by one or other.

<sup>8</sup> *Οὗτος ξενίζεται*, ind. pass., *is being entertained*; with us, *lodges with*, *οὗτος λαλήσει σοι τι σε δεῖ ποιεῖν*, omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. It is, however, the end of the mission, the purpose of the call.

*Οὗτος*, *this person*, is more definite and emphatic than *he*, though frequently so rendered. In emphatic cases, this, or *this person*, is most eligible.

"He shall tell thee what thou oughtest to do"—*οὗτος λαλήσει σοι τι σε δεῖ ποιεῖν*—is repudiated from the text by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.

<sup>9</sup> *Παρά θάλασσαν*, literally, near a sea.

This appears a very vague direction, especially if *we insert*, as a *prefix*, our indefinite article. In this case this would seem *inapropos*. Near sea, near lake, near home, near town, are our familiar formulas; not near a sea, near a lake, near a home, near a town. Hypercriticism stands reproved in this, as in some other cases, in the insertion of our indefinite article where the noun is anarthrous in Greek. These are beacons not to be disregarded.

But again, "*near sea*" is idiomatic of "*the sea-shore*" or "*sea-side*," for which we sometimes have *παρα τὴν θάλασσαν*, *near the sea*, that is, of course, a special sea in every case.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
7 And when the angel which spake unto Cornelius was departed, he called two of his household servants, and a devout soldier of them that waited on him continually ;	7 Ὡς δὲ ἀπῆλθεν ὁ ἄγγελος ὁ λαλῶν τῷ Κορνηλίῳ, φωνήσας δύο τῶν οἰκετῶν αὐτοῦ, καὶ στρατιώτην εὐσεβῆ τῶν προσκαρτεροῦντων αὐτῷ, 8 καὶ ἐξηγησάμενος αὐτοῖς ἅπαντα, ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν Ἰόππην. 9 Τῇ δὲ ἐπαύριον ὁδοιπορούντων ἐκείνων καὶ τῇ πόλει ἐγγιζόντων, ἀνέβη Πέτρος ἐπὶ τὸ δῶμα προσεύξασθαι, περὶ ὧραν ἕκτην. 10 ἐγένετο δὲ πρόσπεινος, καὶ ἤθελε γεύσασθαι· παρασκευαζόντων δὲ ἐκείνων, ἐπέπεσεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἕκστασις, 11 καὶ θεωρεῖ τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνεφγμένον, καὶ καταβαῖνον ἐπ' αὐτὸν σκεῦός τι ὡς ὀθόνην μεγάλην, τέσσαρσιν ἀρχαῖς δεδεμένον, καὶ καθιέμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. 12 ἐν ᾧ ὑπῆρχε πάντα τὰ τετράποδα τῆς γῆς καὶ	to do. And when the angel 7 who spoke to Cornelius was gone, he called two of his domestics, and a devout soldier of those who waited on him; and having 2fully related all 8 these things to them, he sent them to Joppa. 2Again, on the 9 next day, while they were on their journey, and drew near the city, Peter went up 2on the house-top to pray, at about the sixth hour. And becoming very 10 hungry, he 2desired to eat. Now while they were preparing, he fell into a 2trance, and 2saw the 11 heaven open, and a 2certain vessel descending to him like a great white sheet, bound together at four corners, and let down to the earth; in which 12 were all kinds of four-footed animals, and wild 2beasts, and
8 And when he had declared all these things unto them, he sent them to Joppa.		
9 On the morrow as they went on their journey, and drew nigh unto the city, Peter went up upon the house-top to pray, about the sixth hour :		
10 And he became very hungry, and would have eaten : but while they made ready, he fell into a trance,		
11 And saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet knit at the four corners, and let down to the earth :		
12 Wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts of the earth,		

2σει αμμος, as sand, not as a sand on the sea-shore. The same law that would justify a sea-shore would here justify a sand, which of course would not be innumerable !

2 Εξηγησάμενος, fully related. Literally, exegetically developed.

2 Δε, again, on the next day. Δε is here continuative, well represented by, and, generally, but when reiteration is implied, again, with us, is more in our idiom.

2 Literally "onto", but not in our educated currency. It is not found in Webster, but is in Worcester. Went up upon is too pleonastic. We prefer ascended, ascended the house-top. Septuagint usago is in favor of the term, building. Flat roofs were more in use then than now. The term roof would be apposite, if more in our currency. Garret would be its Scotch representative—house-top leaves the place where, with us, as the original presents it.

2 He was desiring is too indefinite, too continuative. At the end of his prayer rather than during it, he desired to eat. Δε will suit either rendition. With us, and is not necessarily continuative, any more than καὶ. Both are sometimes so. The next verse indicates an event of hunger—he desired to eat. The sense of hunger greatly awakens the sensorium, and, appositely to the occasion, he fell into a trance, in harmony with the keen demands of appetite.

2 Εκστασις, an ecstacy, literally, standing out of himself.

His outward senses were no encumbrance to him. He gazed, as a spirit disembodied, upon the scene before him.

2 Θεωρεῖ. He, literally, theorises, considers with emphatic attention. It is a sort of historic present, and might be rendered, he fully considered, or contemplated the exhibition, the scene. But the action, being continuative is properly present to his inspection, but it is told in the imperfect tense, and, therefore, saw is admissible. Οθονη, sheet or cloth; occurring only twice in N. T., and represented by sheet, we prefer it to cloth. Sheets are often joined at the four corners. This is more definite, and larger than οθονη, which may be any sort of linen cloth, as used elsewhere, five times referring to the envelopes of the Savior's corpse. In Homer's Od. 7. 107, οθονη indicates fine white linen of any size, sheet or sail.

2 Σκενος τι ὡς οθονην μεγάλην τεσσαροῦ, omit. by Ln., Tf.

2 Καὶ τα θηρία is omitted by Ln., Tf., but according to Gb. it is a probable omission, and might be in the text.

2 Ὑπήρχε, third sing. imp. of ἔπαρχω, to begin, to start, to arise or spring up. Hom. Od. 24-286. Arch. Cho. 1068. Dem. 408. 22. The whole scene represents a new creation, springing into life.

It is remarkable that Wiclif, Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva, and Rheims, as well as the common version, omit the article four times occurring in this verse. So do Murdock, Wak., Wes.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air.	τὰ θηρία καὶ τὰ ἔρπετὰ καὶ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. <sup>13</sup> καὶ ἐγένετο φωνὴ πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἀναστὰς, Πέτρε, θύσον καὶ φάγε. <sup>14</sup> Ὁ δὲ Πέτρος εἶπε, Μηδαμῶς, κύριε· ὅτι οὐδέποτε ἔφαγον πᾶν κοινὸν ἢ ἀκάθαρτον. <sup>15</sup> Καὶ φωνὴ πάλιν ἐκ δευτέρου πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἄ ὁ Θεὸς ἐκαθάρισε, σὺ μὴ κοίνου.	reptiles of the earth, and birds of the air. And there <sup>13</sup> came a voice to him, 'Rise, Peter; kill and eat. But Peter <sup>14</sup> said, Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten any thing that is common or unclean. And the <sup>15</sup> voice said to him again, a second time; What God has cleansed, that call not you, common. This was <sup>16</sup> done thrice, and the vessel was taken up again into the heaven.
13 And there came a voice to him, Rise, Peter; kill, and eat.	14 Ὁ δὲ Πέτρος εἶπε, Μηδαμῶς, κύριε· ὅτι οὐδέποτε ἔφαγον πᾶν κοινὸν ἢ ἀκάθαρτον. <sup>15</sup> Καὶ φωνὴ πάλιν ἐκ δευτέρου πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἄ ὁ Θεὸς ἐκαθάρισε, σὺ μὴ κοίνου.	14 said, Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten any thing common or unclean. And the <sup>15</sup> voice said to him again, a second time; What God has cleansed, that call not you, common. This was <sup>16</sup> done thrice, and the vessel was taken up again into the heaven.
14 But Peter said, Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten any thing that is common or unclean.	15 Καὶ φωνὴ πάλιν ἐκ δευτέρου πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἄ ὁ Θεὸς ἐκαθάρισε, σὺ μὴ κοίνου.	15 said, Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten any thing common or unclean. And the <sup>16</sup> voice said to him again, a second time; What God has cleansed, that call not you, common. This was <sup>17</sup> done thrice, and the vessel was taken up again into the heaven.
15 And the voice spake unto him again the second time, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common.	16 Τοῦτο δὲ ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τρίς· καὶ πάλιν ἀνελήφθη τὸ σκεῦος εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν.	16 voice said to him again, a second time; What God has cleansed, that call not you, common. This was <sup>17</sup> done thrice, and the vessel was taken up again into the heaven.
16 This was done thrice: and the vessel was received up again into heaven.	17 Ὡς δὲ ἐν ἑαυτῷ διηπόρει ὁ Πέτρος, τί ἂν εἴη τὸ ὄραμα ὃ εἶδε, καὶ ἰδοὺ, οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ ἀπεσταλμέ-	17 Now as Peter was <sup>18</sup> pondering in himself, what the vision which he had seen could mean; behold the men who were <sup>19</sup> sent
17 Now while Peter doubted in himself what this vision which he had seen should mean, behold, the men which were sent from		18 ing in himself, what the vision which he had seen could mean; behold the men who were <sup>19</sup> sent

and Booth. Penn *twice* omits it. Thompson gives it *three* times, omitting it only once. It should have been either always omitted or always given, so far as any relevant reason appears.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἀναστὰς, ἀνοίστημι* is a favorite with Luke. He employs it 72 times in his writings, while all other writers in the N. T. employ it only thirty times. It is idiomatically, with him, of the effect of an imperative, when coupled with an imperative, as, having *arisen*, Peter, *slay*, and *eat*. Peter, rise: slay, and eat. It is so translated, arise, or rise, by all the translators from Wiclif to Thompson and Boothroyd.

*Γίνομαι* is of great latitude in sense and currency—*do, make, be, fulfill, come, come to pass, happen, seem, arise, become, befall, perform, wax, being assembled, continue, marry, &c., &c.* It takes its meaning from its *context*, or contact with other words. It seems to be a very general *representative* of its associates, especially in N. T. currency. *Its special meaning is in its special context.* Its *latitude* is equal to our auxiliary *be*, though not its proper representative. In this passage it seems more contextual to understand *ἐγένετο* than *εἶπε*, because the voice had not before said, "what God cleansed," but "arise, slay, and eat." It now says, *οὐ μὴ κοίνου*—"Do not you account impure," Bloomfield; "as common," Rob. Hesyeh.: *μη κοινον μη ακαθαρτον λεγε*. It also means to *pollute, profane*, or desecrate, with an accusative, as in Acts 21 : 28.

<sup>5</sup> *Παν, quodvis*, any thing whatever, impure or unclean.

<sup>6</sup> *Και φωνη παλιν*, literally *a voice*, as before, yet, with the exception of the Rheims, Wakefield, Thompson, and Murdock, all English versions make it definite on the assumption that it was the same voice before heard. This is our idiom in such cases.

<sup>1</sup> *Τουτο δε εγενετο επι τρις, now this happened thrice; or*

was done thrice, in our idiom, exact to the text.—*Επι τρις, to or into three*, exactly represented. According to others, "*reproduced three times*," but this is not the fact, for this would be equal to four editions of it, the first reproduction being the second copy.

*Ευθυς* is, by Lu., Tf. substituted for *παλιν*, immediately, for again. So Alf.: *εις τον ουρανον*, into the heaven.

*Ὡς δε*,—commencing a new paragraph—literally, *now as*, tantamount to *while*; because it was a continuous exercise, not a transient act of his mind.

<sup>1</sup> *Διαπορευω*, twice rendered *perplexed*, and three times in this book, *doubt* and *doubted*, com. ver. which is its whole currency in this book. *Doubt*, and *doubting* imply deliberation. *Διαπορευω* is represented by *hæsito*, *ambigo*, *sed significat interrogare seu inquirere cum dubitantione atque admiratione*. Lorin in Acts 2 : 12. *Critica Sacra. Vox hæc Lucæ attonitam quandam admiratione significat. Acts 2 : 12; 5 : 24; 10 : 17. Grotius in loco. Crit. Sacra.* We therefore prefer *pondering*, because of its generic sense, as covering the whole area of Luke's statement, and especially because he was in doubt as to the meaning of his vision.

<sup>2</sup> *Ἀπεσταλμενοι*, part. perf. passive, exegetically *those having been sent*, but with us *those who were sent*, or *those sent*, fully indicate the fact of their previous mission, with regard to their present appearance. *Επι τον πυλωνα*, atrium vestibulum, porta, janua, with one exception always rendered *gate* in N. T. com. ver., once only *porch*. *Πυλη*, its radix, is always in N. T. rendered *gate*. In classic Greek, a gate-way, a gate-tower, or a gate-house. Poly. 4. 18. 2. Luc. Hipp. 5 &c. Luc. Nigrin. 23, an antechamber. The 12 gate-houses of the apocalyptic city for the accommodation of the angelic porters, is a representative idea. In Acts 12 : 10 we have *την θυραν του πυλωνος*, the door of the gate-house, the place of inquiry.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate,	νοι ἀπὸ τοῦ Κορνηλίου, διερωτήσαντες τὴν οἰκίαν Σίμωνος, ἐπέστησαν ἐπὶ τὸν πυλῶνα. <sup>18</sup> καὶ φωνήσαντες ἐπυνθάνοντο, εἰ Σίμων ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Πέτρος ἐνθάδε ξενίζεται. <sup>19</sup> Τοῦ δὲ Πέτρου ἐνθυμουμένου περὶ τοῦ ὀράματος, εἶπεν αὐτῷ τὸ Πνεῦμα, Ἴδου, ἄνδρες τρεῖς ζητοῦσί σε. <sup>20</sup> ἀλλὰ ἀναστὰς κατάβηθι, καὶ πορεύου σὺν αὐτοῖς, μηδὲν διακρινόμενος· διότι ἐγὼ ἀπέσταλκα αὐτούς. <sup>21</sup> Καταβὰς δὲ Πέτρος πρὸς τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ἀπεσταλμένους ἀπὸ τοῦ Κορνηλίου πρὸς αὐτὸν, εἶπεν, Ἴδου, ἐγὼ εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖτε· τίς ἡ αἰτία δι' ἣν πάρεστε; <sup>22</sup> οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Κορνήλιος ἑκατοντάρχης, ἀνὴρ δίκαιος καὶ φοβούμενος τὸν Θεόν, μαρτυρούμενός τε ὑπὸ ὄλου τοῦ ἔθνους τῶν Ἰουδαίων, ἐχρηματίσθη ὑπὸ ἀγγέλου ἁγίου, μεταπέμψασθαί σε εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀκούσαι ῥήματα παρὰ σοῦ. <sup>23</sup> Ἐίσκα-	from Cornelius, having inquired out Simon's house, stood at the gate, and calling, 18 they asked, whether Simon, surnamed "Peter," was lodging there. While Peter 19 attentively of the vision, the Spirit said to him, Behold three men are 20 seeking you. Arise therefore, go down and accompany them, doubting nothing, for I have sent them. 21 Then Peter went down to the men, and said, Behold, I am he whom you are seeking. What is the reason for which you are come? And they said, Cor- 22 nelius, the centurion, a just man, and one who fears God, and of good report among all the nation of the Jews, was instructed from God, by a holy angel, to send for you into his house, and to hear words of you. 23 Then, calling them 23
18 And called, and asked whether Simon, which was surnamed Peter, were lodged there.		
19 While Peter thought on the vision, the Spirit said unto him, Behold, three men seek thee.		
20 Arise therefore, and get thee down, and go with them, doubting nothing: for I have sent them.		
21 Then Peter went down to the men which were sent unto him from Cornelius; and said, Behold, I am he whom ye seek: what is the cause wherefore ye are come?		
22 And they said, Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good report among all the nation of the Jews, was warned from God by an holy angel to send for thee into his house, and to hear words of thee.		
23 Then called he them in,		

<sup>1</sup> Simon's house. It is here *οικία*.—See note t, below.

<sup>m</sup> Surnamed *Peter*. It depends on the translation of Matthew 16:18, what should be the translation of *Petros* here.—If Matthew 16:13–18 be translated, as in my judgment it ought to be, it would read as follows, v. 16—"And Simon Stone answered, and said, Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God."—And Jesus answered and said to him, Happy are you, Simon, son of Jonas: for flesh and blood has not revealed this to you, but my Father who is in heaven. And I also say to you, that you are called a *STONE*, and on this *ROCK* I will build my church, and the gates of death, or the grave, shall not prevail against it." Then, in this case, it should be rendered, "*Surnamed Rock*."

This version would be fatal to popery, to all who read it, with an honest heart, in our vernacular, and in our opinion it would be a faithful expression of the original. And can there be, or should there be, a special law for translating any word in this book? Do not the context and the scope of the passage demand this? We may add, that Jesus may, in all probability, have alluded to the fact of his calling him *stone*, when he was known only by the name, Simon—*In anticipation*

*of his confession*, he called him *Simon Stone*—or, if any one prefer it, *Simon Rock*.

For to *Cornelius*, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. have *αυτω*, to him. This appears preferable, merely because there is no other person introduced. Not was departed, but *departed* = *απηλθεν*.

<sup>n</sup> *Ξενίζεται*, is *being entertained* there; rather too formal, though in good keeping with modern usage—*resides* there, *dwells* there, is probably more apposite both to ancient and modern use.

<sup>o</sup> For *ενθυμουμενος* Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. substitute *διεθυμουμενον*, carefully considering *περι*, about or concerning the vision.

<sup>p</sup> *Τους απεσταλμενους απο Κορνηλιου προς αυτον*, omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. *Ζητονοι σε*, pres. ind. act., are seeking thee. *Τις η αιτια δι' ην παρεστε*; what is the *motive* through which you are approaching me? *Αιτια*, *ratio*, reason or motive.

<sup>q</sup> *Λε*, then, connecting the time and the speech.

<sup>r</sup> *Ουν*, in this case, is more appositely represented by *then*. Peter is not found in the approved text in this verse. It is



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>and lodged <i>them</i>. And on the morrow Peter went away with them, and certain brethren from Joppa accompanied him.</p>	<p>λεσάμενος οὖν αὐτοὺς ἐξένισε. Τῇ δὲ ἐπαύριον ὁ Πέτρος ἐξῆλθε σὺν αὐτοῖς, καὶ τινες τῶν ἀδελφῶν τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰόππης συνῆλθον αὐτῷ. <sup>24</sup> καὶ τῇ ἐπαύριον εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν Καισάρειαν ὁ δὲ Κορνήλιος ἦν προσδοκῶν αὐτοὺς, συγκαλεσάμενος τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἀναγκαίους φίλους.</p>	<p>in, he entertained them. And on the next day Peter went with them, and certain brethren from Joppa accompanied him.</p>
<p>24 And the morrow after they entered into Cesarea. And Cornelius waited for them, and had called together his kinsmen and near friends.</p>	<p><sup>24</sup> καὶ τῇ ἐπαύριον εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν Καισάρειαν ὁ δὲ Κορνήλιος ἦν προσδοκῶν αὐτοὺς, συγκαλεσάμενος τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἀναγκαίους φίλους.</p>	<p>And on the next day, <sup>24</sup> he entered into Cæsarea: and Cornelius was waiting for them, having called together his kindred and intimate friends.</p>
<p>25 And as Peter was coming in, Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet, and worshipped him.</p>	<p><sup>25</sup> Ὡς δὲ ἐγένετο εἰσελθεῖν τὸν Πέτρον, συναντήσας αὐτῷ ὁ Κορνήλιος, πεσὼν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας προσεκύνησεν. <sup>26</sup> ὁ δὲ Πέτρος αὐτὸν ἤγειρε λέγων, Ἀνάστηθι· καγὼ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπός εἰμι. <sup>27</sup> Καὶ συνομιλῶν αὐτῷ εἰσῆλθε, καὶ εὕρισκει συνελλυθότας πολλοὺς, <sup>28</sup> ἔφη τε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε ὡς ἀθέμιτόν ἐστιν ἀνδρὶ Ἰουδαίῳ κολλᾶσθαι ἢ προσέρχεσθαι ἄλλοφύλῳ· καὶ ἐμοὶ ὁ Θεὸς ἔδειξε μηδένα κοινὸν ἢ ἀκάθαρτον λέγειν ἄνθρωπον. <sup>29</sup> διὸ καὶ ἀναντιρρήτως ἦλθον μεταπεμφθεῖς. πυνθάνομαι οὖν, τίνι λόγῳ μετεπέμψασθέ με; <sup>30</sup> Καὶ ὁ Κορνήλιος ἔφη, Ἀπὸ τετάρτης ἡμέρας μέχρι ταύτης τῆς ὥρας ἤμην νηστεύων, καὶ τὴν ἐνάτην ὥραν προσευχόμενος ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ μου.</p>	<p>Now, as Peter was entering, <sup>25</sup> Cornelius met him, and falling down at his feet, he worshipped him. But Peter raised him up, saying, Stand up. I myself also am a man. And, <sup>27</sup> conversing with him, he went in and found many assembled.</p>
<p>26 But Peter took him up, saying, Stand up: I myself also am a man.</p>	<p><sup>26</sup> ὁ δὲ Πέτρος αὐτὸν ἤγειρε λέγων, Ἀνάστηθι· καγὼ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπός εἰμι.</p>	<p>But Peter raised him up, saying, Stand up. I myself also am a man.</p>
<p>27 And as he talked with him, he went in, and found many that were come together.</p>	<p><sup>27</sup> Καὶ συνομιλῶν αὐτῷ εἰσῆλθε, καὶ εὕρισκει συνελλυθότας πολλοὺς,</p>	<p>And, <sup>27</sup> conversing with him, he went in and found many assembled.</p>
<p>28 And he said unto them, Ye know how that it is an unlawful thing for a man that is a Jew to keep company, or come unto one of another nation; but God hath shewed me that I should not call any man common or unclean.</p>	<p><sup>28</sup> ἔφη τε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε ὡς ἀθέμιτόν ἐστιν ἀνδρὶ Ἰουδαίῳ κολλᾶσθαι ἢ προσέρχεσθαι ἄλλοφύλῳ· καὶ ἐμοὶ ὁ Θεὸς ἔδειξε μηδένα κοινὸν ἢ ἀκάθαρτον λέγειν ἄνθρωπον.</p>	<p>And he said to them, You <sup>28</sup> well know it is unlawful for a man, who is a Jew, to associate with, or to approach one of another nation; and yet God has shewed to me that I should not call any man common or unclean.</p>
<p>29 Therefore came I unto you without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for: I ask therefore for what intent ye have sent for me?</p>	<p><sup>29</sup> διὸ καὶ ἀναντιρρήτως ἦλθον μεταπεμφθεῖς. πυνθάνομαι οὖν, τίνι λόγῳ μετεπέμψασθέ με;</p>	<p>And there- <sup>29</sup> fore I came without objecting, as soon as I was sent for. I ask then, for what purpose you have sent for me.</p>
<p>30 And Cornelius said, Four days ago I was fasting until this hour; and at the ninth hour I prayed in my house, and behold,</p>	<p><sup>30</sup> Καὶ ὁ Κορνήλιος ἔφη, Ἀπὸ τετάρτης ἡμέρας μέχρι ταύτης τῆς ὥρας ἤμην νηστεύων, καὶ τὴν ἐνάτην ὥραν προσευχόμενος ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ μου.</p>	<p>And Cornelius said, Four <sup>30</sup> days ago, I was fasting till this hour; and at the ninth hour I prayed in my house,</p>

*εἰσακαλεσάμενος*, then calling them in, he entertained them. Lodged them is not equal to *ἐξένισε*, from *ξενίζω*, *hospitio recipio*.

\* (*Εἰσῆλθεν* not *εἰσῆλθον*, Ln., Tf.), he entered into, etc., and *ἀναγκαίους φίλους*, literally *necessary friends*. Littleton, in his celebrated Dictionary, expounds a *necessarius*, a particularly engaged person.

\* *Οἶκος*, *οικία*. These words frequently occur in the Christian Scriptures; both are translated, com. ver., *house*, *household*, *home*. Some late writers have assumed that *οἶκος* and

*οικία* denote two distinct institutions. The former a greater or more respectable house than the latter. Such as a master's house, compared with the dwelling-place of his servants. The former, *οἶκος*, as indicating a family of adults and infants; the latter, a family of servants, with or without infants. They contend that both in the Septuagint of the Old, and in the Greek of the New, this distinction in their use obtains. We have found no authority for this difference. On the contrary, we have found that both terms are used in the Christian Oracles to indicate one and the same house, or family. For

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
a man stood before me in bright clothing,	καὶ ἰδοὺ, ἀνὴρ ἔστη ἐνώπιόν μου ἐν ἑσθήτι λαμπρᾷ, <sup>31</sup> καὶ φησι,	and behold, a man stood before me, in bright apparel, and <sup>31</sup>
31 And said, Cornelius, thy prayer is heard, and thine alms are had in remembrance in the sight of God.	Κορνήλιε, εἰσηκούσθη σου ἡ προσευχή, καὶ αἱ ἐλεημοσύναι σου ἐμνήσθησαν ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. <sup>32</sup> πέμψον οὖν εἰς Ἰόππην, καὶ μετακάλεσαι Σίμωνα ὃς ἐπικαλεῖται Πέτρος· οὗτος ξενίζεται ἐν οἰκίᾳ Σίμονος βυρσέως παρὰ θάλασσαν ὃς παραγερόμενος λαλήσει σοι. <sup>33</sup> Ἐξαυτῆς οὖν ἔπεμψα πρὸς σε· σύ τε καλῶς ἐποίησας παραγερόμενος. νῦν οὖν πάντες ἡμεῖς ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ πάρεσμεν ἀκούσαι πάντα τὰ προστεταγμένα σοι ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ.	said, Cornelius, your prayer is heard, and your alms are had in remembrance before God. Send, therefore, to Jop- <sup>32</sup> pa, and call here Simon, whose surname is Peter. He is entertained in the 'house of one Simon, a tanner, by the sea-shore; who, when he is come, will speak to you. Immedia- <sup>33</sup> tely, therefore, I sent to you, and you have done well that you have come. Now then, we are all here present before
32 Send therefore to Joppa, and call hither Simon, whose surname is Peter; he is lodged in the house of one Simon a tanner, by the sea-side: who, when he cometh, shall speak unto thee.	Ἐξαυτῆς οὖν ἔπεμψα πρὸς σε· σύ τε καλῶς ἐποίησας παραγερόμενος. νῦν οὖν πάντες ἡμεῖς ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ πάρεσμεν ἀκούσαι πάντα τὰ προστεταγμένα σοι ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ.	"God, to hear all things that are commanded you by God. Then Peter, 'opening his <sup>34</sup> mouth, said, In 'truth, I perceive that God is not a 're-
33 Immediately therefore I sent to thee; and thou hast well done that thou art come. Now therefore are we all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God.	34 Ἀνοίξας δὲ Πέτρος τὸ στόμα εἶπεν, Ἐπ' ἀληθείας καταλαμβάνομαι, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι προσωπολήπτης ὁ Θεός, <sup>35</sup> ἀλλ' ἐν παντὶ ἔθνει ὁ φοβούμενος αὐτὸν καὶ ἐργαζόμενος δικαιοσύνην, δεκτὸς αὐτῷ ἔστι. <sup>36</sup> τὸν λόγον	specter of persons; but, in <sup>35</sup> every nation, he that fears him, and works righteousness, is 'acceptable to him. You know the 'message, <sup>36</sup>
34 Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons:	35 ἀλλ' ἐν παντὶ ἔθνει ὁ φοβούμενος αὐτὸν καὶ ἐργαζόμενος δικαιοσύνην, δεκτὸς αὐτῷ ἔστι.	36 You know the 'message, <sup>36</sup>
35 But in every nation, he that feareth him and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.	36 τὸν λόγον	36 You know the 'message, <sup>36</sup>
36 The word which God sent	36 τὸν λόγον	36 You know the 'message, <sup>36</sup>

example, Paul calls the household, or family of Stephanas both an *οικος*, and an *οικια*.—Luke, in his Gospel, ch. 7 : 6, calls the centurion's house an *οικια*, and in v. 10 it is called an *οικος*. So of Jairus' house. In Luke 8 : 41 he calls it *οικος*, and again v. 51, he calls it *οικια*. Mark, in his Gospel, calls this house an *οικος*, ch. 5 : 38, and Matthew calls it *οικια*, ch. 9 : 23. In the parable concerning a house divided against itself, recorded by Matthew, Mark, and Luke, in the two former it is called *οικια*, and by Luke it is called *οικος*, ch. 12 : 39. But stronger still, the same house, in the same verse, is called both *οικος* and *οικια*, Luke 10 : 5. "Into whatever house you enter, say, Peace be to this house." We need not further expose the frailties of some critics, who in the present century have so largely written and justified their dispensation of Christian ordinances on the presumption that these two words represent two distinct households.

"For Θεου, regarded as more probable by Griesbach, Lachmann prefers *αυτου* as the more probable reading. Either of them is equal in authority. Τα προστεταγμενα, part. perf. pass., the things which have been prescribed, or commanded by God.

• Then Peter ανοιξας το στομα, opening his mouth, said.

This form is more explicit and direct, and dispenses with the conjunction *and*, which has no representative in the original.

\* *Επ' αληθειας*. Literally *upon truth*, as, "upon my word." But this is in bad taste among us. "Of a truth," is obsolete, far-fetched, and incongruous with *επι*. Its more common representatives in our language are *in*, *on*, *upon*. In truth, *επ' αληθειας*, is peculiar to Luke in the N. T. In truth, is analogous to our, *in fact*. We prefer on all the premises, "in truth I perceive."

• Προσωποληπτης, qui accipit personam. James 2 : 9. προσωποληψια, faciei acceptio. Col. 3 : 25. "The outward state or condition of men, i. e. country, sex, state of life, riches, wisdom, learning." Critica Sacra.

• Δεκτος αυτω, acceptable to him, Dodd., Thomp., Rheims; accepte to him, Wiclif; accepted by him, Wakesfield, Wes., Penn, Boothr.; with him, Murd; acceptable to him, Hackett.

• Το λεγμα, verbum dictum, factum, mandatum, sententia, sermo, res, negotium. Both in Hebrew and Greek, word, is used for, a thing, or matter, Crit. Sacra; res factum, mandatum, sermo, Rob.; things, Acts 5 : 32 com. ver. Luke 1 : 37;



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
unto the children of Israel, preaching peace by Jesus Christ: (he is Lord of all:)	ὃν ἀπέστειλε τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ, εὐαγγελιζόμενος εἰρήνην διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, οὗτός ἐστι πάντων κύριος. <sup>37</sup> ὑμεῖς οἴδατε τὸ γενόμενον ῥῆμα καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, ἀρξάμενον ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας, μετὰ τὸ βάπτισμα ὃ ἐκήρυξεν Ἰωάννης. <sup>38</sup> Ἰησοῦν τὸν ἀπὸ Ναζαρετ, ὡς ἔχρισεν αὐτὸν ὁ Θεὸς Ἰνεύματι Ἁγίῳ καὶ δυ-	which he sent to the children of Israel, preaching peace through Jesus Christ, he is Lord of all;—you know that <sup>37</sup> message which was published throughout all Judea, beginning from Galilee, after the immersion which John preached;—concerning Jesus <sup>38</sup> of Nazareth; how God anointed him with the Holy Spirit

2: 15-19; that message which he sent, Dodd. This I prefer to any other representative of *ῥήμα* in this case. We have our *messages* from kings, and councils, and governments, and they are all *ῥήματα*, words of significance, and words of authority. Jesus is the *messenger* of the everlasting covenant, and the Gospel is the *message* of God to a world in rebellion. It is a message of peace, a word, or message of reconciliation, published not to Jews only, but to Jews and Gentiles.

<sup>a</sup> *Ἐχρίσεν αὐτον*, christed, or anointed him, empowered him.

<sup>b</sup> *Ἰνεύματι Ἁγίῳ καὶ δυνάμει*, not with a Holy Spirit and a power, but with the Holy Spirit and power absolute. A holy spirit and a power are wholly indefinite, therefore incomprehensible. The history of Jesus Christ has been written, but the history of the Holy Spirit has never been written. The Holy Spirit represents not a spirit of God, nor an angel of God, but all Divinity, and Divinity too, in all its grandeur.

But it appears in numerous and various manifestations, in Creation, in Providence, in moral government, and in redemption. But all these, works one and the same Spirit. "By his Spirit he garnished the heavens, and formed the crooked serpent," or the milky way, Job 26: 13. "Thou sendest forth thy Spirit and thou renewest the face of the earth," Ps. 104: 30. But these he consummates by the winds of heaven. So by his word, the breath of the Lord, his Spirit quickens us.

*Ἰνεύμα Ἁγίον*, in its anarthrous form, is found in the conception of Jesus, Matt. 1: 18; 1: 20. Again in his promised baptism in *πνεύματι καὶ ὕδατι*, Matt. 3: 11. He also cast out demons *πνεύματι Θεοῦ*, Matt. 14: 28, etc., etc. In the triune manifestation of God there is a Father, a Son, and a Holy Spirit, and these are, essentially, necessarily, and absolutely, Divine. As there are no degrees in absolute humanity, so are there none in absolute Divinity. These are the elements of all true criticism and interpretation of the oracles of inspiration on this most mysterious and Divine theme, as we conceive of them.

*Ἰνεύματι Ἁγίῳ*. See ch. 1: 2, note e. To our previous remarks on this subject we would add as further exegetical and confirmatory:

In this Book of Acts we find *Ἰνεύμα Ἁγίον* twenty-two times, and in the whole Christian Scriptures ninety-two times.—The Book of Acts is, therefore, emphatically the book of the dispensation of the Holy Spirit. It is ninety times translated in the common version of the Christian Scriptures *Holy Ghost*, and twice *Holy Spirit*. It should be uniformly Holy Spirit. Luke, in his Gospel, introduces it twelve times—while, in all the other historical books of N. T., it is found only fourteen times. Matthew, in his Gospel, introduces him, and that, too, in reference to the *creation*, or *generation* and baptism of Jesus, in the anarthrous form, ch. 1: 18, 20; 3: 11. So, also, Mark in his Gospel, ch. 1: 8. But after this, in the absence of *Ἁγίον*, they both prefix the article, and thus he, who is first introduced as *Ἰνεύμα Ἁγίον*, is immediately designated *τὸ πνεῦμα*.

Luke also, first introduces him *Ἰνεύμα Ἁγίον*, ch. 1: 15, and, again, in v. 35, with regard to Christ's conception, he appears as *Ἰνεύμα Ἁγίον*, and, again, in reference to baptism, ch. 3: 16. John the Baptist says of him, "he will baptize you in *Holy Spirit* and in fire".

And John, too, when he first introduces the *Holy Spirit*, and intimates his baptism, presents him in the same anarthrous form, ch. 1: 33. So, all the Evangelists in their Gospels introduce him. And, in this Book of Apostolic Acts, when first introduced, both in giving instruction to the Apostles, and in reference to baptism, ch. 1: 2, 5; he is presented as *Ἰνεύμα Ἁγίον*.

After being thus so systematically designated in reference to his birth, baptism, and mission, as simply and absolutely *Ἰνεύμα Ἁγίον*, he is occasionally, indeed often, being now well known, styled *τὸ πνεῦμα*, *τὸ πνεῦμα Ἁγίον*, and *τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ Ἁγίου*. And all this in good taste, and in conformity to the Biographies and Histories of that era. It is, therefore, a gratuitous criticism to assume that *Ἰνεύμα Ἁγίον* does not always indicate, in reference to this glorious personality, the same definite Divine personality into which, or into whose, name, equally with that of the Father and the Son, all Christians are immersed. We thank God that we can have the full

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
and with power: who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him.	νάμει, ὃς διήλθεν ἐνεργετῶν καὶ ἰώμενος πάντας τοὺς καταδυναστευομένους ὑπὸ τοῦ διαβόλου, ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἦν μετ' αὐτοῦ. <sup>39</sup> καὶ	and with power; who went about, from place to place, doing good, and healing all that were oppressed by the devil; for God was with him.

assurance of understanding, that *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*, like Jesus Christ, is the divinely-established designation of the Christian's Advocate and Sanctifier.

We may further say, on all our premises, that *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον* is nowhere in Holy Writ used as applicable to any Christian man, however sanctified and adopted into the family of God. It is an appropriated name—as much as *Jesus* is in the New Testament, or as *Joshua* was in the Old. We have many baptisms now-a-days, but no *John the Baptist*. The Hebrews had many *Christs* of the house of David and of the house of Aaron; but now both Jews and Gentiles have but *One Christ*;—and, therefore, he is *THE CHRIST*—the only Christ of God, emphatically, the *Lord's anointed*.

Again, and finally on this topic;—We are never said in the Christian Scriptures to be baptized in the Holy Spirit, but uniformly in *Holy Spirit*. We have three baptisms set before us in the Christian oracles:—a baptism in *water*, in *spirit*, and in *fire*. They are in the Greek Scriptures uniformly anarthrous, and not in *the water*, in *the fire*, in *the Spirit*. We may be baptized in Holy Spirit, in water, or in fire; but not in a Holy Spirit, in a water, or in a fire.

Again, every person is said to be baptized into something as well as in something. Hence the Apostolic commission reads—*immerse them into the name*; not in the name of the *Theiotes* or Godhead—into “the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.” This formula is pregnant with exalted conceptions of a special relation to the Father as now *our Father*; to the Son as *our kinsman Redeemer*; and to the Holy Spirit as *our Advocate* with the Father through the dignity and merit of the Lord Jesus.

To be immersed in *fire* is rather the symbol of destruction. It is, indeed, a symbol of purification of metals, but not of persons. To a promiscuous audience, it may be said, the obedient will be purified and the disobedient consumed. Hence the choice of two baptisms—obey and be purified, disobey and be consumed.

It has been noted that the most sublime operations of the Godhead have been ascribed to the anarthrous *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*. It was *the Holy Spirit*—or, according to Matthew, *Holy Spirit* (*Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*) that created the body of Jesus—*ἐνορέθη ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσα ἐκ Πνεύματος Ἁγίου*. She was pregnant by Holy Spirit, not by a Holy Spirit. Again it is affirmed, v. 20,

“that conceived in her was by *Πνεύματος Ἁγίου*”. And Jesus, too, it is affirmed by John, will immerse in Holy Spirit or in Holy Spirit and in fire—not in *the Holy Spirit* and in *the fire*. He has also promised to give a Holy Spirit, but not *the Holy Spirit*, to them that ask him. Appears it not then, that *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον* and *το Πνεῦμα το Ἅγιον*, and *το Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα* are, in the Christian currency, like the currency—*ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Ἰησοῦς Χριστός*, and *ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστός*! We have in Mark 1:1, *Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ*; but when a full confession of faith, the most approved by him, was expressed by Peter, (Matt. 16:16,) it is in these words: *Σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστός, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος*. Here we find in one affirmation the article *four times*, once for every predicate of the Saviour. *The Christ the Son of the God—the Living one*.

Hence a question arises whether, at any time, or in any case, *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον* does not represent all that is indicated by *το Πνεῦμα το Ἅγιον* personally and officially contemplated, especially when this Divine agent is referred to; or whether any personal spirit, angelic or human, is ever represented by *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*, in any passage in the Christian Scriptures.

To settle this question, another may be propounded. Is there not evidence, full and satisfactory, that the agent that is by one apostle named *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον* is by the same apostle named *το Πνεῦμα το Ἅγιον*, while speaking on the same subject? Paul to the Corinthians, in his memorable dissertation on spiritual gifts and on *the Spirit*, whence they emanate, 1st Epistle, ch. 12, thus speaks: *περὶ πνευματικῶν*—Concerning spirituals—on spiritual gifts, states, as prefatory, that no one can say that Jesus is Lord, but by *Πνευματι Ἅγιω*—by a Holy Spirit, or by Holy Spirit, anarthrous.

But this anarthrous Holy Spirit, almost in the same breath, becomes *το δε αὐτο πνεῦμα*—*one and the same Spirit*, just as there is *ὁ δε αὐτος κωριος*, and *ὁ δε αὐτος Θεος*, one and the same God; and yet this *το αὐτο πνεῦμα* is first introduced *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον—ἐν Πνευματι Ἅγιω*! But if this do not give full satisfaction to the most curious, we have another fact of paramount authority, viz.: that which is ascribed by Paul to *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*, anarthrous, is by him, again, ascribed to *το Πνεῦμα το Ἅγιον*. 1 Cor. 12:3. “No one can say that Jesus is Lord, but by *Πνευματι Ἅγιω*.” This, although anarthrous, is construed by *the Holy Spirit*—but literally by Holy Spirit. But logically, as well as grammatically, he reasons thus: There are three *διαίρεσεις*—one class of gifts, one class of services, and one class of operations. We may admit, if any one calls for it, that there are classes of gifts or offices, classes of services, and classes of operations, subjectively and objectively contemplated. But there is—“*το δε αὐτο πνεῦμα*”, and there is—“*ὁ αὐτος κωριος*”, and there is—“*ὁ αὐτος Θεος*”. Three Divine agents,



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>39 And we are witnesses of all things which he did, both in the land of the Jews, and in Jerusalem; whom they slew and hanged on a tree:</p>	<p>ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν μάρτυρες πάντων ὧν ἐποίησεν ἐν τε τῇ χώρᾳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ· ὃν ἀνεῖλον κρεμάσαντες ἐπὶ ξύλου.</p>	<p>And we are witnesses of all 39 things which he did, both in the land of the Jews, and in Jerusalem; whom they slew, hanging him on a tree. Him 40</p>
<p>40 Him God raised up the third day, and shewed him openly;</p>	<p><sup>40</sup> τοῦτον ὁ Θεὸς ἤγειρε τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὸν ἐμφανῆ γενέσθαι· <sup>41</sup> οὐ παντὶ τῷ λαῷ,</p>	<p>God raised up the third day, and shewed him openly; not 41</p>
<p>41 Not to all the people, but unto witnesses chosen before of God, even to us, who did eat and drink with him after he rose from the dead.</p>	<p>ἀλλὰ μάρτυσι τοῖς προκεχειροτονημένοις ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἡμῖν, οἵτινες συνεβάγομεν καὶ συνεπίομεν αὐτῷ, μετὰ τὸ ἀναστήναι αὐτὸν ἐκ νεκρῶν· <sup>42</sup> καὶ παρήγγειλεν ἡμῖν κηρύξαι τῷ λαῷ, καὶ διαμαρτύρασθαι, ὅτι αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ ὠρισμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ κριτῆς ζώντων καὶ νεκρῶν.</p>	<p>to all the people, but to wit- 41 nesses before chosen by God, even to us who did eat and drink with him after he rose from the dead. And he com- 42</p>
<p>42 And he commanded us to preach unto the people, and to testify that it is he which was ordained of God to be the Judge of quick and dead.</p>	<p>ζώντων καὶ νεκρῶν. <sup>43</sup> τούτῳ πάντες οἱ προφηῆται μαρτυροῦσιν, ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν λαβεῖν διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ πάντα τὸν πιστεύοντα εἰς αὐτόν. <sup>44</sup> Ἐπιλαλοῦντος τοῦ Πέτρου τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα, ἐπέπεσε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὸν λόγον.</p>	<p>manded us to ‘announce to the 42 people, and to testify that it is he himself who is ordained by God, to be the judge of the living and the dead. To him 43</p>
<p>43 To him give all the prophets witness, that through his name whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins.</p>	<p>πάντες οἱ προφηῆται μαρτυροῦσιν, ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν λαβεῖν διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ πάντα τὸν πιστεύοντα εἰς αὐτόν. <sup>44</sup> Ἐπιλαλοῦντος τοῦ Πέτρου τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα, ἐπέπεσε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὸν λόγον. <sup>45</sup> καὶ ἐξέστησαν οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς πιστοὶ ὅσοι συνῆλθον τῷ Πέτρῳ, ὅτι καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἡ δωρεὰ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος ἐκκέχυται.</p>	<p>him 43 all the prophets testify, that whoever believes in him shall, through his name, receive remission of sins. While 44</p>
<p>44 While Peter yet spake these words, the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word.</p>	<p>ἔπεσε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὸν λόγον. <sup>45</sup> καὶ ἐξέστησαν οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς πιστοὶ ὅσοι συνῆλθον τῷ Πέτρῳ, ὅτι καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἡ δωρεὰ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος ἐκκέχυται. <sup>46</sup> ἤκουον γὰρ αὐτῶν λαλούντων γλώσσαις, καὶ μεγαλυνόντων τὸν Θεόν.</p>	<p>Peter was yet speaking these 44 words, the Holy Spirit fell on all those who heard the word.</p>
<p>45 And they of the circumcision which believed, were astonished, as many as came with Peter, because that on the Gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost.</p>	<p>ἤκουον γὰρ αὐτῶν λαλούντων γλώσσαις, καὶ μεγαλυνόντων τὸν Θεόν. <sup>47</sup> Μήτις</p>	<p>And those of the circumci- 45 sion, who believed, as many as came with Peter, were astonished because that on the Gentiles also, the gift of the Holy Spirit was poured out.</p>
<p>46 For they heard them speak with tongues, and magnify God. Then answered Peter,</p>	<p>Μήτις</p>	<p>For they heard them speak 46 with other<sup>d</sup> tongues, and magnify God. Then Peter answer-</p>
<p>47 Can any man forbid water,</p>	<p>Μήτις</p>	<p>47 fy God. Then Peter answer-</p>

<sup>c</sup> Κηρύξαι καὶ διαμαρτύρασθαι, to herald, or to announce and attest to the people, to proclaim and to testify that it is he who is ordained. Ὁρισμένος, ὄριστο, determined, ordained, declared, such are its representatives in com. ver. He is both appointed and declared to be the judge of all.

<sup>d</sup> Γλώσσαις, not in one tongue, but in tongues, consequently the ἑτεραις, before employed, is here implied and should be supplied. It is, indeed, more than logically implied, for it is intimated in the words, τότε ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Πέτρος, then Peter responded, or answered—their inquiries of course.

three Divine functions, and three Divine operations—embracing the personalities of Jehovah—in the Father, in the Son, and in the Holy Spirit, or the Holy Guest of the Christian temple. As for the definitive titles of any one of these Divine personalities, or operations, we should not be hypercritical. The diction of the Spirit is all sufficient, and alone sufficient, for the least and the greatest head or heart in all the ages of the reign of grace. And hence, without any speculative theology

or Christology, that which, by one Christian writer under supernatural guidance, is ascribed sometimes to πνεῦμα, is again ascribed to το πνεῦμα by himself; and again by others to Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον—and to το Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα—and to make it superlative in some cases, το Πνεῦμα το Ἅγιον, which caps the climax of grammatical precision and of exegetical development. In one sentence Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον is tantamount to το Πνεῦμα—as ὁ Θεός is to Jehovah.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?	τὸ ὕδωρ κωλύσαι δύναται τις τοῦ μὴ βαπτισθῆναι τούτους, οἵτινες τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἔλαβον καθὼς καὶ ἡμεῖς; <sup>48</sup> προσέταξε τε αὐτοὺς βαπτισθῆναι ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ Κυρίου. τότε ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν ἐπιμεῖναι ἡμέρας τινάς.	ed, Can any man forbid the water, that these should not be immersed, who have received the Holy Spirit, as well as we? And he commanded them to be immersed <sup>48</sup> in the name of the Lord. Then they requested him to remain some days.
CHAP. XI.	CHAP. XI.	CHAP. XI.
AND the apostles and brethren that were in Judea, heard that the Gentiles had also received the word of God.	ἮΚΟΥΣΑΝ δὲ οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ οἱ ὄντες κατὰ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἐδέξαντο τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ. <sup>2</sup> καὶ ὅτε ἀνέβη Πέτρος εἰς Ἱερσόλυμα, διεκρίνοντο πρὸς αὐτὸν οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς, <sup>3</sup> λέγοντες, Ὅτι πρὸς ἀνδρας ἀκροβυστίαν ἔχοντας εἰσηλθες, καὶ συνέφαγες αὐτοῖς. <sup>4</sup> Ἀρξάμενος δὲ ὁ Πέτρος ἐξετίθετο αὐτοῖς καθεξῆς λέγων, <sup>5</sup> Ἐγὼ ἦμην ἐν πόλει Ἰόππη προσευχόμενος, καὶ εἶδον ἐκστάσει ὄραμα, καταβαίνον σκεῦός τι ὡς ὀθόνην μεγάλην, τέσσαρ-	AND the Apostles and brethren <sup>1</sup> throughout Judea, heard that the Gentiles also had received the word of God. And <sup>2</sup> when Peter went up into Jerusalem, they of the circumcision disputed with him, saying, You associated with men who <sup>3</sup> were uncircumcised, and ate with them. But Peter related the matter from the beginning, and set it forth in order to them, saying, I was <sup>5</sup> in the city of Joppa, praying; and I saw, in a trance, a vision, something descend, like a great sheet, let down from

\* *Κωλύσαι*, forbid, hinder, not permit, obstruct, withhold. *Τὸ ὕδωρ*, the water, not *water*, indicative of pre-eminence. The com. ver. gives to this word, *hinder*, as well as to *forbid*, to *withstand*. The primary meaning given by Lidd. and Scott, and Rob., *to cut short*, indicates more than *forbid*. It implies not merely withholding, but hindering, or debarring water. True no Gentiles before had been admitted into the Church, nor were they looked for, or sought after, by the Jews, who had assumed that salvation belonged exclusively to them.

<sup>1</sup> They had received, *τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον*, that same *τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον* of which he had spoken, and they had witnessed.

<sup>5</sup> *Ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι*, in the name, or by the authority of the Lord, he commanded them to be immersed. *Ἰεροσολύμοις* is annexed by Ln., and possesses strong claims in the esteem of Griesbach. *Εἰς τὸ ὄνομα*, and *ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι* are never substituted in Sacred, or Classic Literature, as synonyms. The authority by which any act is performed must never be confounded with the meaning, or intention of it.

<sup>2</sup> *Κατὰ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν*, "that were in Judea" com. ver. This

version might indicate some place in Judea, as *ἐν Ἰουδαίᾳ*. But *κατὰ* here ought to be represented by *throughout*, as it is found in com. ver. of Luke's Gospel, and in this book, as well as in classic Greek. In Luke's writings we find it so represented. In his Gospel 8 : 1, 4, 39; 23 : 5; 9 : 31, 42; 10 : 37; 24 : 5.

<sup>3</sup> *Καὶ ὅτε*, does not indicate "then, when," but, "and when, Peter went up, they of the circumcision". "Who were" is not in the text, and is redundant. "Thou wentest in," does not, in our style, represent the sense, as well as, *you associated with*. Associate is not found in King James' version of N. T. It was not then in fashion, occurring only twice in the old. But now, no term is more apposite to this and other passages in the New Testament.

<sup>4</sup> *Διεκρίνοντο*, "contended with him," com. ver. This and Jude, v. 9, are the only places, in the Christian Scriptures, where this word is represented by, *contend*. The Devil contended about the body of Moses. *Disputed*, is more apposite to questions of debate, and especially in such a category. We find it thus rendered, Rom. 14 : 1, applied to such cases, as "doubtful disputations."



KING JAMES' VERSION.

GREEK TEXT.

REVISED VERSION.

down from heaven by four corners; and it came even to me:

6 Upon the which when I had fastened mine eyes, I considered, and saw four-footed beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air.

7 And I heard a voice saying unto me, Arise, Peter; slay, and eat.

8 But I said, Not so, Lord: for nothing common or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth.

9 But the voice answered me again from heaven, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common.

10 And this was done three times: and all were drawn up again into heaven.

11 And behold, immediately there were three men already come unto the house where I was, sent from Cesarea unto me.

12 And the Spirit bade me go with them, nothing doubting. Moreover, these six brethren accompanied me, and we entered into the man's house:

13 And he shewed us how he had seen an angel in his house, which stood and said unto him, Send men to Joppa, and call for Simon, whose surname is Peter;

14 Who shall tell thee words, whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved.

15 And as I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning.

16 Then remembered I the

σιν ἀρχαῖς καθιεμένην ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἦλθεν ἄχρις ἐμοῦ·<sup>6</sup> εἰς ἣν ἀτενίσας κατενόουν, καὶ εἶδον τὰ τετράποδα τῆς γῆς καὶ τὰ θηρία καὶ τὰ ἐρπετὰ καὶ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. <sup>7</sup> ἤκουσα δὲ φωνῆς λεγούσης μοι, Ἀναστὰς, Πέτρε, θύσον καὶ φάγε. <sup>8</sup> εἶπον δὲ, Μηδαμῶς, κύριε· ὅτι πᾶν κοινὸν ἢ ἀκάθαρτον οὐδέποτε εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ στόμα μου. <sup>9</sup> ἀπεκρίθη δέ μοι φωνὴ ἐκ δευτέρου ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Ἄ ὁ Θεὸς ἐκαθάρισε, σὺ μὴ κοίνου. <sup>10</sup> τοῦτο δὲ ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τρίς, καὶ πάλιν ἀνεσπίασθη ἅπαντα εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν. <sup>11</sup> καὶ ἰδοὺ, ἔξαυτῆς τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπέστησαν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐν ἣ ἤμην, ἀπεσταλμένοι ἀπὸ Καισαρείας πρὸς με. <sup>12</sup> εἶπε δέ μοι τὸ πνεῦμα, συνελθεῖν αὐτοῖς, μηδὲν διακρινόμενον. ἦλθον δὲ σὺν ἐμοὶ καὶ οἱ ἕξ ἀδελφοὶ οὗτοι, καὶ εἰσῆλθομεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, <sup>13</sup> ἀπήγγειλέ τε ἡμῖν πῶς εἶδε τὸν ἄγγελον ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ σταθέντα καὶ εἰπόντα αὐτῷ, Ἀποστείλον εἰς Ἰόππην ἄνδρας, καὶ μετάπεμψαι Σίμωνα τὸν ἐπικαλούμενον Πέτρον, <sup>14</sup> ὃς λαλήσει ῥήματα πρὸς σε, ἐν οἷς σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ πᾶς ὁ οἶκός σου. <sup>15</sup> ἐν δὲ τῷ ἄρξασθαί με λαλεῖν, ἐπέπεσε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, ὡσπερ καὶ ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἐν ἀρχῇ. <sup>16</sup> ἐμνήσθην

heaven by four corners, and it came even to me. Upon which, <sup>6</sup> when I had earnestly looked, I considered, and saw four-footed animals of the earth, and wild beasts, and reptiles, and birds of the air. And I heard a voice, <sup>7</sup> saying to me, Arise, Peter; kill and eat. But I said, not so, <sup>8</sup> Lord; for nothing common or unclean, has, at any time, entered into my mouth. But <sup>9</sup> the voice answered me again from heaven; What God has cleansed, that call not you common. And this was done <sup>10</sup> three times; and all were drawn up again into heaven. And behold, there were im- <sup>11</sup> mediately three men already come to the house where I was, sent from Cesarea to me. And the Spirit bade me go <sup>12</sup> with them, doubting nothing. And, moreover, these six brethren accompanied me; and we entered into the man's house; and he told us, how <sup>13</sup> he had seen the messenger in his house, who stood and said to him; "Send to Joppa, and call for Simon, whose surname is Peter, who will <sup>14</sup> tell you words, by which you and all your house shall be saved. And as I began to <sup>15</sup> speak, the Holy Spirit fell on them, as on us in the beginning. Then I remembered <sup>16</sup>

<sup>k</sup> *Ατενίσας κατενόουν*, I had earnestly looked, better than "fixed my eyes." Looking steadfastly, Wesley, Mur. Looked earnestly, Wakefield, Boothroyd. I fixed my eyes, Thompson.

<sup>l</sup> *Απεκριθη*, were it not that, in its whole currency, (two hundred and forty-seven times), it is represented by *answer*, *question*, or no question, we would have preferred the word, *responded*.

<sup>m</sup> *Αποστειλον—ανδρας*, "men", is omitted, or repudiated by Gr., Sch., Lach., and Tf., Bagster's Imp. Text.

<sup>n</sup> See Note on ch. 10 : 2. <sup>oo</sup> See Note w. p. 83.

<sup>o</sup> *Εν αρχη*, fell on them as on us—them, of the Gentiles, and us, of the Jews—"as in the beginning." It is a logical inference from these words, that from the day of Pentecost, to the calling of the Gentiles, no similar display of the Spirit had

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost.	δὲ τοῦ ῥήματος Κυρίου, ὡς ἔλεγεν, Ἰωάννης μὲν ἐβάπτισεν ὕδατι, ὑμεῖς δὲ βαπτισθήσεσθε ἐν Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ. <sup>17</sup> Ἐὶ οὖν τὴν ἴσην δωρεὰν ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Θεὸς ὡς καὶ ἡμῖν, πιστεύσασιν ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, ἐγὼ δὲ τίς ἤμην δυνατὸς κωλύσαι τὸν Θεόν; <sup>18</sup> Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα ἡσύχασαν, καὶ ἐδόξαζον τὸν Θεόν, λέγοντες, Ἄραγε καὶ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ὁ Θεὸς τὴν μετανοίαν ἔδωκεν εἰς ζωὴν.	the declaration of the Lord, how he said, John, indeed, immersed in water, but you shall be immersed in the Holy Spirit. <sup>17</sup> Since, then, God <sup>17</sup> gave them the same gift even as he did to us, when we believed on the Lord Jesus Christ; who was I that I could withstand God? <sup>18</sup> When they heard these things they were silent, and glorified God, saying, God, then, indeed, has also granted to the Gentiles the reformation to life.
17 Forasmuch then as God gave them the like gift as he did unto us, who believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, what was I, that I could withstand God?	19 Οἱ μὲν οὖν διασπαρέντες ἀπὸ τῆς θλίψεως τῆς γενομένης ἐπὶ Στεφάνῳ, διήλθον ἕως Φοινίκης καὶ Κύπρου καὶ Ἀντιοχείας, μηδενὶ λαλοῦντες τὸν λόγον εἰ μὴ μόνον Ἰουδαίοις. <sup>20</sup> ἦσαν δὲ τινες	Now they who were scattered abroad, upon the persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenicia, and Cyprus, and Antioch, speaking the word to none but Jews. And some <sup>20</sup>
18 When they heard these things, they held their peace, and glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life.		
19 Now they which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenice, and Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to none but unto the Jews only.		
20 And some of them were		

been given, else they would not have gone so far back. The interval between the day of Pentecost, and the calling of the Gentiles, in Cæsarea, is put down, by our best Biblical scholars and commentators, as about seven or eight years. See the chronology of our most approved Polyglott Bibles. Adam Clark makes it some 11 or 12 years. Take the lowest figure, and the Holy Spirit, in its public manifestations of supernatural gifts, descended only twice—at the commencement of the reign of Christ among the Jews, A. D. 33 and among the Gentiles, A. D. 41. Now the Holy Spirit is given to them that believe, as the Holy Guest, to dwell in their hearts, as a sanctifier, and a comforter, or an advocate.

This scene in Cæsarea, and that in Jerusalem, are called—and they are the only scenes, that, in Holy Scripture, are called—the *Baptism*, or *immersion of the Holy Spirit*. They spoke as fluently in foreign tongues, as in their vernacular. The display was sensible, visible.

<sup>17</sup> *Ἐὶ*, if then, rather, *since then*. The premises necessarily conceded. *Τὴν ἴσην δωρεάν*, the equal gift, is the same gift. The former is literal, the latter is more familiar and as truthful.

<sup>18</sup> *Ἰσην δωρεάν πιστεύσασιν*, the same gift. It was only to them that believed, indicating that only such are the temple of the Holy Spirit—the Holy Guest. His miraculous gifts were a sign to those that were out of the Church.

<sup>18</sup> *Ἀκούσαντες*, 1st aor. part., on hearing, they were silent—having heard; *ἡσύχασαν*, they were quiet.

<sup>18</sup> *Ἐδόξαζον*, imp., were glorifying God; *ἀραγε*, perhaps then, God *ἔδωκεν* has granted also to the nations *τὴν μετανοίαν εἰς ζωὴν*. The reformation to life—not *μεταμελεια*, penitencia,

but *μετανοια*, *resipiscencia*, reformation, or *returning to a right understanding* = *recovery*. Suetonius, *change of life*.

<sup>18</sup> *Εἰς, ad, erga*, towards, *on to*, changed to, *into* = *εἰς ζωὴν*; *on to*, or *into life*. A state of mind changing the course of life, in order to life in its proper intent, enlargement, and enjoyment. God grants repentance, or the benefit of repentance into life.

<sup>18</sup> *Ἡ λέξις, τὸν λόγον*. This formula now becomes a sort of technical term, indicative of *the message*, the last message of God to the world. It is called “the word of the kingdom”—“the word of life”—not the *letter*, or *law*, but *the word*, or *gospel*.

This 19th v. resumes the narrative, from the death of Stephen. The 8th, 9th, and 10th chapters, to the 19th verse of the 11th chap., constitute a digression. The 8th chapter gives an account of the conversion of the Samaritans, and the Ethiopian officer; the 9th gives an account of the conversion of Saul of Tarsus; the 10th the conversion of the Gentiles. The 11th to the 19th v. gives an account of Peter's visit to Jerusalem, and the explanation of his conduct in going to the Gentiles. Here, again, the history of the Acts of the Apostles is resumed, detailing their labors, trials, and success. Paul and Barnabas became prominent actors, and their proper labors engross the principal incidents recorded in this book. They commenced at Antioch, in Syria, to act in concert, under the sanction of a solemn ordination, and mission.

*Τὸν λόγον, the word*. See ch. I: 1, note a, on *λογος*. *The word, the message, the burthen* of the prophets, all, or severally, indicate a *special* message from God—or from man—preceded by the article, in this book, it is *specific*—the *gospel, the word of reconciliation*.

<sup>18</sup> “To none but Jews only.” This is rather a vulgarism. *Only*,



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
men of Cyprus and Cyrene, which when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus.	ἐξ αὐτῶν ἄνδρες Κύπριοι καὶ Κυρηνάιοι, οἵτινες εἰσελθόντες εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν, ἐλάλουν πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλληνιστὰς, εὐαγγελιζόμενοι τὸν Κύριον Ἰησοῦν.	of them were men of Cyprus and Cyrene, who, having come into Antioch, spoke to the Hellenists, *preaching the gospel of the Lord Jesus.
21 And the hand of the Lord was with them: and a great number believed, and turned unto the Lord.	21 καὶ ἦν χεῖρ κυρίου μετ' αὐτῶν πολὺς τε ἀριθμὸς πιστεύσας ἐπέστρεψεν ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον.	And the hand of the Lord was 21 with them, and a great number believed and *turned to the Lord. Then tidings of 22
22 Then tidings of these things came unto the ears of the church which was in Jerusalem: and they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go as far as Antioch.	22 Ἡκούσθη δὲ ὁ λόγος εἰς τὰ ὅσα τῆς ἐκκλησίας τῆς ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις περὶ αὐτῶν· καὶ ἐξαπέστειλαν Βαρνάβαν διελθεῖν ἕως Ἀντιοχείας.	these things came to the ears of the congregation which was in Jerusalem; and they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go *through to Antioch;
23 Who, when he came, and had seen the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord.	23 ὃς παραγενόμενος καὶ ἰδὼν τὴν χάριν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐχάρη, καὶ παρέκάλει πάντας τῇ προθέσει τῆς καρδίας προσμένειν τῷ κυρίῳ.	who, when he came and be- 23 held the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart, they should adhere to the Lord. For he was a good man, 24
24 For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith: and much people was added unto the Lord.	24 ὅτι ἦν ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ πλήρης Πνεύματος Ἁγίου καὶ πίστεως. καὶ προσετέθη ὄχλος ἱκανὸς τῷ κυρίῳ.	and full of **the Holy Spirit and of faith. And a great multitude was added to the Lord. Then Barnabas depart-
25 Then departed Barnabas to Tarsus, for to seek Saul:	25 Ἐξῆλθε δὲ εἰς Ταρσὸν ὁ Βαρνάβας ἀναζητῆσαι Σαῦλον,	ed to Tarsus to seek Saul. And when he had found him, 26
26 And when he had found him, he brought him unto Antioch. And it came to pass, that a whole year they assembled themselves with the church, and taught much people. And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch.	26 καὶ εὐρὼν αὐτὸν ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. ἐγένετο δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐνιαυτὸν ὅλον συναχθῆναι ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, καὶ διδάξαι ὄχλον ἱκανόν, χρηματίσαι τε πρῶτον ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ τοὺς μαθητὰς Χριστιανούς.	he brought him to Antioch. And it came to pass that, during a whole year, they were assembled with the congregation, and taught *a great multitude. And the disciples were called *Christians first in Antioch.

is wholly redundant. Either, "to Jews only", or, *only to Jews*, is current English.

\* *Εὐαγγελιζόμενοι τὸν Κύριον Ἰησοῦν*. Though *Εὐαγγελίζω* occurs fifty-six times in N. T., it is only twice presented with a *person* for its burthen. The word is preached, the Gospel is preached, but Jesus is only preached twice, in the import of *εὐαγγελίζω*. He is here *preached the Lord*, and in ch. 5 : 42, he is preached the Christ. This is an eloquent fact, and gives to the two predicates of Jesus transcendent glory. He is the *anointed Lord*, and the *Christed Jesus*. He is *the Lord*, and *the Christ* of the Universe.

\* *Επέστρεψεν*, turned over upon, cast themselves upon the Lord. \*\* See Note on chap. 13. v. 4.

\* *Καὶ διδάξαι ὄχλον ἱκανόν*. *Ἰκανός*, in com., ver., is represented by *worthy, large, great, enough for, many, much, long,*

*security, a good while, long while, sore, sufficient, able, meet*. In forty occurrences it has fourteen representatives. Of these, not one is equal to it. *Sufficient*, most nearly, in *generic* sense, represents it. Beza prefers *dignus*. We have a homely word, or phrase, which well represents it. We say of such a one "he has got", or received, "*what he ought*". It may be good, bad, or indifferent. It was suitable to him—that which he deserved. It was so in this case. He merited "*a great multitude*", and he got it.

\* "The disciples were called Christians first in Antioch." The persecution commenced at the martyrdom of Stephen, and became the means of disseminating the gospel of the grace of God. A large and flourishing church in Antioch, was one of the fruits. The disciples, proving and maintaining that Jesus was the Christ, obtained from them the name of Christians first in Antioch, the capital of Syria, called after Antiochus Epiphanes, a monster of iniquity. It became the seat of a flourishing church, and the occasion of a name, even

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
27 And in these days came prophets from Jerusalem unto Antioch.	ταύταις δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις κατήλθον ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων προφῆται εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. <sup>28</sup> ἀναστὰς δὲ εἰς	And in those days prophets 27 came down from Jerusalem to Antioch. And one of them, 28
28 And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit, that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Cesar.	ἔξ αὐτῶν ὀνόματι Ἀγαβος, ἐσήμανε διὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος, λιμὸν μέγαν μέλλειν ἔσσεσθαι ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν οἰκουμένην. ὅστις καὶ ἐγένετο ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος.	named Agabus, having stood up <sup>b</sup> made known through the Spirit that there would be a great famine throughout all the land, which occurred in the days of 'Claudius. Then 29
29 Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea.	<sup>29</sup> τῶν δὲ μαθητῶν καθὼς ἠὲ ὑπερέϊτό τις, ὥρισαν ἕκαστος αὐτῶν εἰς διακονίαν πέμψαι τοῖς κατοικοῦσιν ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ ἀδελφοῖς.	the disciples, every one, according to his ability, determined to send relief to the brethren that dwelt in Judea; which they also did; and sent 30
30 Which also they did, and sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul.	<sup>30</sup> ὃ καὶ ἐποίησαν, ἀποστείλαντες πρὸς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους διὰ χειρὸς Βαρναβᾶ καὶ Σαύλου.	it to the Elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul.
CHAP. XII.	CHAP. XII.	CHAP. XII.
Now about that time, Herod the king, stretched forth his hands to vex certain of the church.	ΚΑΤ' ἐκείνον δὲ τὸν καιρὸν ἐπέβαλεν Ἡρώδης ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰς χεῖρας κακῶσαί τινας τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας. <sup>2</sup> ἀνείλε δὲ Ἰάκωβον τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἰωάννου	Now, about that time, Herod, the king, stretched forth his hands to 'persecute certain persons of the congregation. And he killed James, 2 the brother of John, <sup>e</sup> with the

popular when Luke wrote this book. His allusion to the origin of this name is an evidence of its then extended currency.

<sup>b</sup> *Ἀναστὰς*, having stood up; *εἰσημανε*, made known, not merely, intimated.—*Hack*.

<sup>c</sup> *Καίσαρος*, Cæsar. Is rejected by Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf. It is a historic fact that Claudius Cæsar, so called in Roman history, is the person here named. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, A. D. 54. Being born nine years before Jesus Christ; this event happened A. D. 45, which fact well synchronizes with the details of this book. Another Claudius sat on the same throne, born A. D. 246. He was a great military chieftain, and died A. D. 270. There having been two Claudiuses, one of German, and one of Gothic descent, may have occasioned the insertion in the margin, which finally crept into the text.

<sup>d</sup> *Τῶν μαθητῶν*, attracted into the genitive by *τις*. Instead of *οἱ μαθηταὶ καθὼς ὑπερεϊτό τις αὐτῶν*.—Mey., De Wette, Hack. *Βαρναβᾶ*, Dor. Gen. 19:14; Luke 13:29; John 1:43. The disciples, in proportion as (*τις*) any one was prospered, determined, each of them. See I Cor. 16:2. *Τις*, while literally, any one, is tantamount in our day and currency to, every one. Still as *τις*, Acts 2:45, is, com. ver., every one, (yet in that case more pertinently, any one), so here, every one determined to send relief, according to his ability.

After a long critique on this word, Leigh, in his invaluable *Critica Sacra*, in allusion to this passage, says:—"Sæpius vero ad animi propositum, seu destinationem ac decretum transferatur. Acts II:29 and 17:31". There is here no formal nom. case to *ὥρισαν*. It is understood to be: "certain of the brethren", or every one of the brethren, in prosperous circumstances.

<sup>e</sup> *Κατ' ἐκεῖνον δε τον καιρον*; δε, now, secundum, juxta, cum, *καιρος*, opportunitas; mature and seasonable time. *Tempore enim venire rerum omnium est*, inquit Cornicus. The Greeks make a difference between *χρονος*, time, and *καιρος*, season, if not always, generally; hence *καιρος*, opportunitas, mature and seasonable time. Solomon, as well as the Greeks, sometimes placed *season* and *time* in antithesis; "due season", Luke 12:42; Gal. 6:10; Heb. 11:15; Acts 24:25. Herod, it seems, judged this time of famine, and necessary contribution to the necessities of the poor brethren, a suitable season for him to persecute and oppress them. He laid hands upon the Christians to maltreat, as *επεβαλεν τας χειρας* intimates. And, seeing it to be *αρεστον τοις Ιουδαιοις*, pleasing to the Jews, he seized Peter as a feast for them, and, having killed Peter with the sword, he intended to present to them another repast.

<sup>f</sup> *Κακωω*, to hurt, to harm, to vex, to treat evilly, to injure. With us, the word *persecute*, covers the cases here named.

<sup>g</sup> *Μαχαίρα*, being here anathrous, would seem to sanction



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>3 And because he saw it pleased the Jews, he proceeded further to take Peter also. Then were the days of unleavened bread.</p>	<p>μαχαίρα. <sup>3</sup> καὶ ἰδὼν ὅτι ἀρεστόν ἐστι τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις, προσέθετο συλλαβεῖν καὶ Πέτρον· ἦσαν δὲ ἡμέραι τῶν ἀζύμων. <sup>4</sup> ὃν καὶ πιάσας ἔθετο εἰς φυλακὴν, παραδὸς τέσσαρσι τετραδίοις στρατιωτῶν φυλάσσειν αὐτὸν, βουλόμενος μετὰ τὸ πάσχα ἀναγαγεῖν αὐτὸν τῷ λαῷ. <sup>5</sup> ὁ μὲν οὖν Πέτρος ἐτηρεῖτο ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ· προσευχὴ δὲ ἦν ἐκτενής γινομένη ὑπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ.</p>	<p>3 sword. And because he saw that it pleased the Jews, he proceeded further to seize Peter also. (And then were <sup>4</sup>the days of the unleavened loaves.) And <sup>4</sup>having apprehended him, he put him in prison, and delivered him to four <sup>4</sup>quaternions of soldiers, to guard him, intending, after the passover, to bring him forth to the people. Pe- <sup>5</sup>ter, therefore, was kept in prison, but earnest prayer, without ceasing, was made by the congregation to God for him.</p>
<p>4 And when he had apprehended him, he put <i>him</i> in prison, and delivered <i>him</i> to four quaternions of soldiers to keep him; intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people.</p>	<p><sup>6</sup> Ὅτε δὲ ἐμελλεν αὐτὸν προάγειν ὁ Ἡρώδης, τῇ νυκτὶ ἐκείνῃ ἦν ὁ Πέτρος κοιμώμενος μεταξύ δύο στρατιωτῶν, δεδέμενος ἀλύσει διῦσι, φύλακές τε πρὸ τῆς θύρας ἐτήρουν τὴν φυλακὴν.</p>	<p>4 And when Herod would have brought him forth, in that night, Peter was sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains; and the keepers before the door kept the prison. And behold a mes- <sup>7</sup>senger of the Lord stood near, and a light shone in the prison, and, striking Peter on the side, he raised him up, saying, rise up quickly. And his chains fell off from <i>his</i> hands.</p>
<p>5 Peter therefore was kept in prison: but prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him.</p>	<p><sup>7</sup> καὶ ἰδοὺ, ἄγγελος κυρίου ἐπέστη, καὶ φῶς ἔλαμψεν ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι πατάξας δὲ τὴν πλευρὰν τοῦ Πέτρον, ἤγειρεν αὐτὸν λέγων, Ἀνάστα ἐν τάχει. Καὶ ἐξέπεσον αὐτοῦ αἱ ἀλυσεῖς ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν. <sup>8</sup> εἶπέ τε ὁ ἄγγελος πρὸς</p>	<p>7 senger of the Lord stood near, and a light shone in the prison, and, striking Peter on the side, he raised him up, saying, rise up quickly. And his chains <sup>8</sup>fell off from his hands. And the messenger said to him, 8</p>
<p>6 And when Herod would have brought him forth, the same night Peter was sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains; and the keepers before the door kept the prison.</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> εἶπέ τε ὁ ἄγγελος πρὸς</p>	<p>8 And the messenger said to him, 8</p>
<p>7 And behold, the angel of the Lord came upon <i>him</i>, and a light shined in the prison; and he smote Peter on the side, and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from <i>his</i> hands.</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> εἶπέ τε ὁ ἄγγελος πρὸς</p>	<p>8 And the messenger said to him, 8</p>
<p>8 And the angel said unto</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> εἶπέ τε ὁ ἄγγελος πρὸς</p>	<p>8 And the messenger said to him, 8</p>

a sword. But this is a special case, because "the article fails when the idea is general." He was slain by the sword; so in our usage we have "the gallows", "the Penitentiary", "the Work-House", not a gallows, a Penitentiary, a Work-House, as penal institutions. These are idiomatic formulas. See Hackett and others on this passage.

But we have in this context another such case:  
<sup>h</sup> Ἦσαν δε ἡμεραι των αζυμων, ad verbum, "now were days of the unleavened." But idiomatically Now, or, then, (as the case may be), were the days of unleavened bread.

These are valuable examples, that supersede the ordinary rules of Greek syntax and etymology, when applied to Hebrew idioms; and in some very grave cases, such as the anarthrous Πνευμα, when qualified by ἄγιον. Though to us apparent anomalies, they are not to be disregarded, much less to be annihilated. Loaves, in the above case, is a more serious suppression than the article ἡ, in the case of μαχαίρα, though it indicates several instruments. Literally, And the days of the unleavened were.

<sup>1</sup> Των αζυμων, of the unleavened. The article is here used to direct attention to the feast of unleavened bread, and should be translated: It was not in days of unleavened bread, in a general sense, but of the unleavened bread, in a specific sense.

<sup>1</sup> Πιασας, aor. part., having seized; παραδους, part., having given him over to four detachments of four soldiers, φυλασσειν αυτου.

<sup>2</sup> Τετραδιοι, occurring but once in the Christian Scriptures, should be rendered according to Roman usage. A quaternion was a company of four soldiers. There were, therefore, sixteen soldiers on duty, four at each time, in turns, keeping, guard.

<sup>3</sup> Εκτενης, intentus, assiduus. It is indicative of extended or protracted and earnest prayer. —Crit. Sacr. Περι, Ln., Tf., Gb., prefer to ἐπερ.

<sup>4</sup> Εξεπεσον—εκ των χειρων, not out of, but from his hands. They could not have fallen out of, unless he had held them in his hands. Χειρ, in Greek currency, includes the whole forearm, or any part of it.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
him, Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals: and so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me.	αὐτὸν, Περιζῶσαι, καὶ ὑπόδησαι τὰ σανδάλιά σου. Ἐποίησε δὲ οὕτω. καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ Περιβαλοῦ τὸ ἱμάτιόν σου, καὶ ἀκολούθει μοι.	Gird yourself and bind on your sandals. And he did so. And he said to him, Cast your garment around you, and follow me.
9 And he went out, and followed him, and wist not that it was true which was done by the angel; but thought he saw a vision.	Ἐξελθὼν ἠκολούθει αὐτῷ· καὶ οὐκ ᾔδει ὅτι ἀληθὲς ἐστὶ τὸ γινόμενον διὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου, ἐδόκει δὲ ὄραμα βλέπειν.	9 And Peter went out and followed him, and had not perceived that what was done by the messenger was real, but thought that he saw a vision.
10 When they were past the first and the second ward, they came unto the iron gate that leadeth unto the city; which opened to them of his own accord: and they went out, and passed on through one street; and forthwith the angel departed from him.	10 διελθόντες δὲ πρώτην φυλακὴν καὶ δευτέραν, ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὴν πύλην τὴν σιδηρᾶν, τὴν φέρουσαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἣτις αὐτομάτῃ ἠνοιχθῆναι αὐτοῖς· καὶ ἐξελθόντες προῆλθον ῥύμην μίαν, καὶ εὐθέως ἀπέστη ὁ ἄγγελος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ.	10 When they had passed the first and the second watch, they came to the iron gate, that leads into the city; which opened spontaneously to them; and they went out, and passed on through one street. And forthwith the messenger departed from him.
11 And when Peter was come to himself, he said, Now I know of a surety, that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews.	11 καὶ ὁ Πέτρος γενόμενος ἐν ἑαυτῷ, εἶπε, Νῦν οἶδα ἀληθῶς ὅτι ἐξαπέστειλε κύριος τὸν ἄγγελον αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐξείλετό με ἐκ χειρὸς Ἡρώδου καὶ πάσης τῆς προσδοκίας τοῦ λαοῦ τῶν Ἰουδαίων.	11 Then Peter, having come to himself, said, Now I certainly know that the Lord has sent his messenger, and has delivered me out of the hands of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews.
12 And when he had considered the thing, he came to the house of Mary the mother of John, whose surname was Mark, where many were gathered together, praying.	12 συνιδὼν τε ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν Μαρίας τῆς μητρὸς Ἰωάννου τοῦ ἐπικαλουμένου Μάρκου, οὗ ἦσαν ἱκανοὶ συνηθροισμένοι καὶ προσευχόμενοι.	12 And when he had considered the matter, he went to the house of Mary, the mother of John, whose surname was Mark, where many were assembled, praying.
13 And as Peter knocked at the door of the gate, a dam-	13 Κρουσάντος δὲ τοῦ Πέτρου	13 he knocked at the door of

<sup>m</sup> *Ἀκολουθεῖ*, not go with me nor come with me, but follow me, such is its almost universal import.

<sup>n</sup> *Καὶ οὐκ ᾔδει ὅτι ἀληθές*, pluperfect, he had not perceived that the scene, through which he had passed, was real.

<sup>o</sup> *Οὐκ ᾔδει*, "wist not," is obsolete; *knew not*, is its representative.

<sup>p</sup> *Ἀληθές*, literally true; here, more appositely to the case, it should be, real.

<sup>q</sup> *Πρώτην καὶ δευτέραν*, both are *anarthrous*, because, in such cases, it would be pleonastic. There could not be two first and two second watches, hence a first watch and a second watch, being stationed, all versions, ancient and modern, refer to them as *the first and the second*.

<sup>r</sup> *Ἀυτομάτῃ*, *automaton* like, that is "of itself." The word *spontaneously* with us happily represents it. "Of its own accord," may be more familiar to most ears, but too periphrastic.

<sup>s</sup> It may be a matter wholly of taste, which is somewhat arbitrary, but so it is with me—"I certainly know," is more forcible, than I know certainly.

<sup>t</sup> Now (*δε*) he—for *τοῦ Πέτρου* we read *αὐτοῦ*, on the authority of Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf. And when he knocked at the door, etc. *τὴν θύραν τοῦ πύλωνος*—the door of the gate-way, Thomp.; the gate of the court, Murd.; the door of the gate, Penn, Wesley; entry door, Rheims, Tyndale, Cranmer. the door of the porch, Wakefield; the door of the outer gate, Dodd.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>sel came to hearken, named Rhoda.</p>	<p>τὴν θύραν τοῦ πυλῶνος, προσήλθε παιδίσκη ὑπακοῦσαι, ὀνόματι Ῥόδη. <sup>14</sup> καὶ ἐπιγνοῦσα τὴν φωνὴν τοῦ Πέτρου, ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς οὐκ ἤνοιξε τὸν πυλῶνα, εἰσδραμοῦσα δὲ ἀπήγγειλεν ἐστάναι τὸν Πέτρον πρὸ τοῦ πυλῶνος.</p>	<p>the gate, a maid servant, named Rhoda, went to hearken. And recognizing Peter's voice, she did not open the gate, for gladness; but ran in and told them that Peter was standing before the gate. And they said to her, You are crazy. But she confidently affirmed that it was even so.</p>
<p>14 And when she knew Peter's voice, she opened not the gate for gladness, but ran in, and told how Peter stood before the gate.</p>	<p><sup>15</sup> οἱ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὴν εἶπον, Μαίνη. Ἡ δὲ διῶσχυρίζετο οὕτως ἔχειν.</p>	<p>Then they said, It is his messenger. But Peter continued knocking. And when they had opened the door, and saw him, they were astonished.</p>
<p>15 And they said unto her, Thou art mad. But she constantly affirmed that it was even so. Then said they, It is his angel.</p>	<p>οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, Ὁ ἄγγελος αὐτοῦ ἐστίν. <sup>16</sup> Ὁ δὲ Πέτρος ἐπέμενε κρούων· ἀνοίξαντες δὲ εἶδον αὐτὸν, καὶ ἐξέστησαν.</p>	<p>But he, beckoning to them with the hand to be quiet, declared to them how the Lord had brought him out of the prison. And he said, Go tell these things to James, and to the brethren. And he departed and went to another place.</p>
<p>16 But Peter continued knocking. And when they had opened the door, and saw him, they were astonished.</p>	<p><sup>17</sup> κατασεισας δὲ αὐτοῖς τῇ χειρὶ σιγᾶν, διηγήσατο αὐτοῖς πῶς ὁ κύριος αὐτὸν ἐξήγαγεν ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς. εἶπε δὲ, Ἀπαγγείλατε Ἰακώβῳ καὶ τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ταῦτα. Καὶ ἐξελθὼν ἐπορεύθη εἰς ἕτερον τόπον.</p>	<p>Now, as soon as it was day, there was no small stir among the soldiers, as to what had become of Peter. And when Herod had sought for him, and did not find him, he examined the keepers, and commanded that they should be put to death. And he went from</p>
<p>17 But he beckoning unto them with the hand to hold their peace, declared unto them how the Lord had brought him out of the prison. And he said, Go shew these things unto James, and to the brethren. And he departed, and went into another place.</p>	<p><sup>18</sup> Γενομένης δὲ ἡμέρας, ἦν τάραχος οὐκ ὀλίγος ἐν τοῖς στρατιώταις, τί ἄρα ὁ Πέτρος ἐγένετο. <sup>19</sup> Ἡρώδης δὲ ἐπιζητήσας αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ εὐρῶν, ἀνακρίνας τοὺς φύλακας, ἐκέλευσεν ἀπαχθῆναι· καὶ κατελθὼν ἀπὸ</p>	<p>Now, as soon as it was day, there was no small stir among the soldiers, as to what had become of Peter. And when Herod had sought for him, and did not find him, he examined the keepers, and commanded that they should be put to death. And he went from</p>
<p>18 Now as soon as it was day, there was no small stir among the soldiers, what was become of Peter.</p>	<p>ἄπαχθῆναι· καὶ κατελθὼν ἀπὸ</p>	<p>death. And he went from</p>

\* *Μαυη, μαινομαι, you are crazy.* 2d sing. pres., ind. Ἡ δε διῶσχυρίζετο οὕτως εχειν, but she pertinaciously continued to affirm that it was even so.

\* His messenger, *αγγελος.* This word so often occurring in the Christian Scriptures, sometimes indicates a heavenly, and sometimes an earthly messenger. The notion that every one, especially every good man, has a guardian angel in constant attendance, is older than the N. T., and still cherished in many minds. In this place, it might be supposed to indicate a messenger sent by Peter, rather than Peter himself in person. But amongst the Jews, it was generally a cherished idea, that every good man had a guardian angel. Luke simply narrates, but comments not on the occasion. Neither shall we.

On weighing all that I have read and thought on the propriety of translation in general, and the word *angel* in particular, I feel a preponderance of reason and propriety, in favor of translating rather than of transferring words of this class. This more especially obtains in this word, and

in those indicative of office in the Christian Church. The abuse of such terms in popular currency, is, with me, a preponderating argument. The ideal forms entertained of angels, especially of their personalities, is an additional argument in their case. Coleridge says, "After much thought on the subject of angels as a divine kind of finite beings, I find no sufficing reason to hold it for a revealed doctrine, and assuredly it is no truth of philosophy, which, as I have elsewhere remarked, can conceive but three kinds—1st. The infinite reason; 2nd. The finite rational; and 3d. The finite irrational—that is, God, man, and beast. What, indeed, even for the vulgar, is, or can an archangel be, but a man with wings, better or worse, than the wingless species, according as the feathers are white or black? I would that the word had been translated instead of Anglicized in our English Bible." New Edition, Notes in Hackett: vol. 5, p. 125.

\* It might be, in modern style, *not a little agitation as to what Peter came to be.* Too stiff and formal! *Ταραχος* is well represented by *commotion*, indicating both *inquiry* and *alarm*.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
down from Judea to Cesarea, and there abode.	τῆς Ἰουδαίας εἰς τὴν Καισάρειαν διέτριβεν. <sup>20</sup> Ἦν δὲ ὁ Ἡρώδης	Judea to Cæsarea, and abode there.
20 And Herod was highly displeased with them of Tyre and Sidon. But they came with one accord to him, and having made Blastus the king's chamberlain their friend, desired peace, because their country was nourished by the king's country.	θυμομαχῶν Τυρίοις καὶ Σιδωνίοις· ὁμοθυμαδὸν δὲ παρήσαν πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ πείσαντες Βλάστον τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ κοιτῶνος τοῦ βασιλέως, ἤτοῦντο εἰρήνην, διὰ τὸ τρέφεσθαι αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν ἀπὸ τῆς βασιλικῆς.	And Herod being enraged <sup>20</sup> at those of Tyre and Sidon, they came with one accord to him, and, having made Blastus, the king's chamberlain, their friend, desired peace; because their country was supported by the king's country.
21 And upon a set day, Herod arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an oration unto them.	<sup>21</sup> Τακτῇ δὲ ἡμέρᾳ ὁ Ἡρώδης ἐνδυσάμενος ἐσθήτα βασιλικήν, καὶ καθίσας ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, ἐδημηγόρει πρὸς αὐτούς. <sup>22</sup> ὁ δὲ	And, on an appointed day, <sup>21</sup> Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat on his throne, and made a speech to them. And <sup>22</sup>
22 And the people gave a shout, saying, It is the voice of a god, and not of a man.	δῆμος ἐπεφώνει, Θεοῦ φωνὴ καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρώπου. <sup>23</sup> παραχρῆμα δὲ	the people shouted, saying, It is the voice of a God, and not of a man. And immediately a <sup>23</sup>
23 And immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory: and he was eaten of worms, and gave up the ghost.	ἐπάταξεν αὐτὸν ἄγγελος κυρίου, ἀνθ' ὧν οὐκ ἔδωκε τὴν δόξαν τῷ Θεῷ· καὶ γενόμενος σκωληκόβρωτος ἐξέψυξεν. <sup>24</sup> ὁ δὲ λόγος	messenger of the Lord smote him because he did not give God the glory. And, having been eaten by worms, he expired.
24 But the word of God grew and multiplied.	τοῦ Θεοῦ ἤϋξανε καὶ ἐπληθύνετο. <sup>25</sup> Βαρνάβας δὲ καὶ Σαῦλος ὑπέ-	But the word of God con- <sup>24</sup> tinued to grow, and extend.
25 And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem, when they had fulfilled their ministry, and took with them John, whose surname was Mark.	στρεψαν ἐξ Ἱερουσαλὲμ, πληρώσαντες τὴν διακονίαν, συμπαραλαβόντες καὶ Ἰωάννην τὸν ἐπικληθέντα Μάρκον.	And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem, when they had fulfilled their ministry, and took with them John, whose surname was Mark.
CHAP. XIII.	CHAP. XIII.	CHAP. XIII.
Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers; as Barnabas, and Simeon that was called Ni-	<sup>1</sup> Ἦσαν δὲ τινες ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ κατὰ τὴν οὖσαν ἐκκλησίαν προφήται καὶ διδάσκαλοι, ὃ τε Βαρνάβας καὶ Συμεὼν ὁ καλού-	Now there were in the con- <sup>1</sup> gregation that existed in Antioch, certain prophets and teachers, as Barnabas and Sim-

<sup>19</sup> *θυμομαχῶν*, part. pres., being enraged at them, &c. (ὁ Ἡρώδης, is rejected by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.)

<sup>2</sup> And the word of God continued to grow *ἤϋξανε*. *Καὶ ἐπληθύνετο*, imp., pass., and was extended. It grew in the accession of the people, and extended over the territory, or among the people. The word of God, or the Gospel of God, was proclaimed and made progress.—Murd. The word of God increased and multiplied.—Penn, Thomp. "Grew and multiplied."—Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva. Increased and multiplied.—Rheims. There are pleonasm in sacred as well as in common style. *Λόγος*, says Hackett, suggests the complex idea of doctrine and disciples, and the verbs, that follow, divide the idea into parts.

<sup>3</sup> *Certain prophets and teachers*. *Τινες* is rejected by Ln.,

Tf., but by Gb. is regarded as a probable omission. It is, indeed, redundant, placed, as it is, in apposition to the words *προφήται καὶ διδάσκαλοι*, now there were prophets and teachers.

In Antioch, *κατὰ τὴν οὖσαν*. *Κατὰ* is a preposition of great latitude, and is represented by the following words: *according to, against, apart, at, aside, after, by, of, concerning, touching, in, in every, down*. By the annexation of *ly*, it is used adverbially, as in the following cases: *daily, for every day; Acts 3:2; 16:5; 17:11, 17; 19:9; privately, Gal. 2:2; charitably, Rom. 14:15, etc.*

These prophets and teachers were *in* Antioch, not necessarily *of* Antioch; yet they were really *of* the Church, as the *Εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ Ματθαίου, κατὰ Μάρκου, κατὰ Λουκᾶν, κατὰ Ἰωάννην*, were *of* them, as writers, or reporters.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
ger, and Lucius of Cyrene, and Manaen, which had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch, and Saul.	μενος Νίγερ, καὶ Λούκιος ὁ Κυρηναῖος, Μανανὴν τε Ἡρώδου τοῦ τετραράρχου σύντροφος, καὶ Σαῦλος.	eon, who is called Niger, and Lucius the Cyrenian, and Manaen, who had been brought up with Herod the Tetrarch, and Saul.
2 As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them.	τῷ κυρίῳ καὶ νηστευόντων, εἶπε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον, Ἀφορίσατε δὴ μοι τὸν τε Βαρνάβαν καὶ τὸν Σαῦλον εἰς τὸ ἔργον ὃ προσκέκλημαι αὐτούς.	2 while they were ministering to the Lord, and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, 2 Separate for me Barnabas and Saul to the work, for which I have called them.
3 And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away.	νηστεύσαντες καὶ προσευξάμενοι, καὶ ἐπιθέντες τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῖς, ἀπέλυσαν.	3 And when they had fasted, and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away.
4 So they being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto	οὖν ἐκπεμφθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Πνεύματος τοῦ Ἁγίου, κατήλθον εἰς	4 being sent forth by the Holy

But in what sense, of them? By election, or by the mission of Christ, or from Jerusalem, or any other place, is not to be inferred from the grammatical construction. This must be learned from history, not from grammar. Barnabas and Paul, we know, were not of Antioch, though, in their travels, they may have been there, once and again. And here, too, was Simeon the black, according to Adam Clark; "because", says he, "of skin or hair". But neither did the Greeks, nor do we Americans call any man black, or white, because of his hair, or his coat, but because of his skin. The Roman, *Niger*, is derived from the Greek, νεκρος, mortuus, dead. We have not, in the Greek tongue, a common noun that radicates in, or that commences with, *Neg*, long vowel, or short. Hence *negro* has no representative in Greek; nor, indeed, in Latin. *Niger*, in Latin, μελας, in Greek, and שׁוֹרֵר (*niger fuit*), in Hebrew, represent the color called black; so Job 30 : 30 says: "My skin is black upon me".

<sup>b</sup> *Συντροφος, una educatus.* An infant nourished by the same mother, *Idt.* 1 : 99; one coeval, and of the same origin, *Id.* 2 : 65. We have no phrase more apposite than, "Who had been brought up with Herod". or, was educated with Herod.

<sup>c</sup> *Λειτουργούντων δε αυτων τω κυριω.* Cum ministrarent; id est cum munere suo fungerentur docendi, viz., ac prophetandi; nam Paulo ante, doctores ac prophetas fuisse dixerat: itaque Chrysostomus recte interpretatus est λειτουργούντων, ministrantibus; id est prædicantibus, Syrus et Arabs præcantibus; nom λειτουργειν, retulerunt ad publicas preces propter adjunctam jejunii mentionem.—*Crit. Sac.* This λειτουργειν refers exclusively to what is called public service; from *λειτος, public*, and *εργον, work.* The *Mass* in Rome, and the *Communion Service* in England, are properly called, *Liturgy.* The performance of the *ritual* of public worship, is, however, its general scope and intent. For these the State, or body ecclesiastic, is responsible.

Casauban, of the highest reputation for sound learning in this, as in other departments of literature, affirms that this word λειτουργια properly indicates, and represents, all religious services; that private, or public prayer, or any religious service, is represented as Liturgy. The verb occurs but three times, and the substantive six times in the Christian Scriptures, represented by *ministration*, or *service* of a public character; sometimes, indeed, personal and private, 2 Cor. 9 : 12; Heb. 10 : 11. This public service, offered to the Lord, is ordained for our good and for his glory. It is, indeed, our honor and happiness to perform it in spirit and in truth.

<sup>d</sup> *Αφορισατε δη μοι, separate to me truly.* In *prosa* δη semper postpositur et vertitur sane. It is redundant, Acts 13 : 2 —*Crit. Sac.* In the Christian Scriptures δη is found but six times. It is not represented at all in this case, *Com. Ver.* Δη strengthens the command, ch. 15 : 36; Luke 2 : 15.—*Hack.*

<sup>e</sup> *Επιθεντες* preceded by νηστευσαντες και προσευξαμενοι, aoristic participles—and having fasted, and prayed, and imposed hands on them, or, when they had fasted, and prayed, and laid their hands on them, are equally grammatical. The latter is, perhaps, more popular in the living age. Their is supplemental, and, to some minds, necessary as definitive of the coöperants in this work.

<sup>f</sup> *They sent them away,* or, dismissed them. The former we prefer, because the latter is, in our forensic currency, to discard from office, to discontinue.—*Webster.*

<sup>g</sup> *Εκπεμφθεντες υπο του Πνευματος του Αγίου, by the Holy Spirit.* This specific formula occurs in this book sixteen times, the formula το Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα seven times, and Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον, anarthrous, or indefinite, occurs nineteen times, always indicative of the same Spirit, uniformly in capital initials, in Bagster's text. But, to classify them under the species of definite, and indefinite, of the former, in this single book, we have twenty-three occurrences, and of the latter nineteen, in all

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Seleucia; and from thence they sailed to Cyprus.	τὴν Σελεύκειαν, ἐκεῖθεν τε ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Κύπρον. <sup>5</sup> καὶ	Spirit, went down into Seleucia; and thence they sailed into

forty-two occurrences. In all the other books of the Christian Scriptures, we have, of the definite form, *eighteen*, and of the indefinite, *thirty-two* occurrences. We are, from a strict analysis of all these cases, confirmed in the judgment that *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*, whether with, or without the article, uniformly represents *the Holy Spirit*. In the com. ver., it is represented, in the *Christian Scriptures*, by *Holy Ghost*, eighty-two times, and by *Holy Spirit*, only four times. Such is its history.

Both Theology, and Christology, have suffered no little from *ultra*, or hypercriticism on this third personality of Jehovah. New Testament usage is our safest index, or guide, in ascertaining the current value, or import of its most prominent terms, and forms of expression. Our special code, if we either need, or have such a code, is simply New Testament usage.

Be it then noted, that every proper name found in the *nominative*, or, properly, the *naming* case, in the first chapter of Matthew, on its first presentation, is *anarthrous*, or indefinite. It reads: ΒΙΒΛΙΟΣ γενεσεως ΙΗΣΟΥ Χριστου, υἱου Δαβιδ υἱου Αβρααμ. On certain theories these eight anarthrous nouns should be translated: *A book of a generation of a Jesus, a Christ, a son of a David, a son of an Abraham*.

To illustrate farther, a primordial principle, we shall select a prominent case of the same category, found in the Gospel history. It is that of Pontius Pilate, a public and an ostensible actor in the drama of Christian history. He first appears anarthrous, but is made definite by the addition of τῷ ἡγεμονι, Pontius Pilate, *the governor*. So is *Πνεῦμα*, Matt. 1: 18-20, made definite by *Ἅγιον*. Holy Spirit being known to the Jews as the Divine Spirit—the Spirit of God—it was enough for them to say, that Jesus was begotten by Holy Spirit. This was as much a *personal* name as Pontius Pilate, there being no other spirit so introduced in Jewish or Christian history. There never was but one *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*, since the apostasy of Adam, known, or recognized in the Patriarchal, or Jewish oracles. This is a highly important and suggestive fact.

But to return to Pilate. After his introduction he is seven times named by Matthew without his surname, Pontius, but being a conspicuous personage, a representative of Cesar, he has the article prefixed six of these seven times. It is only once omitted, and that is the appeal made to him by certain Pharisees, (Matt. 27: 62), instead of which they substitute *συ* in the vocative.

The same style occurs in Mark. He names him ten times in chap. 15. In nine of these occurrences, the article is prefixed, yet he never calls him *governor*. In the Acts, his name occurs, ch. 3: 13; 4: 27; 13: 28, only once preceded by Pontius. Paul, too, names him once, 1 Tim. 6: 13, when speaking of Christ's confession to, or before, Pontius Pilate.

Now, with, or without the article, does not Pilate, in every instance, indicate Governor Pilate? And, with equal, or supe-

rior assurance of faith, and of understanding, may we not affirm, (no particular designated spirit being in the premises), that *the Spirit of God*, or the *Πνεῦμα τοῦ Θεοῦ*, the *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*, the *το Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον*, and the *το Πνεῦμα το Ἅγιον*, severally do, in Apostolic usage and currency, uniformly indicate one and the self-same Spirit of God, or the Holy Spirit?

No logic, no metaphysics can, as we conceive, entrench upon this position, that will not shake the whole basis of the hitherto well-sustained and documented science of Hermeneutics in general, and of Bible Hermeneutics in particular.

But, to some minds, there is a plausible objection, and, as far as known to us, but one objection found in Matthew 3: 11. It is: *αυτος εμας βαπτισει εν Πνευματι Ἅγιω και πυρι*. Being indefinite, it is presumed that it cannot indicate the Holy Spirit, personally contemplated, but officially, or in some special influence.

Paul says: All our fathers were baptized into Moses in the Cloud, and in the Sea. And here some have assumed a parallelism between "*in holy Spirit*," and "*in fire*," that, as the Israelites were baptized into Moses, in the cloud, and in the sea, so Christians are immersed into Christ, in the Holy Spirit and in fire. This, to some minds, may appear plausible. But will the facts sustain, or justify it? We presume not. Fire is not a symbol of any spiritual blessing. On the contrary it is the symbol of a fearful calamity. And so our Lord interprets it. A baptism in fire is destruction. So the winnowing shovel separates the chaff from the wheat, that, while the latter is preserved in the garner, "the chaff is to be consumed in an unquenchable fire". Salvation, and damnation, are the alternatives presented by Jesus Christ. John baptized in water, *into repentance*. His commission reached no farther. But he warned those who repudiated his ministry, that his successor would baptize in the Holy Spirit, and in fire—not the same subjects in both, but one class in the Holy Spirit, afterwards to be poured out; and the other class, in the fire, afterwards to be poured out. No preacher, who preceded Jesus, ever preached of the baptism of fire—"the damnation of hell", of the burning lake, "the unquenchable fire", as did the Prophet whom John immersed in the Jordan. The sum of John's preaching was the last chapter of Malachi. He baptized his converts in the Jordan, and directed them to his Master, assuring them that, if they obeyed him, they should receive his Holy Spirit. If not, he would consume them in an unquenchable fire.

There were then two immersions, in his eye: one for purification, and one for destruction—an immersion in spirit, and an immersion in fire. Both are figurative, or at least metaphorical. Neither spirit, nor fire, can be sprinkled upon us, nor can we be poured, or sprinkled into them. But there is life in Spirit, and destruction in fire, and we can be immersed in, or subjected to them.



KING JAMES' VERSION.

GREEK TEXT.

REVISED VERSION.

5 And when they were at Salamis, they preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews. And they had also John to their minister.

6 And when they had gone through the isle unto Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-jesus:

7 Which was with the deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God.

8 But Elymas the sorcerer (for so is his name by interpretation) withstood them, seeking to turn away the deputy from the faith.

9 Then Saul, (who also is called Paul,) filled with the Holy Ghost, set his eyes on him,

10 And said, O full of all subtilty, and all mischief, thou child

γερόμενοι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, κατήγγελλον τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς τῶν Ἰουδαίων· εἶχον δὲ καὶ Ἰωάννην ὑπηρέτην.  
 6 διελθόντες δὲ τὴν νῆσον ἄχρι Πάφου, εὗρον τινα μάγον ψευδοπροφήτην Ἰουδαῖον, ᾧ ὄνομα Βαρίησους, ἃς ἦν σὺν τῷ ἀνθυπάτῳ Σεργίῳ Παύλῳ, ἀνδρὶ συνετῷ. οὗτος προσκαλεσάμενος Βαρνάβαν καὶ Σαῦλον, ἐπέζητησεν ἀκοῦσαι τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ.  
 8 ἀνθίστατο δὲ αὐτοῖς Ἐλύμας, ὁ μάγος· οὕτω γὰρ μεθερμηνεύεται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ· ζητῶν διαστρέψαι τὸν ἀνθύπατον ἀπὸ τῆς πίστεως.  
 9 Σαῦλος δὲ, ὁ καὶ Παῦλος, πλησθεὶς Πνεύματος Ἁγίου, καὶ ἀτενίσας εἰς αὐτὸν<sup>10</sup> εἶπεν, ὦ πλήρης παντὸς δόλου καὶ πᾶσης ῥαδιουργίας,

Cyprus. And<sup>h</sup> when they were 5 in Salamis, they preached the word of God in the synagogue of the Jews, and<sup>i</sup> they had also John as their attendant. And 6 when they had gone through the whole island as far as Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-Jesus— who was with the proconsul 7 of the country, Sergius Paulus, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God. But 8 Elymas, the sorcerer, (for so is his name, being translated), opposed them, seeking to turn aside the proconsul from the faith. Then Saul, (also 9 called Paul), filled with the Holy Spirit, having looked earnestly upon him, said, O 10 full of all subtilty and all

<sup>h</sup> Γερόμενοι, aor. part., equal to οντες, and when they were there; or, being there, they announced; or, were announcing τον λογον του Θεου, the word of God, the word of the God.

<sup>i</sup> Εἶχον, imp., were accustomed to have, we say: They had John &c.

<sup>j</sup> Διελθόντες, add ὅλην, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. Ὅλην τὴν νῆσον, the whole Island of Paphos. Ε἗ρον, they found, ἀνδρα, a certain man, μάγος. After ε἗ρον, Ln. and Tf. add, ἀνδρα. "They found a certain magician, a Jew, named Barjesus."—Wakefield. "A certain sorcerer, a Jewish false prophet, whose name was Barjesus."—Penn. "A magian, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Barjesus."—Thomp. "A certain man, a sorcerer, a Jew, who was a false prophet, and whose name was Barsuma."—Murd., Syr. Admitting man into the text, Murdock's version is exact. It is, however, redundant, like men, brethren, and fathers, the two last implying, or containing the first.

<sup>k</sup> Ἀνθυπάτω, deputy governor; συνετῳ, a man of understanding, Wakef., Thomp., Wiseman, Mur.; a well informed man, Boothr. Prudent man, Penn. It is, in its four occurrences in com. vers. represented by, prudent. He appears to have been a person of good understanding, intelligent, with us; yet prudence being the attribute most conspicuous in this case, we give it preference.

<sup>l</sup> Μεθερμηνεύεται, pres. ind. pass., his name being translated,

or, being interpreted which, in com. ver. in its seven occurrences, is its representative.

<sup>m</sup> Πλησθεὶς Πνεύματος Ἁγίου. See note on v. 4.

<sup>n</sup> Πνεύματος Ἁγίου is, in the selected text of the Bagsters', a misprint. It should be here Πνεύματος Ἁγίου; we correct it grammatically, and find we are sustained in their Hexapla of 1841.

<sup>o</sup> Ἀτενίσας εἰς αὐτον, having looked, or looked intently upon him, said. Ῥαδιουργία is an ἀπαξ λεγόμενον, found in this place only. We found of the same family, ῥαδιουργημα, Acts 18:14, there rendered, lewdness, here, mischief, maleficientia. Beza, Pisc. It indicates a propensity to perpetrate all sorts of wickedness. Crit. sac.

<sup>p</sup> Δολου—ῥαδιουργητας. The former occurs twelve times in N. T., represented by subtilty, deceit, craft, guile; the latter seven times in N. T., com. ver.

<sup>q</sup> Ῥαδιουργίας, found only in this place. Another member of this family occurs once; viz. ῥαδιουργημα, Acts 18:14, "wicked lewdness," com. ver. The former, δολος, denotes all kinds of dissimulation, Rom. 1:29, exquisita diligentia ad insidiandum.—Basil, Calvin. He feigns one thing, and does another.—Crit. Sac. The latter, ραδιουργία, is represented by maleficientia, and, according to Beza and Piscator, denotes a person prone to perpetrate any wicked deed.—Vatablus. Erasmus derives it from ῥαδιον, facile, and εργαζομαι, operor. One who is easily induced to perpetrate crime.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
of the devil, <i>thou</i> enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?	υιὲ διαβόλου, ἔχθρὲ πάσης δικαιοσύνης, οὐ παύσῃ διαστρέφων τὰς ὁδοὺς κυρίου τὰς εὐθείας;	mischievous person of the Devil, enemy of all righteousness, wilt you not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?
11 And now behold, the hand of the Lord <i>is</i> upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season. And immediately there fell on him a mist and a darkness; and he went about seeking some to lead him by the hand.	11 καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ, χεὶρ τοῦ κυρίου ἐπὶ σέ, καὶ ἔσῃ τυφλὸς μὴ βλέπων τὸν ἥλιον ἄχρι καιροῦ. Παραχρῆμα δὲ ἐπέπεσεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἀχλὺς καὶ σκότος, καὶ περιάγων ἐζήτει χειραγωγούς. 12 τότε ἰδὼν ὁ ἀνθύπατος τὸ γεγονός ἐπίστευσεν, ἐκπλησσομένης ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ τοῦ κυρίου.	And now behold the hand of the Lord is upon you, and you shall be blind, not seeing the sun for a season. And immediately there fell on him a mist, and a darkness; and he went about seeking some persons to lead him by the hands. Then 12 the proconsul, having seen what was done, believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord.
12 Then the deputy, when he saw what was done, believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord.	13 Ἀναχθέντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Πάφου οἱ περὶ τὸν Παῦλον, ἦλθον εἰς Πέργην τῆς Παμφυλίας. Ἰωάννης δὲ ἀποχωρήσας ἀπ' αὐτῶν, ὑπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα. 14 αὐτοὶ δὲ διελθόντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πέργης, παρεγένοντο εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν τῆς Πισιδίας, καὶ εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῶν σαββάτων, ἐκάθισαν. 15 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν	And, loosing from Paphos, 13 they who were with Paul came into Perga of Pamphilia; and John, departing from them, returned into Jerusalem. 14 But they themselves, departing from Perga, came into Antioch of Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and sat down. And, after the reading of the 15
13 Now when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Perga in Pamphylia: And John departing from them, returned to Jerusalem.		
14 But when they departed from Perga, they came to Antioch in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the sabbath-day, and sat down.		
15 And after the reading of		

<sup>pp</sup> υιὲ, anarthrous.

<sup>a</sup> Διαστρέφω always "pervert," or "perverse." Com. ver. Here, by circumlocution, "turn away, to pervert the mind. Διαστρέφω, part. pres. active. Perverting the right ways = the straight ways of the Lord.

<sup>r</sup> Εὐθείας, ὁδοῦς. Εὐθύς is found eight times in N. T., rendered both *straight*, and *right*, in com. vers. The former is figurative of the latter.

<sup>s</sup> Χεὶρ τοῦ κυρίου. Literally, a hand, a stroke, of the Lord = the Lord's hand is upon you. It is not a prayer for it, but a judgment announced. So the event declares. The article prefixed to both ὁδοῦς and εὐθείας is awfully definitive—the ways of the Lord, THE RIGHT WAYS. Yet the judgment was limited ἀχρι καιροῦ, for a time, not perpetually.

<sup>t</sup> Ἰδὼν, part. aor., *having seen*. The governor, or deputy, believed ἐπίστευσεν ἐκπλησσομένης, indicative of great moral force. In its fourteen occurrences in N. T. ἐκπλησσω is represented, in com. ver., by *amaze* and *astonish*. It is only used by Matt., Mark., and Luke. The cause, or instrument of this astonishment is found in τῇ διδαχῇ τοῦ κυρίου. Διδαχῇ is found in N. T. twenty-nine times represented by *doctrine*, and once by "what is taught," Titus, 1 : 9. In the plural number only once found, and then it is *human opinions*, or *human teachings*. It is frequently mistranslated by the word *doctrine*, instead of

*teaching*. Instances, Matt. 7 : 28 ; 22 : 33 ; Mark 1 : 22 ; 4, 2 ; 12 : 38 ; Luke 4 : 32 ; Acts 2 : 42 ; Cor. 14 : 6 ; 2 Tim. 4 : 2 ; and probably in other passages. It is, in these cases, the act of teaching, and not the lesson taught.

<sup>u</sup> Ἐκπλησσομένης ἐπι τῇ διδαχῇ, Matt., Mark., and Luke, only use this term in the Christian Scriptures ; ten times translated by *astonished*, twice by *amazed*. *Struck with amazement*, is perhaps, to most minds, most expressive of the mind, or the feelings of the proconsul, always translated *deputy*, com. ver. which is not specific, but generic. We, therefore, prefer *proconsul*. Governor.—Wakefield. Deputy-governor.—Penn. Proconsul.—Thomp., Wes., Murd., Dodd.; found only four times in this book.

<sup>v</sup> Οἱ περὶ τοῦ Παύλου, those about Paul ; his pupils, or persons attending him, or upon him ; ἦλθον εἰς Πέργην, came into Perga.

<sup>w</sup> Τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῶν σαββάτων, literally, on the first of the Sabbaths. In Luke 13 : 14 and 14 : 5, we have the gen. sing. In Acts 16 : 13, we have, as here, the gen. plural, most probably indicative of one of the consecrated weeks of the Jewish year. The same formula occurs, Acts 20 : 7, translated the first day of the week. See Cruden's Concordance on the second Sabbath after the first.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>the law and the prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent unto them, saying, <i>Ye men and brethren, if ye have any word of exhortation for the people, say on.</i></p>	<p>τοῦ νόμου καὶ τῶν προφητῶν, ἀπέστειλαν οἱ ἀρχισυναγωγοὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, λέγοντες, "Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοὶ, εἰ ἔστι λόγος ἐν ὑμῶν παρακλήσεως πρὸς τὸν λαὸν, λέγετε. <sup>16</sup> Ἄναστας δὲ Παῦλος, καὶ κατασεισάσας τῇ χειρὶ, εἶπεν, "Ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλίται, καὶ οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν Θεόν, ἀκούσατε. <sup>17</sup> ὁ Θεὸς τοῦ λαοῦ τούτου Ἰσραὴλ ἐξέλεξατο τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν καὶ τὸν λαὸν ὑψωσεν ἐν τῇ παροικίᾳ ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτῳ, καὶ μετὰ βραχίονος ὑψηλοῦ ἐχίγηγεν αὐτοὺς ἐξ αὐτῆς. <sup>18</sup> καὶ ὡς τεσσαρακονταετῆ χρόνον ἐτροποφόρησεν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ. <sup>19</sup> καὶ</p>	<p>Law and the Prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent to them, saying, Brethren, if you have a <sup>*</sup>word of exhortation for the people, speak it.</p> <p>Then Paul stood up, and <sup>16</sup> waving with his hand, he said: Israelites, and you who fear God, hearken. The God <sup>17</sup> of this <sup>r</sup>people chose our Fathers and <sup>e</sup>xalted the people, when they <sup>a</sup>dwelt as strangers <sup>in</sup> the land of Egypt, and with a <sup>a</sup>high arm he brought them out of it. And for <sup>a</sup>about the <sup>18</sup> period of forty years he nourished them in the wilderness.</p>
<p><sup>16</sup> Then Paul stood up, and beckoning with <i>his</i> hand, said, Men of Israel, and ye that fear God, give audience.</p>	<p>καὶ κατασεισάσας τῇ χειρὶ, εἶπεν, "Ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλίται, καὶ οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν Θεόν, ἀκούσατε.</p>	<p>Then Paul stood up, and <sup>16</sup> waving with his hand, he said: Israelites, and you who fear God, hearken. The God <sup>17</sup></p>
<p><sup>17</sup> The God of this people of Israel chose our fathers, and exalted the people when they dwelt as strangers in the land of Egypt, and with an high arm brought he them out of it.</p>	<p>ὁ Θεὸς τοῦ λαοῦ τούτου Ἰσραὴλ ἐξέλεξατο τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν καὶ τὸν λαὸν ὑψωσεν ἐν τῇ παροικίᾳ ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτῳ, καὶ μετὰ βραχίονος ὑψηλοῦ ἐχίγηγεν αὐτοὺς ἐξ αὐτῆς. <sup>18</sup> καὶ ὡς τεσσαρακονταετῆ χρόνον ἐτροποφόρησεν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ. <sup>19</sup> καὶ</p>	<p>of this <sup>r</sup>people chose our Fathers and <sup>e</sup>xalted the people, when they <sup>a</sup>dwelt as strangers <sup>in</sup> the land of Egypt, and with a <sup>a</sup>high arm he brought them out of it. And for <sup>a</sup>about the <sup>18</sup></p>
<p><sup>18</sup> And about the time of forty years suffered he their manners in the wilderness.</p>	<p>καὶ ὡς τεσσαρακονταετῆ χρόνον ἐτροποφόρησεν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ. <sup>19</sup> καὶ</p>	<p>period of forty years he nourished them in the wilderness.</p>

<sup>\*</sup> *Εἰ ἐστι λόγος ἐν ὑμῖν.* If there be in you a word. An idiom similar to *est pro habeo*, governing the dative. If you have a word, say it.

<sup>r</sup> *Ἰσραηλ* is rejected by Gb., Sch., and Tf. after *τουτων*.

<sup>a</sup> *Βραχίονος ὑψηλοῦ—ὑψωσεν.* "He elevated the people—and with an elevated arm." These words are used with great uniformity in the Christian Scriptures, com. ver., *ὑψηλός*, in its eleven occurrences, is uniformly rendered *high*, com. ver., and *ὑψωσεν*, in its twenty occurrences, is represented thirteen times by *exalt*, and seven times by *lift up*. We can find no more apposite representatives in our vernacular.

<sup>a</sup> *Ἐν τῇ παροικίᾳ, commoratio.* This term, occurring twice in the N. T., indicates *delay*, or, *sojourn* in a country. *Κατοικία* denotes fixed residence, so Crit. Sacra, and so classic use. It properly signifies the neighborhood of some persons. *Significat proprie viciniam aliquorum hominum qui simul in aliquo loco cohabitant.* Bucer on Ecclesiastic Government, p. 9.

<sup>b</sup> *Ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτῳ*, literally, *in a land*, in Egypt. Had the writer intended an Egyptian land, he could have found the adjective, *Αἰγύπτιος*, occurring four times in this book of Acts, and once in Hebrews II: 29. This is the only instance, out of six cases, where the dative form is used. It is a pure Latinism. The dative is sustained by manuscripts, CDEGII, Chrysostom, Theophylact, and Genmenius. The gen. has A.B. 13; 133, 137, and all ancient versions.

<sup>c</sup> *Μετὰ βραχίονος ὑψηλοῦ*, a *high arm*.—Murd., Penn. *Uplifted arm*.—Wes., Thomp., Wake., Dodd. This is more grand, and apropos.

<sup>d</sup> *Ὡς, as, when, since, about, as soon as, after, while, when, &c., &c.*; *when*, and *while*, in respect of time, are common representatives of *ὥς*, in com. ver., Acts I: 15. We have, in

harmony with very many translations, preferred *about*. The number of the names were *about* one hundred and twenty; and here, he endured their manners *about* the space of forty years.

<sup>e</sup> *Ἐτροποφορησεν* is repudiated by Gb., Schott, and Tf., and *ετροσοφορησεν* substituted; *he provided nourishment*, or, *bore them as a nurse*. Dent. 1: 31, 2 Mac. 7: 27. So the Syriac, Slavonic, Arabic, Copt. and Ethiopic. "Fed them in the wilderness."—Wake. He fed them.—Murd. Tremellius, than whom of his age we have few superior Biblical critics, says, *Τροποφορεω, est instar nutricis ferre et educare. Τροποφοριζειν, dicitur cum melior peiores fert mores, quos tamen non approbat, ut bonus maritus cogitur mores uxoris morose ferre.* Aretas, Crit. Sac. Doddridge says; "The Syriac renders this by a word which signifies to *nourish*, or, *educate*, so that Beza conjectures, they read, *ετροσοφορησεν*;" and while preferring the common reading, he admits that Dr. Hammond thinks this to have been the true reading. Compare Dent. 1: 31 and Ezek. 16: 4, 5, 8. Most of the later editors prefer this word to *ετροποφορησεν*, "endured their manners." It is well attested and better suits the connection, since what the apostle would here bring to view, is not so much the forbearance of God to his people, as his interpositions in their behalf.—Hackett. "*He nourished*," this reading is better supported and agrees with fact, as well as with the conciliatory designs of the speaker.—Gr., Boothr. Some of the fathers also, with the Syriac, Arabic, Coptic, and Ethiopic, give this reading. This reading, says Adam Clark, confirms the marginal conjecture and excellently, agrees with the scope of the place, and is, at least, a reading of equal value with that in the commonly-received text. This fact superadded, we judge, gives it paramount claims in the proposed revision.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
19 And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chanaan, he divided their land to them by lot.	καθελὼν ἔθνη ἑπτὰ ἐν γῆ Χαναάν, κατεκληροδότησεν αὐτοῖς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν. <sup>20</sup> καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, ὡς ἔτεσι τετρακοσίοις καὶ πεντήκοντα, ἔδωκε κριτὰς ἕως Σαμουὴλ τοῦ προφήτου. <sup>21</sup> κάκειῖθεν ἠτήσαντο βασιλέα, καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Θεὸς τὸν Σαουλ υἱὸν Κῆς, ἀνδρα ἐκ φυλῆς Βενιαμὴν, ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα. <sup>22</sup> καὶ μεταστήσας αὐτὸν, ἤγειρεν αὐτοῖς τὸν Δαβὶδ εἰς βασιλέα, ᾧ καὶ εἶπε μαρτυρήσας, Ἐὕρον Δαβὶδ τὸν τοῦ Ἰεσσαὶ, ἀνδρα κατὰ τὴν καρδίαν μου, ὃς ποιήσει πάντα τὰ θελήματά μου. <sup>23</sup> Τούτου ὁ Θεὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν ἤγειρε τῷ Ἰσραὴλ σωτῆρα Ἰησοῦν, <sup>24</sup> προκηρύξαντος Ἰωάννου πρὸ προσώπου τῆς	And when he had 'subjected <sup>19</sup> seven nations, in the land of Canaan, he 'divided their land to them by lot. And after <sup>20</sup> these things, during about four hundred and fifty years, he gave them judges until Samuel, the Prophet. And after that they 'asked <sup>21</sup> a king for themselves. And God 'granted to them Saul the son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, during forty years. And having re- <sup>22</sup> moved him, he raised up for them David, to be king; to whom also he testified, saying, "I have found David, the son of Jesse, a man after my own heart," who shall perform all my 'desires. Of this <sup>23</sup> man's seed, has God, according to promise, 'brought up for Israel a saviour—Jesus; John having 'first preached, <sup>24</sup>
20 And after that, he gave unto them judges, about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet.		
21 And afterward they desired a king: and God gave unto them Saul the son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, by the space of forty years.		
22 And when he had removed him, he raised up unto them David to be their king: to whom also he gave testimony, and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after mine own heart, which shall fulfil all my will.		
23 Of this man's seed hath God, according to his promise, raised unto Israel a Saviour, Jesus:		
24 When John had first		

<sup>c</sup> And καθελων, part. aor., having put down, subjected; "destroyed" is too strong.

<sup>e</sup> For κατεκληροδοτησεν, Gr., Schol., Ln., Tf., substitute κατεκληρονομησεν, assigned—αυτοις, to them as a possession. Hellenistic for the Hiphil of כָּתַב—תַּרְגּוֹן גִּיבְרָא אֲבוֹתָא, their land, by promise. Παεκ. In behalf of this substitution, we have MSS. ABCDEGH and over fifty cursive manuscripts. So depose Chrysostom, Tf., and others.

With Kuinœl we say, Utraque lectio eundem gignit sensum, sed κατεκληρονομησεν, utpote difficilior est preferenda, et jure hanc lectionem in textum receperunt, Matthæius et Griesbachius. Scilicet κατακληρονομησεν non tantum notat, possidere, obtinere sed etiam sensu Hiphilico possidendum tradere. Judd. 11 : 24. Παντα (τα εθνη scilicet) ὅσα κατεκληρονομησεν ἡμῖν κυριος, omnes gentes quas vobis possidendas dedit dominus. Deut. 12 : 1 ; Num. 34 : 18 ; Deut. 3 : 29. See Kuinœl in loco, Acts 13. Lond. ed. A. D. 1835.

<sup>h</sup> Ητήσαντο βασιλέα, aor. mid., "They asked a king for themselves," better, we think, than desired. A desire expressed = asked.

<sup>i</sup> God gave them τὸν Σαουλ υἱὸν Κῆς. Literatim, the Saul, son of a Kish. Ἀνδρα ἐκ φυλῆς Βενιαμὴν, εἰς τεσσαράκοντα, literatim, a man, of a tribe, of a Benjamin. Such a version is an ultraism so evident, as to constitute a reproof to those who imagine that

the presence of the article, is, in all cases, necessary to indicate definiteness. It might be rendered, less definitely, thus, a man of Benjamin's tribe. In contrast with this indefiniteness, we place the most important and the most emphatic proposition in the Christian Scriptures, found in Matt. 16 : 16, οὐ εἶ ὁ Χριστός, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος. Ad verbum, Thou art the Christ, the son of the God, the Living One. In precision and definiteness, this is not surpassed in any language; nor in any oracular proposition known to me.

<sup>j</sup> Το θελήματα, com. ver., will, in the plural, it cannot be wills. We must, therefore, substitute desires. In this we are sustained by the editors of the Englishman's Greek concordance.

<sup>k</sup> Ηγειρε. Ηγαγε is here substituted by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf., and with good reason. He has brought a Savior to Israel. Ad verbum, Of this person's seed, God, etc.

Αγω is a favorite with Luke. He uses it forty times in his Gospel and Acts. All other writers in N. T. use it only thirty times. The style of every inspired writer, or penman, in N. T., is as peculiar as his personality. Their faces, we presume, were not better marked than are their respective styles.

<sup>l</sup> Προκηρύξαντος Ἰωάννου, John having previously announced, etc.; "Before whose appearance John proclaimed a baptism of reformation to all the people of Israel", Thomp. "John first preached a baptism of repentance to all the people of Israel", Wakefield. "When John had first preached



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
preached, before his coming, the baptism of repentance to all the people of Israel.	εἰσόδου αὐτοῦ βάπτισμα μετανοίας παντὶ τῷ λαῷ Ἰσραήλ.	before his entrance on his work, an immersion of reformation to all the people of Israel.
25 And as John fulfilled his course, he said, Whom think ye that I am? I am not <i>he</i> . But behold, there cometh one after me, whose shoes of <i>his</i> feet I am not worthy to loose.	25 ὡς δὲ ἐπλήρου ὁ Ἰωάννης τὸν δρόμον, ἔλεγε, Τίνα με ὑπονοεῖτε εἶναι; οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐγὼ, ἀλλ' ἰδοῦ, ἔρχεται μετ' ἐμέ, οὗ οὐκ εἰμὶ ἄξιος τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν λῦσαι. 26 Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί, υἱοὶ γένους Ἀβραάμ, καὶ οἱ ἐν ὑμῖν φοβούμενοι τὸν Θεὸν, ὑμῖν ὁ λόγος τῆς σωτηρίας ταύτης ἀπεστάλη. 27 οἱ γὰρ κατοικοῦντες ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες αὐτῶν, τοῦτον ἀγνοήσαντες, καὶ τὰς φωνὰς τῶν προφητῶν τὰς κατὰ πᾶν σάββατον ἀναγινωσκομένας, κρίναντες ἐπλήρωσαν 28 καὶ μηδεμίαν αἰτίαν θανάτου εὐρόντες, ἤτήσαντο Πιλάτον ἀναιρεθῆναι αὐτόν. 29 ὡς δὲ ἐτέ-	Now while John was completing his course, he said, Whom do you suppose me to be? I am not he. But behold, one is coming after me, the shoes of whose feet I am not worthy to loose. Brethren, 26 sons of the race of Abraham, and those among you who fear God, to you is the word of this salvation sent. For 27 they who dwell in Jerusalem, and their rulers, not knowing him, and the utterances of the prophets, which are read every sabbath, have, in condemning him, fulfilled them. And although they found 28 not the least cause of death in him, yet they desired Pilate
26 Men and brethren, children of the stock of Abraham, and whosoever among you feareth God, to you is the word of this salvation sent.		to put him to death. And 29
27 For they that dwell at Jerusalem, and their rulers, because they knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him.		
28 And though they found no cause of death in him, yet desired they Pilate that he should be slain.		

before his appearance, the baptism of repentance to all Israel", Boothr. "John having preached to all the people of Israel, before his coming," etc., Penn. "And before his advent he sent John to proclaim the Baptism of repentance to all the people of Israel", Murd. "John having first preached, before his coming, the baptism of repentance to all the people of Israel", Wes. These may serve to show how many diverse arrangements of words, there may be in the taste or style of translators, without materially changing the sense; of these, however, Thompson and Wakefield are, in our judgement, most truthful and apposite to the Original.

<sup>m</sup> Προσωπον τῆς εἰσόδου αὐτοῦ. *Eisodos* is found five times in N. T., represented by *coming, entering, and entrance—to enter into*. Προσωπον, *face, countenance, appearance, person, presence*, in com. ver. seventy-four times. Προ προσωπον, *positum est pro simplici pro = before*, Heb. כִּנְיָן, vide Mal. 3 : 1 ; Matt. 11 : 10. *Eisodos*, *ingressus aditus*, John 1 : 19, ss. 27 ; Matt. 3 : 11. In our idiom, as "John was fulfilling his course". Kuinzel, in loco, vol. 3, p. 209. "Before whose appearance John first preached a *Baptism of repentance*" (or, an immersion of reformation) to all people of Israel", Wakefield. "John having preached, to all the people of Israel, before his coming, the baptism of repentance", Penn.

<sup>n</sup> Οὐκ εἰμι ἐγὼ—ὁ σωτηρ. I am not the one promised, τῷ Ἰσραήλ, v. 24. This elliptical form, his attitude and general appearance, indicated his humble conceptions of himself, and accords with οὐ οὐκ εἰμι ἄξιος τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν λῦσαι.

<sup>o</sup> Υἱοὶ γένους Ἀβραάμ. *Genos*, in its twenty-one occurrences, com. vers., is represented by *kind, nation, kindred, country, stock, offspring, born, generation, countrymen, diversities*. "Descendants of Abraham's offspring"—*genos*, rather descendants of the race of Abraham. Wakefield prefers it, and it is more, in our idiom, used to denote the lineage of a family. *Stock* applies to *parent, race* to the series of descendants: εἰς is prefixed to *απειροτάτη* by Ln. and Tf., and ABD. The *Textus Recept. Gb., Sch.*—was sent out.

<sup>p</sup> "This one not having known (*failed to recognize*), and the declarations of the prophets (governed by the same participle), by having condemned him to death, they fulfilled them, i. e. the declarations." "This is the most approved translation." Hackett.

<sup>q</sup> Καὶ τὰς φωνὰς, the utterances of the prophets; ἐπλήρωσαν, they fulfilled; τὰς κατὰ πᾶν σάββατον ἀναγινωσκομένας, which are read, according to the sabbath; that is, each, or every Sabbath-day. Κατὰ, in its five hundred occurrences, in N. T. is represented by a larger suit of connectives than any preposition in the language.

<sup>r</sup> Εὐρόντες, part. aor., having found, μηδεμίαν; no cause—not the least cause of death. This gives to μηδεμίαν its entire force.

<sup>s</sup> Ἀναιρεθῆναι, infin., to put him to death. It indicates either private or public execution. Luk. 23 : 32; Acts 2 : 23; 10 : 39; 12 : 2; 22 : 20; 26 : 10; Septuagint Exod. 21 : 29, here it represents חָתַם. In 2 Sam. 10 : 18. חָתַם. See also Hidian 2 : 1. Plato seqq. 876, d.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
29 And when they had fulfilled all that was written of him, they took <i>him</i> down from the tree, and laid <i>him</i> in a sepulchre.	λεσαν ἅπαντα τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ γεγραμμένα, καθελόντες ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου, ἔθηκαν εἰς μνημεῖον. <sup>30</sup> ὁ	when they had fulfilled all that was written of him, they took him down from the 'tree, and laid him in a sepulchre.
30 But God raised him from the dead:	δὲ Θεὸς ἤγειρεν αὐτὸν ἐκ νεκρῶν,	But God raised him "from the <sup>30</sup> dead;
31 And he was seen many days of them which came up with him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are his witnesses unto the people.	<sup>31</sup> ὃς ὤφθη ἐπὶ ἡμέρας πλείους τοῖς συναναβᾶσιν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, οἵτινες εἰσι μάρτυρες αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν λαόν. <sup>32</sup> καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς εὐαγγελιζόμεθα τὴν πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας ἐπαγγελίαν γενομένην, <sup>33</sup> ὅτι ταύτην ὁ Θεὸς ἐκπεπλήρωκε τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῶν ἡμῖν, ἀναστήσας Ἰησοῦν· ὡς καὶ ἐν τῷ ψαλμῷ τῷ δευτέρῳ γέγραπται, Υἱὸς μου εἶ σὺ, ἐγὼ σήμερον γεγέννηκά σε. <sup>34</sup> Ὅτι δὲ ἀνέστησεν αὐτὸν ἐκ νεκρῶν, μηκέτι μέλλοντα ὑπο-	dead; and he was seen many <sup>31</sup> days by 'those who came up with him from Galilee into Jerusalem, who are his witnesses to the people. And <sup>32</sup> 'we are declaring to you glad tidings, how that the promise, which was made to the fathers, God has completely <sup>33</sup> fulfilled the same to us their children, he having raised up Jesus; as it is also written in the 'second Psalm, "Thou art my Son, to-day I have begotten thee." And that <sup>34</sup> he raised him up from 'the dead, no more to return to
32 And we declare unto you glad tidings, how that the promise which was made unto the fathers,		
33 God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children, in that he hath raised up Jesus again; as it is also written in the second psalm, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee.		
34 And as concerning that he raised him up from the dead,		

<sup>1</sup> Ξύλον, staff, tree, wood, stock, constitute its representatives, in the N. T. It may be remarked, that *σταυρός*, occurring twenty-eight times, and *σταυρωθῶ* forty-four times, in N. T., are immutably represented by *cross* and *crucify*, and *illustrate*, if not *prove*, that words of *mood*, or *specific action*, have but one meaning; a fact when fully contemplated, and weighed, settles many a controversy in the subject of ordinances, human and Divine.

<sup>2</sup> *ἠγειρεν αὐτον εκ νεκρων*. It is worthy of note that we find not *in any case* in all Luke's writings, *των νεκρων*, used to indicate a class of persons, raised from the dead, *just or unjust!* Even in Paul to the Corinthians, chap. 15, in saying so much of the resurrection, it is six times out of seven *anarthrous*—a resurrection of the dead. The philosophy of this may, perhaps, be found in the fact that in Corinth, and some other cities, the doctrine of a resurrection of the dead, or of certain dead persons, was treated by the Greeks with much contempt. It was called "the hope of worms".

In 1 Cor. chap. 15, when argued by Paul, he first meets the objection, or rather, the *denial* of the fact in these words, *ἀναστασις νεκρων οὐκ ἐστιν*; a resurrection of dead persons there is not. It was not the resurrection of the dead, for a long time after the promulgation of Jesus as the Christ. It was the question of a resurrection of the dead. The main objections to this oracle are met and refuted, 1 Cor. 15 chap.

Some interpret, v. 30, thus "God raised him up from among dead persons", not *των νεκρων*, as a class, but *νεκρων*, as a kind, or quality in the abstract. Hence the omission of the article.

<sup>3</sup> *Οἵτινες*, to this, add *ων*, by authority of Sch., Ln., Tf., Gb., who are now his witnesses; *αυτον*, said to be "the genitive objective", not of possession.

<sup>4</sup> *Και ἡμεῖς ὑμας εὐαγγελιζόμεθα*. "And we are declaring to you the glad tidings of the promise made to the fathers, how God hath performed," etc., Wakefield. "And lo! we also announce to you that the promise which was made to our fathers, God has fulfilled it to us their children," Murd. "And we declare the glad tidings of the promise which was made to the fathers; for God has fulfilled it," Penn. "And we declare unto you glad tidings concerning the promise," Boothr. *Εὐαγγελιζόμεθα* has a double accusative only here. *Επαγγελίαν* stands, in the first clause, with the usual effect of that attraction; Hackett, *in loco*.

*And now we announce to you, as joyful tidings, the promise made to the Fathers, which God has fulfilled to us their children; having raised up for us Jesus: as also in the first Psalm. It has been written. γεγραπ. perf. ind. pass.; first Psalm, πρωτη for δευτερον, Gb., Ln., Tf.*

<sup>5</sup> It has been alledged, though apparently incorrect now, yet nevertheless true, that what we call the *second* Psalm was *aniently the first*; or what is now called the first was originally *not numbered* with the Psalms, but contemplated as an introduction. Both the Syriac and the Septuagint, it is admitted, differ from our notation and enumeration of the Psalms.

<sup>6</sup> *Ὅτι δε ανεστησεν αυτον εκ νεκρων*. And that he raised him up from the dead, no more to return to corruption, he says, etc.; *εκ νεκρων*, persons are understood. The living and the dead include all mankind, from Adam till the last-born, in human



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>now no more to return to corruption, he said on this wise, I will give you the sure mercies of David.</p>	<p>στρέφειν εἰς διαφθοράν, οὕτως εἶρηκεν, "Ὅτι δώσω ὑμῖν τὰ ὅσια Δαβὶδ τὰ πιστά. <sup>35</sup> διὸ καὶ ἐν</p>	<p>corruption, he said thus, "I will give to you the faithful mercies of David." Wherefore he says also, in another</p>
<p>35 Wherefore he saith also in another <i>psalm</i>, Thou shalt not suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.</p>	<p>ἐτέρῳ λέγει, Οὐ δώσεις τὸν ὅσιόν σου ἰδεῖν διαφθοράν. <sup>36</sup> Δαβὶδ</p>	<p><i>psalm</i>, "Thou wilt not give up thy Holy One to see corruption." For David, indeed, after</p>
<p>36 For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption:</p>	<p>μὲν γὰρ ἰδίᾳ γενεᾷ ὑπηρετήσας τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ βουλῇ, ἐκοιμήθη, καὶ προσετέθη πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἶδε διαφθοράν. <sup>37</sup> ὃν</p>	<p>he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell asleep, and was added to his fathers, and saw corruption. But he whom God raised again, did not see corrup-</p>
<p>37 But he, whom God raised again, saw no corruption.</p>	<p>δὲ ὁ Θεὸς, ἤγειρεν, οὐκ εἶδε διαφθοράν. <sup>38</sup> Γνωστὸν οὖν ἔστω</p>	<p>tion. Be it known to you there-</p>
<p>38 Be it known unto you therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins;</p>	<p>ὑμῖν ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί, ὅτι διὰ τούτου ὑμῖν ἄφεσις ἁμαρτιῶν καταγγέλλεται. <sup>39</sup> καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων ὧν</p>	<p>fore, brethren, that through this person is announced to you the forgiveness of sins. And by him all that believe</p>
<p>39 And by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses.</p>	<p>οὐκ ἠδυνήθητε ἐν τῷ νόμῳ Μωσέως δικαιωθῆναι, ἐν τούτῳ πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων δικαιούται. <sup>40</sup> βλέπετε</p>	<p>are justified from all things from which you could not be justified by the law of Moses.</p>

chronology. *Μηκετι*, no longer in time. *Μελλοντα*, pres. part., *μελλω*, to be about to be. *ὑποστρεφειν*, in its thirty-five occurrences in N. T., is represented by *return*, *turn back*, *to turn back again*; com. ver., *come again*, Acts 22 : 17. We do not think that any one can ever return to that place, or condition, in which he never was before. Jesus could not return to corruption.

\* *Διαφθοραν*, found in N. T. only in this book of Acts, and only six times in it, and always translated *corruption*; and of these six times, four are in this chapter, v. 34, 35, 36, 37. In the classics, nor in the Septuagint, does it ever indicate corruption as the effect of putrescence. (See Rob. Lex., *διαφ.*)

\* *Εἶρηκεν*, pres. ind., he has said. *Οὕτως*, thus, (in this wise obsolete). "I will give to you *τα ὅσια Δαβιδ τα πιστα*, the sure mercies of David."

<sup>b</sup> *Ὅσιος* is found but seven times in the approved Greek text of N. T. In this passage alone, it is translated "sure mercies", *faithful mercies*. David's name being connected with *ὅσια*, and *τα πιστα*, gives us the key of interpretation. We find the true, the covenanted, mercies guaranteed to David, 2 Sam. 7 : 12, 17. These *sure mercies* were not his son Solomon's fortunes; nor those of any other king descended from him, antecedent to Jesus of Nazareth, who was finally crowned the Divine and human autocrat of all creatures. We have, then, an immense interest in these *covenanted mercies* to our elder brother David, even, THE BELOVED, in whom we inherit all things. If Christ's, we are Abraham's seed, and David's seed, and heirs according to these sure, or covenanted mercies. Is.

55 : 3, 4; Heb. and Sept. *Ὅσιος* respondet τῷ דָּבִד, apud Hebræos ut *ἀγιος* τῷ שָׁרֵב, Drusius, Acts 2 : 27.

\* Wherefore, also, in another *psalm* = *ψαλμῷ*, he says, Thou wilt not give (*δώσεις*) τὸν ὅσιον, the Holy one, to see, or suffer corruption.

<sup>d</sup> David *μεν*, indeed, *ἐπηρετήσας* τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ βουλῇ—*καὶ εἶδε διαφθοραν*. We have here *ἐπερετεω*, whence *ἐπιρρητης*, an officer, minister, and servant. The verb occurs three times in this book of Acts, and the noun four times. *Διακονος*, thirty times, *minister*, *deacon*, *servant*, are its representatives. *Δουλος* occurs one hundred and twenty times, and the verb *δουλεω* twenty-four times. This family indicates all sorts of servants: from the Lord Jesus, down to the meanest servant, or slave, in any age or country.

\* *Εκοιμήθη*, was laid down to sleep; the sleep of death, Homer, Od. 3 : 397; compare Od. 12 : 372. In this form it is tantamount to death, "he fell asleep"—he died.

<sup>f</sup> *Προσετέθη*, not gathered, but added to his fathers in the unseen world, indicative of his spirit returning to God, rather than his body returning to dust.

<sup>e</sup> He whom God raised, *ἤγειρεν*, third sing. first aor. ind. act. of *εγειρω*, excited, "did not see corruption". *Destruction* and *corruption* are not constitutional synonyms, as some versions seem to indicate. Etymology is not an infallible guide. The *corrupting* force is generally from within, the *destructive*, from without.

<sup>b</sup> *Διὰ τούτου* belongs to *αγεοις* rather than the verb. "Through this one the forgiveness of sins is announced to you." Comp. 10 : 36; Luke 24 : 47. Hackett.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
40 Beware therefore, lest that come upon you which is spoken of in the prophets;	οὐδὲν μὴ ἐπέλθῃ ἐφ' ὑμῶς τὸ εἰρημένον ἐν τοῖς προφήταις, <sup>41</sup> Ἰδετε, οἱ καταφρονηταὶ, καὶ θαυμάσατε καὶ ἀφανίσθητε· ὅτι ἔργον ἐγὼ ἐργάζομαι ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ὑμῶν, ἔργον ᾧ οὐ μὴ πιστεύσητε, εἴαν τις ἐκδιηγῆται ὑμῖν.	Beware, then, lest that come upon you which is written in the prophets; <sup>41</sup> Behold, you despisers, and wonder and perish. For I execute a work in your days, a work which you will not believe, though any one should fully declare it to you.
42 And when the Jews were gone out of the synagogue, the Gentiles besought that these words might be preached to them the next sabbath.	Ἐξίόντων δὲ ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, παρεκάλουν τὰ ἔθνη εἰς τὸ μεταξὺ σάββατον λαληθῆναι αὐτοῖς τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα. <sup>43</sup> λυθείσης δὲ τῆς συναγωγῆς, ἠκολούθησαν πολλοὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ τῶν σεβομένων προσηλύτων τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Βαρνάβῃ· οἵτινες προσλαλοῦντες αὐτοῖς, ἐπειθον αὐτοὺς ἐπιμένειν τῇ χάριτι τοῦ Θεοῦ.	And as they <sup>1</sup> were going out, <sup>42</sup> the Gentiles besought them, that these words might be spoken to them the next Sabbath. Now when the <sup>2</sup> congregation was dispersed, many of the Jews and religious proselytes followed Paul and Barnabas, who, <sup>3</sup> addressing them, persuaded them to persevere in the grace of God.
44 And the next sabbath-day came almost the whole city together to hear the word of God.	Ἐπὶ δὲ ἐρχομένῳ σαββάτῳ σχεδὸν πᾶσα ἡ πόλις συνήχθη ἀκοῦσαι τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ.	And on the <sup>4</sup> next Sabbath, <sup>5</sup> almost the whole city assembled to hear the word of God. But <sup>6</sup> when the Jews saw the multitudes, they were filled with
45 But when the Jews saw the multitudes, they were filled with envy, and spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming.	ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τοὺς ὄχλους, ἐπλήθησαν ζήλου, καὶ ἀντέλεγον τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου λεγομένοις, ἀντιλέγοντες καὶ βλασφημοῦντες. <sup>46</sup> παρῤῥησιασάμενοι δὲ ὁ Παῦλος καὶ ὁ Βαρ-	zeal, and spoke against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and reviling. Then Paul and Barnabas <sup>46</sup>
46 Then Paul and Barnabas	σάμενοι δὲ ὁ Παῦλος καὶ ὁ Βαρ-	

<sup>1</sup> Pro verbis, ראו בנייב Alexandrini interpretēs ita expresserunt. Ἰδετε, οἱ καταφρονηταὶ—καὶ ἐμβλεψατε καὶ θαυματοῦτε θαυμάσατε, καὶ ἀφανίσθητε, etc. The Hebrew original, in our alphabet, is in the following words: *Reu baggojim vehobbitu velitta melu temahu ki poal pael bimeycem lo taamimu ki yesuppar*. Com. ver. is not greatly dissimilar. "Behold you among the heathen people, and regard, and be astonished; be astonished, for I am working a work in your days; which, when it shall be told you, you will not credit." See Kuinæ, *in loco*.

<sup>2</sup> Ἐξίοντων δὲ αἱ τῶν παρεκάλουν, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf., instead of ἐξίοντων δὲ ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, com. reading. Then, having gone out, of their own accord, they besought, or, entreated. Luke uses this word more than any of the Christian historians, and Paul more than Luke and all other New Test. writers.

<sup>3</sup> Ἀντιλέγοντες, part. aor. pass. The synagogue having been dismissed. The word "synagogue", like our word "church", was then indicative of the house, and of the people that met in it for worship, and was used occasionally to indicate both.

<sup>4</sup> Προσλαλεω is found only in this chapter, and in ch. 28:20 in the Christian Scriptures. It indicates speaking *to*, or *with*, one; and that with earnestness.

<sup>5</sup> On the next Sab., Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf. read ἐρχομένῳ, for the Textus Receptus, ἐρχομένῳ. The sense is the same, σχεδὸν πᾶσα ἡ πόλις οὐνήχθη ἀκοῦσαι; almost the whole city were assembled, or brought together.

<sup>6</sup> But the Jews having seen, ἰδόντες, (part. aor.), the crowds, were full of zeal, and they contradicted the things, λεγομένοις, spoken by Paul—βλασφημοῦντες—ἀντιλέγοντες—καὶ; omitted by Ln., Gb., but highly probable.

<sup>7</sup> Indignation, or, zeal, not, envy, as some would have it. Ἀντιλέγοντες is neither superfluous nor Hebraistic, but, like the participle united with its finite verb in the classics, emphasizes ἀντιλεγον, Mey., Hackett. I think the term, zeal, is, in its ancient and modern acceptation, its most obvious representative with us. It is, according to knowledge, a virtue, but otherwise a vice. "Envy," Mur., Booth., Wakef. "Jealousy," Penn. "Zeal," Wesley, Dodd., Thomp.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>waxed bold, and said, It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you: but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles:</p>	<p>νάβας εἶπον, Ὑμῖν ἦν ἀναγκαῖον πρῶτον λαληθῆναι τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπωθεῖσθε αὐτόν, καὶ οὐκ ἀξίους κρίνετε ἑαυτοὺς τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς, ἰδοὺ στρεφόμεθα εἰς τὰ ἔθνη. <sup>47</sup> οὕτω γὰρ ἐντέταλται ἡμῖν ὁ κύριος, Τέθεικά σε εἰς φῶς ἐθνῶν, τοῦ εἶναί σε εἰς σωτηρίαν ἕως ἑσχάτου τῆς γῆς. <sup>48</sup> Ἀκούοντα δὲ τὰ ἔθνη ἔχαιρον, καὶ ἐδόξαζον τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ἐπίστευσαν ὅσοι ἦσαν τεταγμένοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον. <sup>49</sup> διεφέρετο δὲ ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου δι' ὅλης τῆς χώρας. <sup>50</sup> οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι παρώτρυναν τὰς σεβομένας γυναῖκας καὶ τὰς εὐσχήμονας καὶ τοὺς πρώτους τῆς πόλεως, καὶ ἐπήγειραν διωγμὸν ἐπὶ τὸν Παῦλον καὶ τὸν Βαρνάβαν, καὶ ἐξέβαλον αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ὁρίων αὐτῶν. <sup>51</sup> οἱ δὲ ἐκτιναζάμενοι τὸν κονιορτὸν τῶν ποδῶν αὐτῶν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, ἦλθον εἰς Ἰκόνιον. οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ ἐπληροῦντο χαρᾶς καὶ Πνεύματος Ἁγίου.</p>	<p>became bold, and said; It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you. But seeing you put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of the everlasting life, behold we turn to the Gentiles. For so has <sup>47</sup> the Lord commanded us, saying; I have placed you for a light of nations that you might be for salvation even to the ends of the earth. On hearing <sup>48</sup> this the Gentiles rejoiced, and glorified the word of the Lord, and as many, as were determined for everlasting life, believed. And the word of the <sup>49</sup> Lord was published throughout all the region. But the <sup>50</sup> Jews stirred up the devout and honorable women, and the chief men of the city, and raised a persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their borders. But <sup>51</sup> they shook off the dust of their feet against them, and went into Iconium. And the dis- <sup>52</sup> ciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Spirit.</p>
<p>47 For so hath the Lord commanded us, saying, I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the ends of the earth.</p>		
<p>48 And when the Gentiles heard this, they were glad, and glorified the word of the Lord: and as many as were ordained to eternal life, believed.</p>		
<p>49 And the word of the Lord was published throughout all the region.</p>		
<p>50 But the Jews stirred up the devout and honourable women, and the chief men of the city, and raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their coasts.</p>		
<p>51 But they shook off the dust of their feet against them, and came unto Iconium.</p>		
<p>52 And the disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost.</p>		

<sup>p</sup> Τέθεικά σε εἰς φῶς ἐθνῶν, I have placed you for a light of nations: so spoke the Lord, and such were, and are, the Apostles. *Eis σωτηρίαν ἕως ἑσχάτου τῆς γῆς*; I have ordained you, for salvation to the end of the earth. *Τὸν εἶναί σε*, infin. pres., *Telic* sense, that thou mayest be for salvation to the end of the earth.

<sup>q</sup> Καὶ ἐπίστευσαν ὅσοι ἦσαν τεταγμένοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον.

*Τασσω* is found only eight times in the Christian Scriptures; Luke employs it *five* times, Paul *twice*, and Mathew *once*. In Luke's writings, it is represented by "*set*" = *placed*; "*ordained*", "*determined*", and "*appointed*". Paul speaks of magistrates as "*ordained*" of God, and of the Christians in Corinth, that "*they had addicted themselves to the ministry of saints*". Of Jesus it is said, he "*appointed his friends to meet him at a certain place*." Such is its current value in the Christian Scriptures. As many, then, as were resolved, or *determined* for eternal life, were attentive bearers of the word; and, therefore, believed. "But all things are of God, who has reconciled us to himself;" by the means so ordained. Dr Doddridge

says, I cannot think with Sir Norton Knatchbull, that *τεταγμένοι* is tantamount, in this place, to *συνηγμένοι*, as many as were met together = the Gentiles, believed; nor, with the great Joseph Mede's interpretation, that *τεταγμένοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον* is a *periphrasis* to express "*proselytes of the gate*". In Rom. 13: 1, it is properly rendered, in the margin of some Testaments *ordered*, with Dodd. we prefer *determined*, because as ambiguous as the original.

We cannot but approve the conclusion of a considerable dissertation of the learned and judicious Kuinoel on this passage. His words are: *Iam additus ex gentilibus fidem habuisse ὅσοι ἦσαν, &c. λ. Unde consequitur, veram causam, cur a Deo vitæ æternæ destinati fuerint gentiles fuisse ipsorum fidem ob quam Judei se felicitate illa indignos reddiderunt.* Of which, the sum is: It is now added, that some of the Gentiles believed; from which fact it follows, that *the true cause why the Gentiles were by God ordained to eternal life was their faith; as the rejection of his Divine doctrine was the cause, on account of which the Jews rendered themselves unworthy of this felicity.*

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
CHAP. XIV.	CHAP. XIV.	CHAP. XIV.
AND it came to pass in Iconium, that they went both together into the synagogue of the Jews, and so spake, that a great multitude, both of the Jews, and also of the Greeks, believed.	'ΕΓΓΕΝΕΤΟ δὲ ἐν Ἰκονίῳ, κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ εἰσελθεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν τῶν Ἰουδαίων, καὶ λαλῆσαι οὕτως ὥστε πιστεῦσαι Ἰουδαίων τε καὶ Ἑλλήνων πολὺ πλῆθος. <sup>2</sup> οἱ δὲ ἀπειθοῦντες Ἰουδαῖοι ἐπήγειραν καὶ ἐκάκωσαν τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν ἔθνῶν κατὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν. <sup>3</sup> ἰκανὸν μὲν οὖν χρόνον διέτριψαν παρῤῥησιαζόμενοι ἐπὶ τῷ κυρίῳ τῷ μαρτυροῦντι τῷ λόγῳ τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ, καὶ διδόντι σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα γίνεσθαι διὰ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν. <sup>4</sup> ἐσχίσθη δὲ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς πόλεως· καὶ οἱ μὲν ἦσαν σὺν τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις, οἱ δὲ σὺν τοῖς ἀποστόλοις. <sup>5</sup> Ὡς δὲ	AND it occurred in Iconium, that they, at the same time, went into the synagogue of the Jews, and spoke so that a great multitude, both of the Jews, and also of the Hellenists, believed. But the unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and disaffected their minds against the brethren. For a long time, therefore, they continued there, speaking boldly respecting the Lord who attested the word of his grace, granting signs and wonders to be done by their hands. But the multitude of the city was divided. Some were with the Jews, and the others with the Apostles. And

<sup>1</sup> Κατὰ το αὐτο, analogous to, ἐπι το αὐτο, ch. 3: 1, together.

<sup>2</sup> Καὶ λαλῆσαι οὕτως, and they so spake. So Hackett and others. Wakefield supplies Paul and Barnabas, because named at the close of the preceding chapter. This seems to be unnecessary. "And so spake." Spake is obsolete, or nearly so.—Webster.

<sup>3</sup> Ἀπειθοῦντες, ἀπειθεύσαντες.—Ln., Tf. The unbelieving Jews. Ἀπειθεῖω is found three times in this book, associated with the Jews. Paul to the Hebrews, and to the Romans uses it more frequently than any other inspired writer; and, in the sense of *disobedient*, he and Peter use it seven times.

<sup>4</sup> Ἐπήγειραν, found only in this and in the preceding chapter in the Christian Scriptures, raised persecution, ch. 13: 50. Here "stirred up". This is more than "over-excited", as sometimes found in classic use.

<sup>5</sup> Ἐκκλωσθαι. With one exception, (Pet. 3: 13), this word is confined to this Book of Acts. "Made evil affected" their minds, com. ver.; "evil entreated", "vexed", "hurt", not much better. "Harmed", 1 Pet. 3: 13, no better.

<sup>6</sup> Of one hundred and fifteen occurrences in N. T. ψυχή is only twice represented by *mind*. *Life* and *soul* are its almost universal representatives. Beza on this passage says: *Male affectos reddiderunt*. Cum alioquin hoc vocabulum alibi solet usurpari pro opprimere seu affligere, seu damnum aliquod inferre; ut Acts 12: 1; 14: 2. Crit. Sacra. ψυχή eum sex punetis est anima, animus. (1) Halitus oris, *anhelitus*, *spiritus*, *flatus*, *ventus*, Gen. 1: 20. Sic animæ nomen Latinis et Græcis pro

*anhelitus* sumitur, pulmo animæ prælargus anhelat. (2) VITA, *ejus anima fons est et origo*. Job 2: 6; Ps. 7: 2, 3.

Conceiving it important to discriminate between the *soul* and the *spirit*, the *anima* and the *animus*, we have here, as occasionally before, drawn liberally on Leigh's *Critica Sacra*. London ed. A. D. 1650.

<sup>7</sup> Ἰκανόν, χρόνον, διέτριψαν. *Ikavos* is a favorite term in Luke's style. He employs it *twenty-nine* times, while all the other N. T. writers use it only *twelve* times. In his writings it is represented by *worthy*, *large*, *great*, *enough for*, *many*, *much*, *long*, *security*, *good while*, *long while*, *sore*. It is, in some of the other N. T. writers, represented by the word *meet*, *able*, and three times in Paul's second Letter to the Corinthians, by the word *sufficient*. This last *representative* is broad enough for its whole currency in the Christian Scriptures. Still it appears not exactly apposite in this place. It would be rather an ambiguous epithet to affirm of speaking upon the Lord. They spoke a *sufficient time* upon the Lord! Sufficient for the theme? or sufficient for the people? Connected *with time*, as it is here, we may try it in other places. A certain man had demons for a *sufficient time*; of a *sufficient season*; of *sufficient time* Simon had bewitched them with sorceries; Paul talked a *sufficient time* "till break of day". In such associations it would be more apposite to say for a *long time*. See Acts 8: 11; 14: 3; 18: 18; 20: 11; 27: 7, &c.

<sup>8</sup> We would have preferred *was testifying to the word of his grace*, being a continuative testimony, were it not, that it is followed by *διδόντι*, a dative of the manner, by *granting signs and wonders to be done through their hands*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>5 And when there was an assault made both of the Gentiles, and also of the Jews, with their rulers, to use <i>them</i> spitefully, and to stone them,</p>	<p>ἐγένετο ὄρμη τῶν ἐθνῶν τε καὶ Ἰουδαίων σὺν τοῖς ἄρχουσιν αὐτῶν, ὑβρίσαι καὶ λιθοβολῆσαι αὐτούς, <sup>6</sup> συνιδόντες κατέφυγον εἰς τὰς πόλεις τῆς Λυκαονίας, Λύστραν καὶ Δέρβην, καὶ τὴν περίχωρον, <sup>7</sup> κακεῖ ἦσαν εὐαγγελιζόμενοι.</p>	<p>when there was a <sup>2</sup>rush, both by the Gentiles, and also by the Jews with their rulers, <sup>3</sup>to use them spitefully, and to stone them, they, being <sup>6</sup> aware of it, fled down into Lystra and Derbe, cities of Lycaonia, and into the surrounding country. And there <sup>7</sup> they <sup>2</sup>announced the gospel.</p>
<p>6 They were ware of it, and fled unto Lystra and Derbe, cities of Lycaonia, and unto the region that lieth round about :</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> Καὶ τις ἀνὴρ ἐν Λύστροις ἀδύνατος τοῖς ποσὶν ἐκάθητο, χωλὸς ἐκ κοιλίας μητρὸς αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχων, ὃς οὐδέποτε περιεπεπατήκει. <sup>9</sup> οὗτος ἤκουε τοῦ Παύλου λαλοῦντος· ὃς ἀτενίσας αὐτῷ, καὶ ἰδὼν ὅτι πίστιν ἔχει τοῦ σωθῆναι, <sup>10</sup> εἶπε μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ, Ἀνάστηθι ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας σου ὀρθός. Καὶ ἤλλετο καὶ περιεπάτει. <sup>11</sup> Οἱ δὲ ὄχλοι ἰδόντες ὃ ἐποίησεν ὁ Παῦλος, ἐπήραν τὴν φωνὴν αὐτῶν Λυκαονιστῶν</p>	<p>And, a certain man in Lystra was sitting, <sup>1</sup>impotent in his feet, a cripple from his birth; who had never walked. The same heard Paul speak; <sup>9</sup> who, looking intently upon him, and <sup>4</sup>perceiving that he had faith-to be healed, said <sup>10</sup> with <sup>4</sup>a loud voice, <sup>4</sup>Stand upright on your feet. And he <sup>5</sup>leaped and walked. And when <sup>11</sup> the people saw what Paul had done, they raised their voices, saying in the <sup>2</sup>Lycaonian,</p>
<p>7 And there they preached the gospel.</p>		
<p>8 And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked.</p>		
<p>9 The same heard Paul speak : who steadfastly beholding him, and perceiving that he had faith to be healed,</p>		
<p>10 Said with a loud voice, Stand upright on thy feet. And he leaped and walked.</p>		
<p>11 And when the people saw what Paul had done, they lifted up their voices, saying in the speech of Lycaonia, The gods</p>		

<sup>2</sup> Ὀρμη των εθνων, τε και Ιουδαιων. A violent attempt of the Gentiles, as well as of Jews. Ὀρμη is once rendered, com. ver., *assault*; and the verb, ὀρμαω, to *rush*, to *run violently*. In classic use, ὄρμη is represented by *rush, assault, violent attempt, impulse*.

<sup>3</sup> Ὑβρίσαι και λιθοβολησαι, to outrage, and to stone them, "to insult them, and to stone them."—Murd., Booth. "To use them spitefully and to stone them."—Wes. "To assault, and stone them."—Thomp.

<sup>6</sup> Κακει ησαν ευαγγελιζομενοι. And there they were announcing the Gospel. Such is its appropriated meaning, literally, *evangelizing*.

<sup>8</sup> Περιεπεπατηκει. Some editors write this pluperfect without an augment.—Hackett. Ὑπαρχων, *being*, appears redundant, and is, therefore, rejected by Gr., Seh., Ln., and Tf. It does not correspond with τις—τις ανηρ χωλος, a certain man, αδυνατος τοις ποσιν, imbecile, or, *impotent in his feet*. Χωλος, *claudus*, in classic usage, is represented by *lame, halting, crippled, feeble*. Its Hebrew representative is כַּף כַּף *claudus manu*. Hence the name Appius Claudius who was first called "*Appius the lame*". On this case Webster gives, "primarily, one who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed the use of his limbs", and refers to the Acts of Apostles in proof. This was a splendid miracle, and won for Paul the title of Mercury among the Greeks.

<sup>4</sup> Και ιδων οτι πιστιν εχει τον σωθηναι, literally thus rendered, "and having perceived that he had faith of being healed", or *confidence of being healed* (unquestionably appropriated to his own case), Paul, with a bold, or a loud voice, said: *stand up straight upon your feet*.

<sup>5</sup> Μεγαλη τη φωνη. The manner in which he exerted his voice, not to the power or volume of it.—Hackett.

<sup>11</sup> "I say to you, in the name of the Lord Jesus," is not in the *Textus Receptus* published by the Bagsters. It is omitted on the authority of the Uncial and most cursive manuscripts—the Vulgate, Æthiopic, Chrysostom, Theop., and Occ. See Alford. The proper force of the presence, or absence, of the article before a noun, is well illustrated in this case. This was a special faith in a special case. We may have faith in the Christ of God, and not faith in being cured by him of any particular disease of mind, or body, under which we may be languishing. The patient, before us, had not only faith in Jesus the Christ, but also faith that, on his own special appeal to him, he would, through this Apostle, be healed.

<sup>10</sup> Ηλατο rather than ἤλλετο, denoting a single act. Salta-vit, 3d sing. 1 aor. mid. of ἄλλομαι, *salio*, he bounded.

<sup>2</sup> Saying in the Lycaonian, or in the speech of Lycaonia. Lycaonic, Hackett. The speech of Lycaonia, is more properly Lycaonian; not, according to the dialects of the nations, Lycaonic. As the Persian, Grecian, Roman, are the appropriate

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
are come down to us in the likeness of men.	λέγοντες, Οἱ θεοὶ ὁμοιωθέντες ἀνθρώποις κατέβησαν πρὸς ἡμᾶς·	The gods are come down to us, in the likeness of men.
12 And they called Barnabas, Jupiter; and Paul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker.	<sup>12</sup> ἐκάλουν τε τὸν μὲν Βαρνάβαν, Δία· τὸν δὲ Παῦλον, Ἑρμῆν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτὸς ἦν ὁ ἡγούμενος τοῦ λόγου.	And they called Barnabas, <sup>12</sup> Zeus, and Paul, Hermes, because he was <sup>1</sup> the chief speaker.
13 Then the priest of Jupiter, which was before their city, brought oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would have done sacrifice with the people.	<sup>13</sup> ὁ δὲ ἱερεὺς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ ὄντος πρὸ τῆς πόλεως αὐτῶν, ταύρους καὶ στέμματα ἐπὶ τοὺς πυλῶνας ἐνέγκας, σὺν τοῖς ὄχλοις ἤθελε θύειν. <sup>14</sup> Ἀκούσαντες δὲ	<sup>13</sup> Then the priest of the Zeus that was before the city, brought oxen and garlands to the gates, and, with the people, wished to offer sacrifices <sup>to them</sup> . Which <sup>14</sup>

names of the tongues of Persia, Greece, and Rome, so should the language of the people of Lycaonia be denominated, or distinguished from the tongues of other countries. Its classic root is *Lukos*, a wolf.

<sup>1</sup> And they called Barnabas, *Zeus*, and Paul, *Hermes*. These were the facts; but not so the common version of them. The question thence arises: Why translate these proper names, or adopt a Roman version of them, and in similar cases not translate Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Melchizedek, Moses, Samuel, David, Daniel, Peter, &c., &c.

Jupiter and Mercury are merely a substitution of a Roman currency for a Greek currency. We would, in such cases, prefer the retention of the original name, especially when a historical fact is involved.

<sup>1</sup> Ὁ ἡγούμενος τοῦ λόγου. *The leader of the discourse*, is equivalent to the chief, or leading speaker. It is by some supposed, that, as Paul spoke more than Barnabas, and more officially, the audience were led to think that Barnabas was a Divinity, and Paul his interpreter, or oracle. This view of the subject enhances the courteousness, and the most honorable port and bearing of this most Divinely accomplished ambassador to the Gentile world, towards his fellow-laborer Barnabas, and will everywhere pass at par value.

<sup>k</sup> Δε, in this attitude, is rather continuative than adversative, and is, therefore, by most revisers and translators rendered *then*, or *and*.—Dodd., Wes., Thomp., Wake., Penn, Booth., Wic., Tyn., Cran., &c. There are, however, those who prefer *but*, which is sometimes slightly adversative as well as continuative. We think, however, that, in harmony with all the honors conferred, this is named as the consummation, and, though in bad taste, and in worse theology, it is the consummation of the climax of honors conferred on Paul and Barnabas by a polytheistic population.

<sup>1</sup> It should be here noted, that *αὐτῶν*, as connected with *πολεως*, *city*, is repudiated as a spurious reading by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.

*Του ὄντος*, after *του Διου*, stands in apposition with it. Many cities were placed under the protection of some particular deity, and the image of that deity placed at the entrance, to signify that he was the guardian and protector. To

this, Luke everywhere, as accurate as he is circumstantial, refers. Lystra, it appears, was under the guardianship of Jupiter Propuleius, which Luke translates: *Του Διου του οἰτος προ της πολεως*, the *Jupiter that was before the city*; which is another term for *Jupiter Custos*, the guardian. All these deities had their *priests*, *rites*, and *sacrifices*, and each a peculiar service and priest for the office that he bore; so that *Jupiter Brontes*, *Jupiter the Thunderer*, had a different service from *Jupiter Custos*, *Jove the Guardian*. Hence we see with what accuracy Luke wrote: The person, who was to offer them sacrifice, was the priest of *Jupiter Custos*; under whose guardianship the city of Lystra was; and who, the priest supposed, had visited the city in a human form; and Barnabas (probably, for the reasons already assigned), he imagined to be the person. And as Mercury, the god of eloquence, was the general attendant of Jupiter, the people and the priest supposed that Paul, who had a powerful commanding eloquence, was that God also disguised. A beautiful figure of such an impersonation of Jupiter, as, is supposed, formerly stood before the gate of Lystra, still remains; and a fine engraving of it may be seen in Gruter's Inscriptions, Vol. I, p. 20. Adam Clark, in loco.

Concerning these garlands, both Ovid and Virgil sing.

The former says:—

“Rich curling fumes of incense feast the skies,  
A hecatomb of voted victims dies,  
With gilded horns and garlands on their head,  
In all the pomp of death to th' altar led.”

TATE.

And Virgil sings:—

“The victim ox, that was for altars prest,  
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands drest,  
Sunk of himself, without the gods' command,  
Preventing the slow sacrificer's hand.”

DRYDEN'S *Virgil*.

<sup>m</sup> *To them* is a supplement essential to the proper conception of the discourse of Paul and Barnabas, reported in verses 14–18, which every reflecting reader must keep in his mind, as necessary to his apprehension of the point and drift of the address of Paul and Barnabas, and the rending of their own garments.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>14 Which when the apostles, Barnabas and Paul, heard of, they rent their clothes, and ran in among the people, crying out,</p>	<p>οἱ ἀπόστολοι Βαρνάβας καὶ Παῦλος, διαρρήξαντες τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν εἰσεπήδησαν εἰς τὸν ὄχλον, κρᾶζοντες <sup>15</sup> καὶ λέγοντες, Ἄνδρες, τί ταῦτα ποιεῖτε; καὶ ἡμεῖς ὁμοιοπαθεῖς ἔσμεν ὑμῖν ἄνθρωποι, εὐαγγελιζόμενοι ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν ματαίων ἐπιστρέφειν ἐπὶ τὸν Θεὸν τὸν ζῶντα, ὃς ἐποίησε τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς. <sup>16</sup> ὃς ἐν ταῖς παρῳχημέναις γενεαῖς εἴασε πάντα τὰ ἔθνη πορεύεσθαι ταῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτῶν.</p>	<p>when the Apostles, Barnabas and Paul, heard, they rent their clothes, and leaped forth into the crowd, crying out, and saying, Why do you do these things? We are men of like nature with yourselves, declaring to you glad tidings, that you should turn from these vanities to the living God, who made the heaven, and the earth, and the sea, and all things that are in them; who, in the ages <sup>15</sup> past, suffered all the nations to go on in their own ways.</p>
<p>15 And saying, Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you, that ye should turn from these vanities unto the living God, which made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein :</p>	<p><sup>17</sup> καὶ τοι γε οὐκ ἀμάρτυρον ἑαυτὸν ἀφήκεν, ἀγαθοποιῶν, οὐρανόθεν ἡμῖν ὑετοὺς διδοὺς καὶ καιροὺς καρποφόρους, ἐμπιπλῶν τροφῆς καὶ εὐφροσύνης τὰς καρδίας ἡμῶν. <sup>18</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα λέγοντες, μόλις κατέπαυσαν τοὺς ὄχλους τοῦ μὴ θύειν αὐτοῖς.</p>	<p>Nevertheless, he did not leave himself without testimony, in that he did good, and gave you rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling your hearts with food and gladness. And <sup>18</sup> with these sayings they scarcely restrained the people, that they did not offer sacrifice to them. Then Jews <sup>19</sup> came over from Antioch and Iconium; and having persua-</p>
<p>16 Who in times past suffered all nations to walk in their own ways.</p>	<p><sup>19</sup> Ἐπήλθον δὲ ἀπὸ Ἀντιοχείας καὶ Ἰκονίου Ἰουδαῖοι, καὶ</p>	<p>came over from Antioch and Iconium; and having persua-</p>
<p>17 Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness.</p>	<p>καὶ τοι γε οὐκ ἀμάρτυρον ἑαυτὸν ἀφήκεν, ἀγαθοποιῶν, οὐρανόθεν ἡμῖν ὑετοὺς διδοὺς καὶ καιροὺς καρποφόρους, ἐμπιπλῶν τροφῆς καὶ εὐφροσύνης τὰς καρδίας ἡμῶν. <sup>18</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα λέγοντες, μόλις κατέπαυσαν τοὺς ὄχλους τοῦ μὴ θύειν αὐτοῖς.</p>	<p>Nevertheless, he did not leave himself without testimony, in that he did good, and gave you rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling your hearts with food and gladness. And <sup>18</sup> with these sayings they scarcely restrained the people, that they did not offer sacrifice to them. Then Jews <sup>19</sup> came over from Antioch and Iconium; and having persua-</p>
<p>18 And with these sayings scarce restrained they the people, that they had not done sacrifice unto them.</p>	<p><sup>19</sup> Ἐπήλθον δὲ ἀπὸ Ἀντιοχείας καὶ Ἰκονίου Ἰουδαῖοι, καὶ</p>	<p>came over from Antioch and Iconium; and having persua-</p>
<p>19 And there came thither certain Jews from Antioch, and Iconium, who persuaded the</p>	<p>καὶ τοι γε οὐκ ἀμάρτυρον ἑαυτὸν ἀφήκεν, ἀγαθοποιῶν, οὐρανόθεν ἡμῖν ὑετοὺς διδοὺς καὶ καιροὺς καρποφόρους, ἐμπιπλῶν τροφῆς καὶ εὐφροσύνης τὰς καρδίας ἡμῶν. <sup>18</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα λέγοντες, μόλις κατέπαυσαν τοὺς ὄχλους τοῦ μὴ θύειν αὐτοῖς.</p>	<p>came over from Antioch and Iconium; and having persua-</p>

<sup>a</sup> For εἰσεπήδησαν, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf., substitute ἐξεπήδησαν. They leaped out into the crowd exclaiming and saying: Men! why do you do these things?

<sup>o</sup> We are men, εομεν ἄνθρωποι—ὁμοιοπαθεῖς ὑμῖν, of passions similar to yourselves, εὐαγγελιζόμενοι, announcing to you glad tidings, that you should turn away from these vanities to the living God, who has made the heaven, and the earth, and the sea, and all things that are in them.

<sup>p</sup> Το παν, was an abbreviated formula representing the whole Universe, in the Aristotelian age. Τα παντα, and παντα τα, are not always identical in sense; the latter τα has sometimes the position and power of a relative pronoun, which is the case here. Therefore, in this case, we prefer "all things that are in them, to all things in them".

<sup>q</sup> Παρῳχημεναις, from παροιχομαι, preteritus, found only in this place N. T., indicative of ages long since, or fully passed away.

<sup>r</sup> Πορεύεσθαι, not properly "to walk in their own way," rather to go on in their own course.

<sup>s</sup> Καὶ τοι γε οὐκ ἀμάρτυρον, etc. And yet, indeed, he did not leave himself unattested.

Γε, enclitic, gives point and pungency to this expression. Αμάρτυρος, is an ἀπαξ λεγόμενον, in this book, but in this sense it is found in Josephus Antiq. 14 : 7, 2; Plutarch de Solent Anim. 23; Thuc. 2 : 41. Doing good, &c. Better collocated in English thus: "And yet, indeed, doing good, giving (ἔμιν instead of ὑμῖν, Gb., Sch., Ln.—Tf. omits both) to you rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling your (ὑμῶν not ἡμῶν) hearts with food and gladness."

<sup>t</sup> The heart receives not food; but, rhetorically, the heart is the receptacle of all comfort; hence the fullest expression of the satisfied desires of every category.

<sup>u</sup> Ταῦτα λέγοντες, saying these things they, with difficulty (μόλις from μόλος, labor), restrained the multitude from offering sacrifice to them.

<sup>v</sup> Then (δε) Jews (επήλθον) came over from Antioch and Iconium, καὶ πεισαντες, and having persuaded τοὺς ὄχλους, the multitudes. Translators are almost equally divided in presenting this in singular and plural, multitude and multitudes. Being plural in all the best texts, we deem it proper to appear in the same number in the version, as in the original.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
people, and having stoned Paul, drew <i>him</i> out of the city, supposing he had been dead.	πέισαντες τοὺς ὄχλους, καὶ λιθάσαντες τὸν Παῦλον, ἔσυρον ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, νομίσαντες αὐτὸν τεθνάναι. <sup>20</sup> κυκλωσάντων δὲ αὐτὸν τῶν μαθητῶν, ἀναστὰς εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν· καὶ τῇ ἐπαύριον ἔξῆλθε σὺν τῷ Βαρνάβᾳ εἰς Δέρβην. <sup>21</sup> εὐαγγελισάμενοί τε τὴν πόλιν ἐκείνην, καὶ μαθητεύσαντες ἱκανοὺς, ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς τὴν Λύστραν καὶ Ἰκόνιον καὶ Ἀντιόχειαν· <sup>22</sup> ἐπιστηρίζοντες τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν μαθητῶν παρακαλοῦντες ἐμμένειν τῇ πίστει, καὶ ὅτι διὰ πολλῶν θλίψεων δεῖ ἡμᾶς εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. <sup>23</sup> χειροτονήσαντες δὲ αὐτοῖς πρεσβυτέρους κατ' ἐκκλησίαν, προσευξάμενοι μετὰ νηστειῶν, παρέθεντο αὐτοὺς τῷ κυρίῳ εἰς ὃν πεπιστεύκεισαν. <sup>24</sup> καὶ διελθόντες τὴν Πισιδίαν, ἦλθον εἰς Παμφυλίαν· <sup>25</sup> καὶ λαλήσαντες ἐν Πέργῃ τὸν λόγον, κατέβησαν εἰς Ἀττάλειαν· <sup>26</sup> κακεῖθεν ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν, ὅθεν ἦσαν παραδεδομένοι τῇ χάριτι τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς τὸ ἔργον ὃ ἐπλήρωσαν. <sup>27</sup> παραγενόμενοι δὲ καὶ συναγαγόντες τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἀνήγγειλαν ὅσα ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ ὅτι ἤνοιξε τοῖς ἔθνεσι θύραν πίστεως. <sup>28</sup> διέτριβον δὲ ἐκεῖ χρόνον οὐκ ὀλίγον σὺν τοῖς μαθηταῖς.	ded the multitudes, and having stoned Paul, they were dragging him out of the city, supposing that he <sup>w</sup> was dead.
20 Howbeit, as the disciples stood round about him, he rose up, and came into the city: and the next day he departed with Barnabas to Derbe.		But, while the disciples were <sup>20</sup> standing about him, rising up, he entered into the city. And the next day he went out with Barnabas into Derbe. And when they had <sup>21</sup> announced the glad tidings to that city, and made many disciples, they returned into Lystra, and Iconium, and Antioch, confirming the souls <sup>22</sup> of the disciples, exhorting them to continue in the faith, saying that we must, through much tribulation, enter into the kingdom of God. And, <sup>23</sup> having appointed for them elders in every congregation, and having prayed with fastings, they commended them to the Lord, in whom they believed. And, having passed <sup>24</sup> through Pisidia, they came to Pamphylia. And when they <sup>25</sup> had spoken the word in Perga, they went down into Attalia; and thence they sail- <sup>26</sup> ed to Antioch, whence they had been commended to the grace of God, for the work which they performed.
21 And when they had preached the gospel to that city, and had taught many, they returned again to Lystra, and to Iconium, and Antioch,		
22 Confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God.		
23 And when they had ordained them elders in every church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they believed.		
24 And after they had passed throughout Pisidia, they came to Pamphilia.		
25 And when they had preached the word in Perga, they went down into Attalia:		
26 And thence sailed to Antioch, from whence they had been recommended to the grace of God, for the work which they fulfilled.		
27 And when they were come, and had gathered the church together, they rehearsed all that God had done with them, and how he had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles.		
28 And there they abode long time with the disciples.		And when they came, and <sup>27</sup> had assembled the congregation, they rehearsed all that God had done with them, and that he had opened a door of faith to the nations. And they continued no little <sup>28</sup> time with the disciples.

\* "That he had been dead," is not only ambiguous, but seen. They had not dragged, but, according to the text, were reckless of all the texts, ancient and modern, that we have dragging him out of the city, when he revived.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
CHAP. XV.	CHAP. XV.	CHAP. XV.
<p>AND certain men which came down from Judea, taught the brethren, <i>and said</i>, Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved.</p>	<p>ΚΑΙ τινες κατελθόντες ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰουδαίας, ἐδίδασκον τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς, ὅτι ἐὰν μὴ περιτέμνησθε τῷ ἔθει Μωϋσέως, οὐ δύνασθε σωθῆναι. <sup>2</sup> Γενομένης οὖν στάσεως καὶ συζητήσεως οὐκ ὀλίγης τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Βαρνάβῃ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ἔταξαν ἀναβαίνειν Παῦλον καὶ Βαρνάβαν καὶ τινὰς ἄλλους ἐξ αὐτῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἀποστόλους καὶ πρεσβυτέρους εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, περὶ τοῦ ζητήματος τούτου. <sup>3</sup> οἱ μὲν οὖν προπεμφθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, διήρχοντο τὴν Φοινίκην καὶ Σαμάρειαν, ἐκδιηγούμενοι τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν τῶν ἐθνῶν· καὶ ἐποίουν χαρὰν μεγάλην πᾶσι τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς. <sup>4</sup> παραγεινόμενοι δὲ εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, ἀπεδέχθησαν ὑπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας καὶ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, ἀνήγγειλάν τε ὅσα ὁ Θεὸς ἐποί-</p>	<p>AND certain persons that came down from Judea, taught the brethren, <i>saying</i>; Unless you are circumcised after the custom of Moses, you cannot be saved. When, therefore, Paul and Barnabas had no little dissension and discussion with them, they determined that Paul and Barnabas and certain others of them, should go up into Jerusalem to the Apostles and elders about this question. And being brought on their way by the congregation, they passed through Phenicia and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles; and caused great joy to all the brethren. And when they were come into Jerusalem, they were received by the congregation, and by the Apostles and elders, and they declared all things that God had done by them.</p>

\* *Tis, aliquis, τινες*, certain persons. The masculine gender is most worthy in all such cases. We sometimes substitute *persons*. *Τινες κατελθόντες*, Certain men coming down, Wes.; "Some who came down," Wakef.; "Had gone down," Penn.; "Came down," Murd., Thomp.; "Came," Dodd. *Ἀπο τῆς Ἰουδαίας*, from Judea (to Antioch understood), *ἐδίδασκον τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς—λεγοῦντες*, after *ἐδίδασκον* must be supplied in the sense, that the following *ὅτι* may redound, Kuinæl. *Τῷ ἔθει Μωϋσέως*, in the manner Moses prescribed, or, prescribed by Moses.

*Περιμιθῆτε* is preferred by Ln. and Tf. to *περιτεμνησθε*. Griesbach regards it as supported by good authorities. *Τῷ ἔθει*, according to the custom. Dative of the manner.

<sup>2</sup> *Γενομένης οὖν στάσεως—αὐτοὺς—controversia et disputatione acri*. In ch. 14 : 4, we find a schism amongst the citizens; and in Acts 23 : 7, a similar one between the Pharisees and the Sadducees. *Στασις* occurs four times in the book of Acts, and only four times in all other portions of the Christian Scriptures. In com. ver. it is represented by *insurrection, sedition, dissension, uproar*; and once by *standing*. Hence its special meaning, in any given case, depends upon its context.

*Συζητήσις* occurs twice in this chapter, and only once beside in the Christian Writings, Acts. ch. 28 : 29; in this last in-

stance it is represented by *reasoning*, and in this chapter by *disputation* and *disputing*.

The verb *συζητεῖω* is in favor with John Mark, occurring six times in his gospel, and only four times in Luke's writings. In Mark, com. ver., it is five times represented by *question*, and once by *reason*. But for *συζητήσεως*, in this place, and in v. 7, in some manuscripts, it is *ζητήσεως*, which occurs in this sense, at least six times in the Christian Scriptures.

<sup>3</sup> *Οἱ μὲν οὖν προπεμφθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας*. Some, as Hammond, on I Cor. 16 : 11, interpret these words thus: *Hic igitur ab ecclesia honorifice deducti*. Morus and Heinrichsius so interpret them, i. e. "they were sent away with all necessary provisions for the journey." But no passage can be adduced from any writer of respectability to sustain such an interpretation. *Προπεμψω*, in its eight other occurrences in N. T., is represented by *accompany, conduct, or bring forward*, a person on a journey, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 25; Homer's *Odys. E. 37, 146*, are quoted to sustain this interpretation. But their poetry, or their prose, is quite out of place in Luke's horizon.

<sup>4</sup> *Ἀπεδέχθησαν*, they were kindly, or benignantly received. In ch. 2 : 41, and in ch. 21 : 17, we find *αἰμενωσ* before *ἐδέξαντο*, rather *ἀπεδέξαντο*, according to Ln., Tf.





KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>8 And God, which knoweth the hearts, bare them witness, giving them the Holy Ghost, even as <i>he did</i> unto us :</p>	<p>στεύσαι. <sup>8</sup> καὶ ὁ καρδιογνώστης Θεὸς ἐμαρτύρησεν αὐτοῖς, δὸς αὐτοῖς τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον, καθὼς καὶ ἡμῖν. <sup>9</sup> καὶ οὐδὲν διέκρινε μεταξὺ ἡμῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν, τῇ πίστει καθάρισας τὰς καρδίας αὐτῶν. <sup>10</sup> νῦν οὖν τί πειράζετε τὸν Θεὸν, ἐπιθεῖναι ζυγὸν ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον τῶν μαθητῶν, ὃν οὔτε οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν οὔτε ἡμεῖς ἰσχύσαμεν βαστάσαι; <sup>11</sup> ἀλλὰ διὰ τῆς χάριτος Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ πιστεύομεν σωθῆναι, καθ' ὃν τρόπον ἀκεῖνοι. <sup>12</sup> Ἐσίγησε δὲ πᾶν τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ ἤκουον Βαρνάβαν καὶ Παύλου ἐξηγουμένων ὅσα ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι δι' αὐτῶν. <sup>13</sup> Μετὰ δὲ τὸ σιγήσαι αὐτοὺς, ἀπεκρίθη Ἰάκωβος, λέγων, ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί, ἀκούσατέ μου. <sup>14</sup> Συμμεῶν ἐξηγήσατο, καθὼς πρῶτον ὁ Θεὸς</p>	<p>Gospel, and believe. And 'God, 8 who knows the hearts, bore them testimony, giving them the Holy Spirit, even as to us; and put no difference 9 between us and them, having purified their hearts by the faith. Now, therefore, why 10 do you try God by putting a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers, nor we, were able to bear? But, "through the grace 11 of the Lord Jesus, we believe that we shall be saved, even as they.</p>
<p>9 And put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith.</p>		
<p>10 Now therefore why tempt ye God, to put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?</p>		
<p>11 But we believe, that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, we shall be saved, even as they.</p>		
<p>12 Then all the multitude kept silence, and gave audience to Barnabas and Paul, declaring what miracles and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them.</p>		<p>Then all the multitude 12 were silent, and heard Barnabas and Paul declaring what <sup>b</sup>signs and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them.</p>
<p>13 And after they had held their peace, James answered, saying, Men <i>and</i> brethren, hearken unto me.</p>		<p>And after they were si- 13 lent, James addressed them, saying; <sup>c</sup>Brethren, hearken to me. Simeon has declar-</p>
<p>14 Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the</p>		<p>ed how God first visited</p>

εἶναι βασιλεῖα. Ἐξέλεξατο ἐν Σολομῶν τῷ νόμῳ καθίσαι (αὐτὸν) ἐπὶ θρόνον. Vide Vorstius de Hebraism. N. T., p. 662. See also Kuinuel in loco.

<sup>f</sup> Καὶ ὁ καρδιογνώστης Θεὸς—δὸς αὐτοῖς τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον. Confessing judgment, he pleads his justification on the basis of a Divine *oracle*, and of a Divine *gift* to the Gentiles, even the *το Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον*, in its greatest, largest amplitude. It is not only the Holy Spirit in all the amplitude of his grace, but as more definite and exegetical he adds, *καθὼς καὶ ἡμῖν*, even as to us, Jews; and still more pleonastically, he adds, *τῇ πίστει καθάρισας τὰς καρδίας αὐτῶν*, *having purified their hearts by the faith*.

<sup>g</sup> Χριστοῦ is here omitted by Gb., Sch. and Tf. Lord Jesus is all sufficient. *Δια τῆς χάριτος*, the *charity*. This word has obtained a very latitudinarian currency in the N. T., com. ver.; being represented by *ten* words: *favor, grace, thank, pleasure, liberality, benefit, joy, thankworthy, gift, acceptable*; while from the same root, *χάρισμα*, occurring seventeen times, is uniformly represented by *gift*; and *χαρίζομαι* by *give, frankly forgive, grant, deliver*. Were we at liberty to select any one term, to the exclusion of every other, we should give our suffrage for *favor*. In our present currency, it would be adequate to the scope of the original. We should not place

sovereign, or *special* before it, because all *grace* is necessarily *sovereign, special, and free*. It may, in degrees, be great, greater, and greatest; but, uniformly, it is *free* and *sovereign*.

<sup>b</sup> *Σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα*. Not convertible terms; all *signs* are not *wonders*, nor are all *wonders, signs*; neither are all miracles, signs, nor all signs, miracles. *Σημεῖον*, in some eighty occurrences in N. T., is some *fifty* times represented by *sign*; by miracle more than twenty times, and occasionally by *token*, tantamount to *sign*, and sometimes by *wonder*.

<sup>i</sup> *Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί*. *Ἀδελφοί*, in some three hundred and fifty occurrences in N. T. is represented by *brother, or brethren*. *Ἄνθρωπος* is, some two hundred and twenty times, represented by *man*; and, in reference to married men, by *husband*, some fifty times.

When *ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί* occur, as they do only in this book of Acts, and in it some *twelve* times, we represent them together by the word *brethren*. Peter introduced this formula, and on Pentecost the converts caught it and used it. Stephen used it, but with the addition of the word *fathers*—"Brethren and Fathers." Because *ἄνδρες* equally applies to both, and is absorbed alike in both, we prefer, "*Brethren and Fathers*." So Paul uses them Acts 13: 15; 22: 21; 13: 26, 38; 23: 1, 6; 28: 17.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Gentiles, to take out of them a people for his name.	ἐπεσκέψατο λαβεῖν ἐξ ἐθνῶν λαὸν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ.	the Gentiles, to take out of them, a people for his name.
15 And to this agree the words of the prophets; as it is written,	15 καὶ τούτῳ συμφωνοῦσιν οἱ λόγοι τῶν προφητῶν, καθὼς γέγραπται,	And with this the words of 15 the prophets agree; as it is written,
16 After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up:	16 Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀναστρέψω καὶ ἀνοικοδομήσω τὴν σκηνὴν Δαβὶδ τὴν πεπτωκυῖαν καὶ τὰ κατεσκαμμένα αὐτῆς ἀνοικοδομήσω, καὶ ἀνορθώσω αὐτήν.	After this I will re- 16 turn, and will rebuild the ta- bernacle of David which is fallen down, and I will re- build its ruins, and I will set it up; that "the rest 17
17 That the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom my name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things.	17 ὅπως ἀν' ἐκζητήσωσιν οἱ κατὰλοιποὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὸν Κύριον, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, ἐφ' οὓς ἐπικέκληται τὸ ὄνομα μου ἐπ' αὐτούς· λέγει κύριος ὁ ποιῶν ταῦτα πάντα.	of men may seek after the Lord, even all the nations, upon whom my name is called, says the Lord, who does all these things. "Known to 18
18 Known unto God are all	18 Γνωστὰ ἀπ'	all these things. "Known to 18

<sup>1</sup> Λαβεῖν ἐξ ἐθνῶν λαὸν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ. To take out of the nations a people for his name. ἐπὶ is redundant. Rejected by Ln., Tf., Gb.

Upon his name, is a literal version of ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ—"To take from among them a people for his name," Thomp. "To take out of them a people for his name," Wakef. "To elect a people for his name out of the Gentiles," Murd. "To take out from them a people for his name," Penn. "To take out of them a people for his name," Wes., Booth. "To take from among them a people for the honor of his name," Dodd. So, substantially, are all the versions that we have seen. For the glory of his name, being the God of the Gentiles as well as of the Jews, he commanded his Gospel to be announced to all nations, intending thereby, as a means to an end, to collect out of all the tribes and nationalities of earth one new community.

This amounts to no more than his commission to the Apostles indicates: "Preach the gospel to every creature," the whole human race. The question here is upon ἐπὶ, which is repudiated by Ln., Tf.; and is by Gb. regarded as a probable omission, which, indeed, very little affects the sense—a people for his name is, without ἐπὶ, fairly indicated.

Ἐπὶ, with the dative, is, in the com. ver., translated by, at, unto, in, of. In its more than one thousand two hundred occurrences in the N. T. it is frequently, with the dative, represented by in. In the single book of the Acts, in a hundred and seventy five occurrences, it is found in construction with the genitive, accusative, and dative, and is frequently represented, com. ver., by in, on, or upon. *Deus inter Gentiles sibi collegit cætum, qui esset populus Dei peculiaris sicut olim Iudæi,*" Kuin. In this view, we fully concur. Vigerus on Grecian idioms, De prepositione, ἐπὶ, p. 612. London ed. 1824.

<sup>k</sup> Τὴν σκηνὴν Δαβὶδ. Σκηνη answers to Hebrew תֵּבַח indicating a tent woven of leaves or reeds, in use among shepherds, Ro-

senmüller, Amos 1:2. But σκηνη is put for any sort of house. Here it is an image of the kingdom of David, as in other places an image of mount Zion, on which David's palace stood. Virtually, it represents the original political state of the nation. See Kuinöl on this passage.

<sup>1</sup> Κατεσκαμμένα—κατασκαπτω, found here, and in Rom. 11:3, perf. part. pas. = ruins. Its root is σκαπτω, diruo, fodio, that which has fallen to the ground and which is dug up. Τα κατεσκαμμένα, diruta, is found in the Alexandrian ver., Amos 9:1, 12. "I will restore its ruins," Wakef. Some recognize here, the Hebraism which converts the first of two verbs into an adverb, qualifying the second. "I will again rebuild," Meyer. De Wette and Winer reject that explanation. Hackett also; and so do we. "I will build again its ruins," Penn. "Restore its ruins," Wakef. Too ambiguous, or elliptical. "I will build again the ruins thereof," Wesley. "That which was in ruins in it," Murd.

<sup>m</sup> Οἱ κατὰλοιποὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὸν Κύριον, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, ἐφ' οὓς ἐπικέκληται τὸ ὄνομα μου ἐπ' αὐτούς—"The residue of men." Κατὰλοιποὶ is found only in this place in the N. T., representing all the world beyond the Jews. This passage represents the whole Gentile world, and intimates their participation in this salvation in common with the Jews. "God is immutable, and hath decreed ἀπ' αἰῶνος, olim, antiquissimis temporibus, regnum condere, in quod non tantum Judæi sed etiam Gentiles, sine legis ritualis observatione recipentur. In other words, he willed that not only the Jews, but also uncircumcised Gentiles, should belong to his peculiar people, Kuinöl, in loco.

<sup>n</sup> Γνωστὰ ἀπ' αἰῶνος, textus receptus, (ἐστὶ τῷ Θεῷ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ)—Griesbach's reading, Kuin. "To God are known all his works from eternity," Thomp. "Known unto



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
his works from the beginning of the world.	αἰῶνός ἐστι τῷ Θεῷ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ. <sup>19</sup> διὸ ἐγὼ κρίνω	God from everlasting are all his works. <sup>19</sup> Wherefore my
19 Wherefore my sentence is, that we trouble not them, which from among the Gentiles are turned to God:	μὴ παρενοχλεῖν τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἔθνων ἐπιστρέφουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Θεόν. <sup>20</sup> ἀλλὰ ἐπιστεῖλαι αὐτοῖς	judgment is, not to trouble those who from among the Gentiles turn to God; but to <sup>20</sup>
20 But that we write unto them that they abstain from pollutions of idols, and from fornication, and from things strangled, and from blood.	τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλισγημάτων τῶν εἰδώλων καὶ τῆς πορνείας καὶ τοῦ πνικτοῦ καὶ τοῦ αἵματος. <sup>21</sup> Μωσῆς γὰρ ἐκ γενεῶν ἀρχαίων κατὰ πόλιν τοὺς κηρύσσοντας αὐτὸν ἔχει ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς κατὰ πᾶν σάββατον ἀναγινωσκόμενος.	write to them, that they abstain from pollutions of the idols, and <sup>21</sup> fornication, and things strangled, and blood. For, <sup>21</sup> from ancient times, Mo-
21 For Moses of old time hath in every city them that preach him, being read in the synagogues every sabbath-day.	Τότε ἔδοξε τοῖς ἀποστόλοις καὶ τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις σὺν ὅλῃ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, ἐκλεξαμένους ἀνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν πέμψαι εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν σὺν τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ Βαρνάβᾳ, Ἰούδαν τὸν ἐπικαλούμενον Βαρσαβάν, καὶ Σίλαν, ἀνδρας ἡγουμένους ἐν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς, <sup>23</sup> γράψαντες διὰ χειρὸς αὐτῶν τάδε, Οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί, τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν καὶ	ses has, in every city, those who preach him, being read in the synagogues every sabbath.
22 Then pleased it the apostles and elders, with the whole church, to send chosen men of their own company to Antioch, with Paul and Barnabas; namely, Judas surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, chief men among the brethren:	Τότε ἔδοξε τοῖς ἀποστόλοις καὶ τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις σὺν ὅλῃ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, ἐκλεξαμένους ἀνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν πέμψαι εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν σὺν τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ Βαρνάβᾳ, Ἰούδαν τὸν ἐπικαλούμενον Βαρσαβάν, καὶ Σίλαν, ἀνδρας ἡγουμένους ἐν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς, <sup>23</sup> γράψαντες διὰ χειρὸς αὐτῶν τάδε, Οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί, τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν καὶ	Then it pleased the Apostles and the elders, with the whole congregation, to send <sup>22</sup> chosen men, from among themselves, to Antioch, with Paul and Barnabas;—Judas, surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, leading men among the brethren. And they wrote by <sup>23</sup>
23 And they wrote letters by them after this manner; The apostles, and elders, and brethren, send greeting unto the brethren which are of the Gen-	Τότε ἔδοξε τοῖς ἀποστόλοις καὶ τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις σὺν ὅλῃ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, ἐκλεξαμένους ἀνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν πέμψαι εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν σὺν τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ Βαρνάβᾳ, Ἰούδαν τὸν ἐπικαλούμενον Βαρσαβάν, καὶ Σίλαν, ἀνδρας ἡγουμένους ἐν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς, <sup>23</sup> γράψαντες διὰ χειρὸς αὐτῶν τάδε, Οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί, τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν καὶ	them these words:—The Apostles, and elders, and <sup>23</sup> brethren, greeting—To the brethren of the Gentiles in An-

God are all his works from eternity," Wes. "Who made these things known from the beginning," Penn. "Known from of old are the works of God," Murd. "Known—from the beginning of the world," Wakef. "Known, etc., from the beginning of the world," Dodd. *Ἔστι τῷ Θεῷ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ*, omitted by Gb., and Tf. To me, of doubtful authority. It is a true oracle, but here unnecessary.

<sup>o</sup> *Διὸ ἐγὼ κρίνω*. "Wherefore I judge," Wes. "Therefore I say to you," Mur. "My opinion is," Wakef. "My judgment is," Penn. "I judge," Haek. "Therefore it is my judgment," Thomp. "Wherefore my judgment is," Dodd.

<sup>p</sup> *Πορνεία*, fornication. Various substitutes for this word have been proposed. See Kuinœl. M. L'Enfant explains this of victims offered by prostitutes out of their scandalous hire (Deut. 23 : 18) which, he says, makes a beautiful sense. Heinsius, at large, vindicates this interpretation, and shows that Athanasius uses *πορνεία* for *πορνικὴ θυσία*, Doddridge. Kuinœl gives some six columns of dissertations on the acceptations of this word, backed by eminent names. With Rosenmüller, Morus, and other distinguished names, we concur, that this word is not to be taken in any private inter-

pretation, but in its full amplitude, or generic acceptation in sacred literature.

<sup>a</sup> Moses—has them that (*κηρυσσοῦντας αὐτοῦ*) are *preaching* him, not *διδασκοῦντας*—teaching him. The words are never confounded, nor substituted the one for the other, in the Christian Scriptures. *Preaching* and *teaching* Christ are as distinct as *making* or *gaining* disciples is from *teaching* them. The *preacher's* work and the *teacher's* work are frequently contradistinguished in the Apostolic currency. In the case of the synagogues in opposition to Jesus, they proclaimed the divine mission of Moses, and claimed authority for him against the claims of Jesus the Nazarene. Hence we are informed that "daily in the temple, and from house to house, they ceased not to *teach* and to *preach* Jesus, the Christ," *διδασκοῦντες καὶ ἐναγγελιζόμενοι Ἰησοῦν τὸν Χριστόν*.

<sup>r</sup> *Ἐκλεξαμένους* passes into the accusative, because the object of the governing verb; *ἀποστόλοις* serves, at the same time, "as the subject of the infinitive," Haekett. "For *Silas*, in the Acts, we have always *Silvanus* in the Epistles." *Σίλας*, *Σιλουανός*; the former his Jewish, the latter his Gentile name.

<sup>s</sup> *Καὶ οἱ* before *ἀδελφοί* is omitted by Lu. (Gb. marks it as a probable omission).

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
tiles in Antioch, and Syria, and Cilicia.	<i>Συρίαν καὶ Κιλικίαν ἀδελφοῖς τοῖς ἐξ ἔθνων, χαίρειν.</i> <sup>24</sup> Ἐπειδὴ ἤκουσαμεν ὅτι τινὲς ἐξ ἡμῶν ἐξελλθόντες ἐτάραξαν ὑμᾶς λόγους, ἀνασκευάζοντες τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν, λέγοντες περιτέμεσθαι καὶ τηρεῖν τὸν νόμον, οἷς οὐ διεστειλάμεθα. <sup>25</sup> ἔδοξεν ἡμῖν γενομένοις ὁμοθυμαδὸν, ἐκλεξαμένους ἄνδρας πέμψαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, σὺν τοῖς ἀγαπητοῖς ἡμῶν Βαρνάβᾳ καὶ Παύλῳ, <sup>26</sup> ἀνθρώποις παραδεδοκόσι τὰς ψυχὰς αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. <sup>27</sup> ἀπεστάλκαμεν οὖν Ἰούδαν καὶ Σίλαν, καὶ αὐτοὺς διὰ λόγου ἀπαγγέλλοντας τὰ αὐτά. <sup>28</sup> ἔδοξε γὰρ τῷ Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι καὶ ἡμῖν, μηδὲν πλέον ἐπιτίθεσθαι ὑμῖν βᾶρος, πλὴν τῶν ἐπάναγκες τούτων, <sup>29</sup> ἀπέχεσθαι εἰδωλοθύτων καὶ αἵματος καὶ πνικτοῦ καὶ πορνείας· ἐξ ὧν διατηροῦντες ἑαυτοὺς, εὖ πράξετε. ἔρρωσθε. <sup>30</sup> Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀπολυθέντες ἦλθον εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν· καὶ συναγαγόντες τὸ πλῆθος, ἐπέδωκαν τὴν ἐπιστολήν. <sup>31</sup> ἀναγνόντες δὲ, ἐχάρησαν ἐπὶ τῇ παρακλήσει. <sup>32</sup> Ἰούδας δὲ καὶ Σίλας, καὶ αὐτοὶ προφήται ὄντες, διὰ λόγου πολλοῦ παρεκάλεσαν τοὺς ἀδελφούς, καὶ ἐπεστήριξαν. <sup>33</sup> Ποίησαντες δὲ χρόνον, ἀπελύθησαν μετ' εἰρήνης ἀπὸ τῶν ἀδελφῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἀποστόλους. <sup>34</sup> ἔδοξε	tioch, and Syria, and Cilicia. Since we have heard, <sup>24</sup> that some persons who went out from us, have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying, You must be circumcised, and keep the law; to whom we gave no commandment; it seemed good to us, being assembled with one accord, to send <sup>25</sup> chosen men to you, with our beloved Barnabas and Paul; men who have hazarded their <sup>26</sup> lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. We have sent, <sup>27</sup> therefore, Judas and Silas, who also themselves will tell you the same things by word of mouth. For it seemed good to <sup>28</sup> the Holy Spirit, and to us, to lay on you no greater burden than these necessary things; To abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication; from which, if you keep yourselves, you will do well. Farewell. So, then, having been <sup>30</sup> dismissed, they came into Antioch: and when they had assembled the multitude, they delivered the epistle; and <sup>31</sup> having read it, they rejoiced over the consolation. And <sup>32</sup> Judas and Silas, being also themselves prophets, exhorted the brethren with many words, and established them. And after they had made some <sup>33</sup> stay, they were dismissed, with <sup>34</sup> peace from the brethren to the <sup>*</sup> Apostles. <sup>†</sup> But it <sup>34</sup>
24 Forasmuch as we have heard, that certain which went out from us, have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying, <i>You must be circumcised, and keep the law; to whom we gave no such commandment:</i>		
25 It seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord, to send chosen men unto you, with our beloved Barnabas and Paul:		
26 Men that have hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.		
27 We have sent therefore Judas and Silas, who shall also tell you the same things by mouth.		
28 For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than those necessary things;		
29 That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well.		
30 So when they were dismissed, they came to Antioch; and when they had gathered the multitude together, they delivered the epistle.		
31 Which when they had read, they rejoiced for the consolation.		
32 And Judas and Silas, being prophets also themselves, exhorted the brethren with many words, and confirmed them.		
33 And after they had tarried there a space, they were let go in peace from the brethren unto the apostles.		

<sup>†</sup> Δεγοῦντες περιτεμεσθαι καὶ τηρεῖν τὸν νόμον is omitted by Ln., Tf., and by Gb., is regarded as a probable omission.

<sup>‡</sup> For ἐκλεξαμένους, Ln. would substitute ἐκλεξαμένοις, which Gb. marks as a reading not quite so strongly supported.

<sup>§</sup> For ἦλθον, Ln. would substitute κατηλθον, which Griesb. thinks probable.

<sup>¶</sup> Μετ' εἰρήνης, with peace. Judas and Silas now return to Jerusalem. Silas next appears with Paul at Antioch.

<sup>\*\*</sup> For ἀποστόλους Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. substitute ἀποστειλάνας αὐτοὺς, with much authority.

<sup>††</sup> This verse is repudiated by Gb., Ln., Tf., and others Verba hujus versus in multis Codd. desunt. In others, it



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
34 Notwithstanding, it pleased Silas to abide there still.	δὲ τῷ Σίλα ἐπιμένει αὐτοῦ.	pleased Silas to remain there still. Paul and Barnabas, also, 35 continued in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord, with many others also.
35 Paul also and Barnabas continued in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord, with many others also.	35 Παῦλος δὲ καὶ Βαρνάβας διέτριβον ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ, διδάσκοντες καὶ εὐαγγελίζομενοι, μετὰ καὶ ἐτέρων πολλῶν, τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου.	And some days after, Paul 36 said to Barnabas, Let us visit the brethren in every city, in which we have preached the word of the Lord, to see how they do. And Barnabas 37
36 And some days after, Paul said unto Barnabas, Let us go again and visit our brethren, in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they do.	36 ΜΕΤΑ δὲ τινὰς ἡμέρας εἶπε Παῦλος πρὸς Βαρνάβαν, Ἐπιστρέψαντες δὴ ἐπισκεψώμεθα τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἡμῶν κατὰ πᾶσαν πόλιν, ἐν αἷς κατηγγείλαμεν τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου, πῶς ἔχουσι. 37 Βαρνάβας δὲ ἐβουλεύσατο συμπαραλαβεῖν τὸν Ἰωάννην τὸν καλούμενον Μάρκον.	37 terminated to take John with them, whose surname was Mark. But Paul thought it 38 not proper to take him with them, who departed from them in Pamphylia, and did not go with them into the work. And there arose a 39
37 And Barnabas determined to take with them John, whose surname was Mark.	38 Παῦλος δὲ ἤξιον, τὸν ἀποστάντα ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Παμφυλίας, καὶ μὴ συνελθόντα αὐτοῖς εἰς τὸ ἔργον, μὴ συμπαραλαβεῖν τοῦτον. 39 ἐγένετο οὖν παροξυσμὸς, ὥστε ἀποχωρισθῆναι αὐτοὺς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, τὸν τε Βαρνάβαν παραλαβόντα τὸν Μάρκον ἐκπλεῦσαι εἰς Κύπρον. 40 Παῦλος δὲ ἐπιλεξάμενος Σίλαν ἐξῆλθε, παραδοθείς τῇ χάριτι τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀδελφῶν. 41 διήρχετο δὲ τὴν Συρίαν καὶ Κιλικίαν, ἐπιστηρίζων τὰς ἐκκλησίας.	40 contention so that they separated one from the other; and Barnabas took Mark, and sailed into Cyprus. But 40 Paul chose Silas, and departed, being commended by the brethren to the favor of God. And he went through 41 Syria and Cilicia, establishing the congregations.
38 But Paul thought not good to take him with them, who departed from them from Pamphylia, and went not with them to the work.		
39 And the contention was so sharp between them, that they departed asunder one from the other: and so Barnabas took Mark, and sailed unto Cyprus.		
40 And Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God.		
41 And he went through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the churches.		

reads *μονος δε Ιουδας επορευθη*. The Syriac, Arab., Polyglott, Copt., Slavonic, Chrysostom, Theophylact, omit it.

<sup>a</sup> *Ἦμων* is rejected by Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf. It appears, indeed, redundant.

<sup>a</sup> *Ἐβουλευσατο*, determined: not as in some editions, *εβουλετο*, wished, Hack.

<sup>b</sup> *Ἠξιον*, thought it not just, worthy of him, or, thought it not right. Of seven occurrences of this verb in N. T., and of forty of the adjective, *αξιος*, it is, with some five or six exceptions, rendered *worthy*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ἐγενετο παροξυσμος*, literally, a paroxysm of feeling arose between them, or a contention indicative of Paul's intense interest in his mission. But neither yielded; and so they parted. This controversy occurred in the first year of the second half of the first century.

<sup>d</sup> *Ἐπιλεξάμενος* occurs but twice in N. T., John 5 : 2. com. ver., "*which is called*." "Having chosen," Thomp., Penn., and Wes. "Chose," Murd., Booth., Wakef. "Made choice of," Dodd. "Having chosen for himself," Hack.

<sup>e</sup> *Ἐπιστηρίζων τὰς ἐκκλησίας*, establishing the congregations. *Ἐκκλησία* occurs some one hundred and sixteen times in N. T.; one hundred and thirteen times rendered by the word *church*, and three times by *assembly*. In Ephesus there was a regularly constituted Christian *assembly*, or *ἐκκλησία*, the word here used and represented by the word *assembly*, when applied to a *mob*; but when to a Christian meeting for worship, in com. ver. is represented by the word *church*. This ought not grammatically nor historically so to be. This word, or any one representative of it, is not found in the Christian Scriptures. We have *κυριοτης*, *kyriotes*, four times, translated by *dominion* three times, and once by *government*; we have neither *kyrke*

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
CHAP. XVI.	CHAP. XVI.	CHAP. XVI.
<p>THEN came he to Derbe and Lystra: and behold, a certain disciple was there, named Timothy, the son of a certain woman which was a Jewess, and believed, but his father <i>was</i> a Greek:</p>	<p>Κατήνησε δὲ εἰς Δέρβην καὶ Λύστραν· καὶ ἰδοὺ, μαθητὴς τις ἦν ἐκεῖ, ὀνόματι Τιμόθεος, υἱὸς γυναικὸς τινος Ἰουδαίας πιστῆς, πατὴρ δὲ Ἕλληνας· <sup>2</sup> ὃς ἐμαρτυρεῖτο ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Λύστροις καὶ Ἰκονίῳ ἀδελφῶν. <sup>3</sup> τοῦτον ἤθελεν ὁ Παῦλος σὺν αὐτῷ ἐξελεθεῖν, καὶ λαβὼν περιέτεμεν αὐτὸν, διὰ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους τοὺς ὄντας ἐν τοῖς τόποις ἐκείνοις· ἠδειςαν γὰρ ἅπαντες τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ, ὅτι Ἕλληνα ὑπῆρχεν. <sup>4</sup> ὡς δὲ διεπορεύοντο τὰς πόλεις, παρεδίδουν αὐτοῖς φυλάσσειν τὰ δόγματα τὰ κεκριμένα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων</p>	<p>THEN Paul came to Derbe <sup>1</sup> and Lystra; and, behold, a disciple was there, named Timothy, (the son of a woman who was a Jewess and a believer, but his father was a Greek,) who was "well at- <sup>2</sup> tested by the brethren in Lystra and Iconium. Paul <sup>3</sup> wished him to go forth with him, and took and circumcised him, because of the Jews who were in those quarters; for they all knew that his father was a Greek. And as they went through <sup>4</sup> the cities, they delivered to them, for their observance, the "decrees that had been 'ordained by the Apostles and elders</p>

nor *curate* in the original *tongues*, and, of course, not in the original Christian *Scriptures*.

In North Britain they have a *kyrke*, made of the first syllable of *κωτος*, and *oikos*, contracted into *kuriok*, now written *kyrk* in Scotland, and *church* in England. But these, originally of *stone* or *brick*, cannot represent a Christian community.

The *ἐκκλησία* family occurs in N. T. some one hundred and fifteen times, *three* times translated, com. ver., *assembly*, and one hundred and twelve times *church*. This has been, and yet is, a very unfortunate fact. Brick and stone may be *called* out, but can never be *called* out, as the word *ἐκκλησία* intimates. The *called out* are thinking, willing, moving, acting agents, such as men and women; and such only can constitute the living temple—the living, acting, moving, body of Christ—the real *house* of God on this earth—the positive living "pillar and support of the truth," to be seen, known, and read by all men. We have been obliged to continue this word *church*, and with it a perpetual conflict. According to the Constitution of the Bible Union, I presume we are bound to translate where it can be done, and not to transfer Hebrew, Greek, or even Roman terms, susceptible of translation, unless, indeed, such terms are almost universally, and, without litigation, admitted. We, therefore, expect to see this word *church* repudiated, and the word *congregation*, or *assembly*, substituted for it. We are aware of the difficulty of effecting such a change. Time, however, can and will accomplish it.

We find the word *ἐκκλησία* used three times in the 19th chapter of this same book, to represent what we now call a *mob*, a *tumultuous assemblage* of the people. Out of one hun-

dred and fifteen occurrences in the Christian Scripture it is, with the exception of these *three* cases, uniformly rendered *church*; in these three exceptions, *assembly*.

*Συναγωγή* is found fifty-seven times in N. T., and with *two* exceptions it is transferred *synagogue*, because, like our word "church", it *fifty-five* times represents *stone* and *lime buildings*. It is twice applied to the people—once in this book, ch. 13:43, "congregation"; and once, James 2:2, "assembly". It is expedient, indeed, important, to state that the verb *συναγω*, which occurs in N. T. some sixty-three times, is *fifty* times represented by "gather", "gather together"; by *assembly*, *took in*, *bestow fruits*, or "stow away fruits", "resort".—In all, *thirteen* times.

<sup>1</sup> *Δέρβην καὶ Λύστραν*. In ch. 14:16, *Λύστραν καὶ Δέρβην*, because the journey now is from East to West, formerly from West to East. *Τινος* is here omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf. There is, indeed, no need for it.

<sup>2</sup> *Ὁς ἐμαρτυρεῖτο*, well attested, by brethren in Lystra. Timothy was not circumcised, because his father was a Gentile. Nor was it allowed a mother to circumcise a son, his father not concurring in the act. So teach the writers of the Talmud, as quoted by Kuin., vol. 3, p. 243.

<sup>3</sup> *Τὰ δόγματα τὰ κεκριμένα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποστόλων*. *Δόγμα* occurs three times in Luke's writings, and only twice in Paul's. In Luke's writings, N. T., always represented by *decrees*; in Paul's, by *ordinances*. This is its whole currency in N. T.

<sup>4</sup> *Τὰ κεκριμένα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ πρεσβυτέρων τῶν ἐν Ἰερουσαλήμ*. The elders here are those of the church of



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
and elders which were at Jerusalem.	τῶν ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ. <sup>5</sup> αἱ μὲν οὖν ἐκκλησίαι ἐστερεοῦντο τῇ πίστει, καὶ ἐπερίσσευον τῷ ἀριθμῷ καθ' ἡμέραν.	who were in Jerusalem. And <sup>5</sup> so were the congregations established in the faith, and daily increased in number.
5 And so were the churches established in the faith, and increased in number daily.	<sup>6</sup> Διελθόντες δὲ τὴν Φρυγίαν καὶ τὴν Γαλατικὴν χώραν, κωλυθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος λαλῆσαι τὸν λόγον ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ, <sup>7</sup> ἔλθόντες κατὰ τὴν Μυσίαν ἐπέειραζον κατὰ τὴν Βιθυνίαν πορεύεσθαι· καὶ οὐκ εἴασεν αὐτοὺς τὸ πνεῦμα. <sup>8</sup> παρελθόντες δὲ τὴν Μυσίαν, κατέβησαν εἰς Τρωάδα. <sup>9</sup> καὶ ὄραμα διὰ τῆς νυκτὸς ὄφθη τῷ Παύλῳ· Ἄνθρωπος ἦν Μακεδὼν ἐστὼς, παρακαλῶν αὐτὸν καὶ λέγων, Διαβὰς εἰς Μακεδονίαν, βοήθησον ἡμῖν. <sup>10</sup> Ὡς δὲ τὸ ὄραμα εἶδεν, εὐθέως ἐζητήσαμεν ἐξελεῖν εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν, συμβιβάζοντες ὅτι προσκέκληται ἡμᾶς ὁ κύριος εὐαγγελίσασθαι αὐτούς. <sup>11</sup> Ἀναχθέντες οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς Τρωάδος, εὐθυδρομήσαμεν	Now when they had gone <sup>6</sup> throughout Phrygia, and the region of Galatia, and (being forbidden by the Holy Spirit to speak the word in Asia) after they came to Mysia, they <sup>7</sup> attempted to go into Bithynia; but the <sup>8</sup> Spirit suffered them not. So passing along <sup>8</sup> Mysia, they came to Troas. <sup>9</sup> And a vision appeared to Paul <sup>9</sup> in the night. There stood a man, a Macedonian, who besought him, saying, come over into Macedonia, and help us. And after he had seen the <sup>10</sup> vision, we immediately endeavored to go forth into Macedonia, being assured that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them. Therefore, loosing from Tro- <sup>11</sup> as, we ran by a "straight
6 Now when they had gone throughout Phrygia, and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia;		And a vision appeared to Paul <sup>9</sup> in the night. There stood a man, a Macedonian, who besought him, saying, come over into Macedonia, and help us. And after he had seen the <sup>10</sup> vision, we immediately endeavored to go forth into Macedonia, being assured that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them.
7 After they were come to Mysia, they assayed to go into Bithynia: but the Spirit suffered them not.		Therefore, loosing from Troas, we came with a straight
8 And they passing by Mysia, came down to Troas.		as, we ran by a "straight
9 And a vision appeared to Paul in the night: There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us.		
10 And after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering, that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them.		
11 Therefore loosing from Troas, we came with a straight		

Jerusalem. They enacted *τα κειρομενα*, the judgments, "that were ordained," com. ver. This word, in this single book of Acts, is, in com. ver., represented by "sentence," "that which is determined," "concluded," "question," "condemning," "The determinations," Thom.; "the injunctions," Mur.; "the decrees," Penn, Wakef., Boothr., Dodd., Wes.; "instituta," the institutions, Beza. A judgment of the human mind may become any one of these; in its development and execution, we have, with much propriety, transferred this word *dogmata* into our language, and here it might, in our currency, with all propriety, read, "they delivered to them the *dogmata* of the apostles and elders to keep." Bnt their dogmata were always infallible, while ours are always fallible.

<sup>1</sup> *Κωλυθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος*. *Prohibiti sunt a Spiritu Sancto ne in Asia doctrinam evangelii traderent*. "By Asia here we must understand Ionia, as in ch. 2:9," Kuinoel. The prohibition to proceed into Bythinia, was only the directing of Paul's course into Europe.

<sup>8</sup> *Το Πνεῦμα Ἰησοῦ*, "the Spirit which he sends," Hackett. This appears somewhat anomalous. There is no parallel passage in the Christian Scriptures. So, however, read the Vatican, Eph., Beza, and Alex.-MSS. See Wetstein and

Birch. "Nomen Jesus in omnibus novis bibliis deletum invenitur per Nestorianos falsarios, ut claret ex bibliis tum Latinis tum Græcis ante schisma et scriptis et translatis." John Faber (*Malleus Hæreticorum*), ap. West. not. Penn, p. 311.

<sup>1</sup> *Ὁραμα δια τῆς νυκτὸς ὁφθη τῷ Παύλῳ*. *Ὁραμα* is, with one exception, confined to the Acts of Apostles, being eleven times in this single book, and only once out of it, in the Christian Scriptures. Acts 7:31, it is rendered, com. ver., *sight*, in all other cases, *vision*. *Ὁρασις* once occurs in this book Acts, 2:17, also rendered *vision*. Visions are the boldest relief dreams. The eyes of the understanding are, indeed, illuminated, and the object stands out in *alto relievo*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ἐζητήσαμεν*. Being in the first person plural, Luke for the first time informs us, that he was one of the company that first carried the gospel into Europe. Paul alone saw the vision; the Macedonian entreating them, saying, "*Cross over into Macedonia, and help us;*" but they were all invited to enter into Europe.

<sup>11</sup> *Ἐυθυδρομήσαμεν*, we ran in a *straight course*, nautically, before the wind. Neapolis, here named, was a city of Thrace, having a harbor on the Strymonic Gulf.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
course to Samothracia, and the next <i>day</i> to Neapolis;	εἰς Σαμοθράκην, τῇ τε ἐπιούσῃ εἰς Νεάπολιν, <sup>12</sup> ἐκεῖθεν τε εἰς	course to Samothrace, and the next day to Neapolis; and <sup>12</sup>
12 And from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony: and we were in that city abiding certain days.	Φιλίππους, ἣτις ἐστὶ πρώτη τῆς μερίδος τῆς Μακεδονίας πόλις κολώνια.	thence to Philippi, which is a chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony. And we abode in that city some
13 And on the sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made; and we sat down, and spake unto the women which resorted <i>thither</i> .	Ἡμεν δὲ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει διατρίβοντες ἡμέρας τινὰς, <sup>13</sup> τῇ τε ἡμέρᾳ τῶν σαββάτων ἐξήλθομεν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως παρὰ ποταμὸν, οὗ ἐνομιζέτο προσευχῆ εἶναι, καὶ καθίσαντες ἐλαλοῦμεν ταῖς συνελθούσαις γυναῖξι.	days. And on the sabbath, <sup>13</sup> we went out of the city by the side of a river, where there was a customary place of prayer; and we sat down, and spoke to the women that resorted there. And a woman, named <sup>14</sup>
14 And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God, heard <i>us</i> : whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul.	Ἡμεν δὲ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει διατρίβοντες ἡμέρας τινὰς, <sup>13</sup> τῇ τε ἡμέρᾳ τῶν σαββάτων ἐξήλθομεν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως παρὰ ποταμὸν, οὗ ἐνομιζέτο προσευχῆ εἶναι, καὶ καθίσαντες ἐλαλοῦμεν ταῖς συνελθούσαις γυναῖξι. <sup>14</sup> Καί τις γυνὴ ὀνόματι Λυδία, πορφυρόπωλις πόλεως Θυατείρων, σεβομένη τὸν Θεὸν, ἤκουεν ἧς ὁ κύριος διήνοιξε τὴν καρδίαν, προσέχειν τοῖς λαλουμένοις ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου. <sup>15</sup> ὡς δὲ ἐβαπτίσθη, καὶ ὁ οἶκος αὐτῆς, παρεκάλεσε λέγουσα, Ἐὶ κεκρίκατέ με	Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, who worshipped God, heard us; whose heart the Lord opened, to attend to the things spoken by Paul. And when she was <sup>15</sup>
15 And when she was baptized, and her household, she besought <i>us</i> , saying, If ye have	λεσε λέγουσα, Ἐὶ κεκρίκατέ με	immersed, and her household, she besought us, saying, "Since you have judged

° Philippi lay ten miles farther west, located on the bank of the river Gangitis. *Ἡτις—κολώνια*. On this river was a *προσευχῆ*, an inclosure for prayer and meditation.

° Gangas was then its name.

° *Ἡ προσευχῆ* was not always a synagogue, or a building. It here appears to have been an inclosure in the open air, set apart to this use; ministrations were performed here, which at that time were usual amongst the Jews. Neander, Kuinœl, Hackett.

° *Ταῖς συνελθούσαις γυναῖξι*. The probability is, that this was a temporary substitute for a synagogue, a meeting place for worship. Hence Paul spoke to *ταῖς συνελθούσαις γυναῖξι*, the women assembled.

° *Καὶ τις γυνή, κ. τ. λ.* Lydia was a very common name among the Greeks and Romans. It coincides admirably with the name of her country.—Hackett.

Lydia seems to have been a proselyte to the Jews' religion. She was a Greek, according to her name; Lydia being a common name amongst the Greeks. The Lord had opened her heart, so that she *attended* to the preaching of the word. Therefore she believed, and was immersed, and also her household, in like manner. She was, it seems, also the head of a family. The *οἶκος αὐτῆς*, as Meyer remarks, consisted probably of women who assisted her in business. Hackett. Pious Jews and proselytes had *places* of prayer as well as *hours* for prayer.

"A seller of purple cloths", from Thyatira, on the confines

of Lydia and Mysia. *ἤκουε*, third pers. sing. imp., ind. of *ακουω*. In this, and in numerous other cases, the imperfect should be rendered in exact harmony with the time which it denotes—*was hearing*, or *was listening* to Paul; whose heart *διήνοιξε*, first sing. first aor., *the Lord had opened*, so that *she attended* to the preacher. It was the Lord that had arrested her attention, and opened her heart; hence she readily and joyfully received the word of the Lord, then and there announced. *Προσέχειν*, to attend, or to *hearken*, to the words uttered.

° *Ὁ οἶκος* is found more than one hundred times in N. T., and *οικια* nearly one hundred times; both are used not merely to indicate the *building*, but also the *family*. This is a very common figure in all languages ancient and modern, more prevalent, however, amongst the Jews, whose tribes and families, because of the *mitre* and the *sceptre*, were so religiously registered and kept. The *οἶκος αὐτῆς*, as Meyer well observes, probably consisted of females who assisted her in business.

° *Εὶ κεκρίκατε* is, by Hackett and others, rendered "*if ye have judged*," rather, *since you have judged*. *If* and *since* are equally the representatives of *εἰ*. Frequently it would be much more intelligibly represented by *since*, than by *if*. "Since you have *risen* with Christ in baptism, set your affections on things *above*, and not on things on the earth," is much more intelligible and pointed than *if*;—as though it were a doubtful matter.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and abide <i>there</i>: And she constrained us.</p>	<p>πιστήν τῷ κυρίῳ εἶναι, εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου, μένετε· καὶ παρεβιάσατο ἡμᾶς.<sup>16</sup> Ἐγένετο δὲ πορευομένων ἡμῶν</p>	<p>me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and there remain. And she constrained us.</p>
<p>16 And it came to pass as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying;</p>	<p>εἰς προσευχὴν, παιδίσκην τινὰ ἔχουσαν πνεῦμα Πύθωνος ἀπαντῆσαι ἡμῖν, ἣτις ἐργασίαν πολλὴν παρέιχε τοῖς κυρίοις αὐτῆς, μαντευομένη.<sup>17</sup> αὕτη κατακολουθήσασα τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ ἡμῖν, ἔκραξε λέγουσα, Οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι δούλοι τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ὑψίστου εἰσὶν οἵτινες καταγγέλλουσιν ἡμῖν ὁδὸν σωτηρίας.</p>	<p>And as we went to prayer, 16 a certain "maid, having a spirit of divination, met us, who brought her masters much gain by soothsaying. The same followed Paul and 17 us, and cried, saying, These men are the servants of the most high God, who show to us the way of salvation. And 18 this she did many days; but Paul, outraged, turned and said to the spirit, I command you in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour. And when the masters 19 saw that the hope of their gain was gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew them into the market-place, before the 20 magistrates. And brought 20</p>
<p>17 The same followed Paul and us, and cried, saying, These men are the servants of the most high God, which shew unto us the way of salvation.</p>	<p><sup>18</sup> Τοῦτο δὲ ἐποίει ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας. διαπονηθεὶς δὲ ὁ Παῦλος, καὶ ἐπιστρέψας, τῷ πνεύματι εἶπε, Παραγγέλλω σοι ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐξέλθειν ἀπ' αὐτῆς. Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ.<sup>19</sup> Ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ κύριοι αὐτῆς, ὅτι ἐξῆλθεν ἡ ἐλπίς τῆς ἐργασίας αὐτῶν, ἐπιλαβόμενοι τὸν Παῦλον καὶ τὸν Σίλαν, εἴλκυσαν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας.<sup>20</sup> καὶ προσ-</p>	<p>us the way of salvation. And 18 this she did many days; but Paul, outraged, turned and said to the spirit, I command you in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour. And when the masters 19 saw that the hope of their gain was gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew them into the market-place, before the 20 magistrates. And brought 20</p>
<p>18 And this did she many days. But Paul being grieved, turned and said to the spirit, I command thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour.</p>	<p>εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου, μένετε· καὶ παρεβιάσατο ἡμᾶς.<sup>16</sup> Ἐγένετο δὲ πορευομένων ἡμῶν εἰς προσευχὴν, παιδίσκην τινὰ ἔχουσαν πνεῦμα Πύθωνος ἀπαντῆσαι ἡμῖν, ἣτις ἐργασίαν πολλὴν παρέιχε τοῖς κυρίοις αὐτῆς, μαντευομένη.<sup>17</sup> αὕτη κατακολουθήσασα τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ ἡμῖν, ἔκραξε λέγουσα, Οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι δούλοι τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ὑψίστου εἰσὶν οἵτινες καταγγέλλουσιν ἡμῖν ὁδὸν σωτηρίας.<sup>18</sup> Τοῦτο δὲ ἐποίει ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας. διαπονηθεὶς δὲ ὁ Παῦλος, καὶ ἐπιστρέψας, τῷ πνεύματι εἶπε, Παραγγέλλω σοι ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐξέλθειν ἀπ' αὐτῆς. Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ.<sup>19</sup> Ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ κύριοι αὐτῆς, ὅτι ἐξῆλθεν ἡ ἐλπίς τῆς ἐργασίας αὐτῶν, ἐπιλαβόμενοι τὸν Παῦλον καὶ τὸν Σίλαν, εἴλκυσαν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας.<sup>20</sup> καὶ προσ-</p>	<p>us the way of salvation. And 18 this she did many days; but Paul, outraged, turned and said to the spirit, I command you in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour. And when the masters 19 saw that the hope of their gain was gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew them into the market-place, before the 20 magistrates. And brought 20</p>
<p>19 And when her masters saw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew <i>them</i> into the market-place unto the rulers,</p>	<p>εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου, μένετε· καὶ παρεβιάσατο ἡμᾶς.<sup>16</sup> Ἐγένετο δὲ πορευομένων ἡμῶν εἰς προσευχὴν, παιδίσκην τινὰ ἔχουσαν πνεῦμα Πύθωνος ἀπαντῆσαι ἡμῖν, ἣτις ἐργασίαν πολλὴν παρέιχε τοῖς κυρίοις αὐτῆς, μαντευομένη.<sup>17</sup> αὕτη κατακολουθήσασα τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ ἡμῖν, ἔκραξε λέγουσα, Οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι δούλοι τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ὑψίστου εἰσὶν οἵτινες καταγγέλλουσιν ἡμῖν ὁδὸν σωτηρίας.<sup>18</sup> Τοῦτο δὲ ἐποίει ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας. διαπονηθεὶς δὲ ὁ Παῦλος, καὶ ἐπιστρέψας, τῷ πνεύματι εἶπε, Παραγγέλλω σοι ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐξέλθειν ἀπ' αὐτῆς. Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ.<sup>19</sup> Ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ κύριοι αὐτῆς, ὅτι ἐξῆλθεν ἡ ἐλπίς τῆς ἐργασίας αὐτῶν, ἐπιλαβόμενοι τὸν Παῦλον καὶ τὸν Σίλαν, εἴλκυσαν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας.<sup>20</sup> καὶ προσ-</p>	<p>us the way of salvation. And 18 this she did many days; but Paul, outraged, turned and said to the spirit, I command you in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour. And when the masters 19 saw that the hope of their gain was gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew them into the market-place, before the 20 magistrates. And brought 20</p>
<p>20 And brought them to the</p>	<p>εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου, μένετε· καὶ παρεβιάσατο ἡμᾶς.<sup>16</sup> Ἐγένετο δὲ πορευομένων ἡμῶν εἰς προσευχὴν, παιδίσκην τινὰ ἔχουσαν πνεῦμα Πύθωνος ἀπαντῆσαι ἡμῖν, ἣτις ἐργασίαν πολλὴν παρέιχε τοῖς κυρίοις αὐτῆς, μαντευομένη.<sup>17</sup> αὕτη κατακολουθήσασα τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ ἡμῖν, ἔκραξε λέγουσα, Οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι δούλοι τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ὑψίστου εἰσὶν οἵτινες καταγγέλλουσιν ἡμῖν ὁδὸν σωτηρίας.<sup>18</sup> Τοῦτο δὲ ἐποίει ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας. διαπονηθεὶς δὲ ὁ Παῦλος, καὶ ἐπιστρέψας, τῷ πνεύματι εἶπε, Παραγγέλλω σοι ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐξέλθειν ἀπ' αὐτῆς. Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ.<sup>19</sup> Ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ κύριοι αὐτῆς, ὅτι ἐξῆλθεν ἡ ἐλπίς τῆς ἐργασίας αὐτῶν, ἐπιλαβόμενοι τὸν Παῦλον καὶ τὸν Σίλαν, εἴλκυσαν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας.<sup>20</sup> καὶ προσ-</p>	<p>us the way of salvation. And 18 this she did many days; but Paul, outraged, turned and said to the spirit, I command you in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour. And when the masters 19 saw that the hope of their gain was gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew them into the market-place, before the 20 magistrates. And brought 20</p>

\* *Και παρεβιάσατο ἡμᾶς, atque adeo nos coëgit, nempe precibus.* A similar use of *παραβιάζομαι* is found Luke 14 : 23, "*compel them to come in*". Socrates when urging his disciples to enter upon the arduous path of virtue, uses a similar phrase, *εγὼ δὲ ἐπι τὴν ἀρετὴν ἵκειν βιάζομαι.* Pricæus and Elsner on Luke 24 : 29.

\* *Παιδίσκην τινὰ,* represented by *damsel, maid, maiden,* and five times in Paul to the Galatians, *bond maid, bond woman.* *Πνεῦμα Πύθωνος,* a Pythonic spirit; *δαίμονιον μαντικόν,* a fortune-telling spirit. This name is given to those persons who were believed to be able, by some Divine inspiration, to foretell future events. Plutarch on the eclipse of the oracles, p. 414, says, *τοὺς ἐγγαστριμύθους Εὐρυκλείας παλαι, νυνὶ Πυθωνίας προσαγορευόμενοι.* They were formerly called Euryclean Ventriloquists (from Eurycle, the inventor of this form of divination), but now they are called Pythians.

\* *Αὕτη κατακολουθήσασα τῷ Παύλῳ, &c. &c., followed after,* Luke 23 : 35, and here followed Paul, is its whole currency in N. T. Its root is *κόλλα,* gluten, glue, hence *κόλλω glutino,*

*I adhere like glue,* pres. pass. *κόλλομαι,* agglutino, *adhæreo,* adhere with persevering assiduity. Thus was Paul and his fellow-laborers haunted with this hypocritical demon, the most odious one reported in the Christian Scriptures.

\* But Paul, outraged with this demon, said, *Παραγγέλλω σοι ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐξέλθειν ἀπ' αὐτῆς.* And in an instant the command was obeyed. In the name of Jesus Christ come out of her. Here, we find Jesus, and Christ, both anathrons, not the Jesus, the Christ. This would have been, at this time and place, wholly redundant.

\* These greedy dogs, seeing their demon gains forever fled, enraged, laid violent hands on Paul and Silas, and carried them before *τοὺς ἀρχοντας,* the magistrates. These senators or magistrates of free towns were free of the city of Rome, and were eligible to all citizen privileges there. Paul and Silas were brought before the prætors, or city judges—magistrates, or mayors, as then understood—; one was chief or president. Cicero, speaking (Agrar. ll., c. 34) of the *duumviri,* or *quatuorviri,* says, "Cum in cæteris coloniis duumviri

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
magistrates, saying, These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city,	αγαρόντες αὐτοὺς τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, εἶπον, Οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐκταράσσουσιν ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν, Ἰουδαῖοι ὑπάρχοντες. <sup>21</sup> καὶ καταγγέλλουσιν ἔθνη ἃ οὐκ ἔξεστιν ἡμῖν παραδέχεσθαι οὐδὲ ποιεῖν, Ῥωμαῖοι οὖσι. <sup>22</sup> Καὶ	them to the magistrates, saying, These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city, and teach customs, which are <sup>21</sup> not lawful for us to receive, or to observe, being Romans.
And the multitude rose up together against them: and the magistrates rent off their clothes, and commanded to beat them.	συνεπέστη ὁ ὄχλος κατ' αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ περιρρήξαντες αὐτῶν τὰ ἱμάτια, ἐκέλευον ραβδίσειν. <sup>23</sup> πολλὰς τε ἐπιθέντες αὐ-	And the multitude rose up <sup>22</sup> together against them, and the magistrates, having torn off their garments, commanded to beat them. And when <sup>23</sup>
And when they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely:	τοῖς πληγὰς, ἔβαλον εἰς φυλακὴν, παραγγείλαντες τῷ δεσμοφύλακι, ἀσφαλῶς τηρεῖν αὐτούς. <sup>24</sup> ὃς παραγγελίαν τοιαύτην εἶληφώς, ἔβαλεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἐσωτέραν φυλακὴν, καὶ τοὺς πόδας αὐτῶν ἠσφαλίσατο εἰς τὸ ξύλον.	they had laid many stripes on them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely; who, <sup>24</sup> having received such a charge, thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks. And at mid- <sup>25</sup>
And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God: and the prisoners heard them.	Κατὰ δὲ τὸ μεσονύκτιον Παῦλος καὶ Σίλας προσευχόμενοι ὕμνον τὸν θεόν· ἐπηκροῶντο δὲ αὐτῶν οἱ δέσμοι. <sup>26</sup> ἄφνω δὲ	night Paul and Silas prayed and sung praises to God; and the prisoners heard them; and <sup>26</sup>

appellatur, hi se prætores appellari volebant." This explains why the Roman prætors held the rank of the Grecian στρατηγοί, the title assumed by the Philippian magistrates. It is the only case in which Luke gives this name to the rulers of a city.

<sup>a</sup> *Ἐκταράσσουσιν*. This word is found in the Christian Scriptures only in this passage. *Ταράσσω*, or *ταραττω*, its root, is found seventeen times, and is always represented by the word *trouble*. Jerusalem and its petty prince were awfully troubled when Jesus was born, as supposed, in their political sense, the predicted *king of the Jews*.

<sup>b</sup> "And teach customs", εἶθι. Every form of Paganism, or Polytheism, was tolerated in Rome. The gospel and its institutions alone were interdicted. It was a privilege claimed by every Roman to worship whatever god, or goddess, he pleased. Foreigners, indeed, were occasionally inhibited from introducing foreign divinities. Romans, it is said, were positively inhibited circumcision.

<sup>c</sup> *Οἱ στρατηγοί*, the magistrates, *περιρρήξαντες αὐτῶν τα ἱμάτια*, having torn off their garments—those of Paul and Silas—, commanded to beat them. "The imperfect tense," as well observed by Prof. Hackett, and others, "in narration stands instead of the aorist, when the writer would represent the act as passing under his own eye." This is presumed to be one of the instances to which Paul alludes when he says, "Thrice was I beaten with rods."

<sup>d</sup> *Εἰς τὸ ξύλον*—*ελιγώς*, perf. part. act. *λαμβάνω*, having received this command, carried and immured them in the inner part of the prison. "And confined their feet in the stocks," Murd.; "fastened their feet in the stocks," Wakef.; "secured their feet in the stocks," Penn, Thomp., Wes., Dodd, Boothr. How definite the command, and how precise the obedience! The jailer, in the first place, conducted them into (*εἰς*) prison, the innermost prison. In the second place, he secured them into (*εἰς*) the block. He appears to have been a very conscientious and law-abiding character. The sequel, indeed, develops and consummates this characteristic.

<sup>e</sup> *Προσευχόμενοι ἕμνον τὸν Θεόν*. We find *προσευχόμενοι* eighty-seven times in N. T., always translated *pray* in some of the flexions of that word. Its associate, *ἕμνω*, is found only four times in N. T., twice translated, *sing praise* to God, and twice, *sung a hymn*. *ἕμνω*, Latinized *hymno*, also represented by *ago gratias*, I give thanks; *laudo*, I praise; *celebro*, I celebrate. This was a rare occurrence. At midnight Paul and Silas praying (*hymned*), praised God. *Ἐκταράσσωμαι*. This word is found nowhere else in the N. T. *Ἐκταράσσω* = *επι* and *ακροάσσωμαι*, to hear perfectly, to listen. This is most apposite to the occasion. *Listened to them* while they sung. Hackett, "The imperfect describes the act, the aorist would have merely related it."



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>26 And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed.</p>	<p>σεισμός ἐγένετο μέγας, ὥστε σαλευθῆναι τὰ θεμέλια τοῦ δεσμοτηρίου· ἀνέφχθησαν τε παραχρήμα αἱ θύραι πᾶσαι, καὶ πάντων τὰ δεσμὰ ἀνέθη. <sup>27</sup> ἔξυπνος δὲ γενόμενος ὁ δεσμοφύλαξ, καὶ ἰδὼν ἀνεφωγμένος τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν, ἔμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγῆναι τοὺς δεσμίους.</p>	<p>suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken, and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed.</p>
<p>27 And the keeper of the prison awaking out of his sleep, and seeing the prison-doors open, he drew out his sword, and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had been fled.</p>	<p>ἰδὼν ἀνεφωγμένος τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν, ἔμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγῆναι τοὺς δεσμίους. <sup>28</sup> ἐφώνησε δὲ φωνῇ μεγάλῃ ὁ Παῦλος λέγων, Μηδὲν πράξης σεαυτῷ κακόν· ἅπαντες γὰρ ἔσμεν ἐνθάδε. <sup>29</sup> Αἰτήσας δὲ φῶτα εἰσεπήδησε, καὶ ἔντρομος γενόμενος προσέπεσε τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Σίλᾳ. <sup>30</sup> καὶ προαγαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἔξω, ἔφη, Κύριοι, τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἵνα σωθῶ; <sup>31</sup> Οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, καὶ σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου. <sup>32</sup> Καὶ ἐλάλησαν αὐτῷ τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου,</p>	<p>And the keeper of the prison, <sup>27</sup> awaking out of his sleep, and seeing the prison-doors open, drew his sword, and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had fled.</p>
<p>28 But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm: for we are all here.</p>	<p>ἰδὼν ἀνεφωγμένος τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν, ἔμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγῆναι τοὺς δεσμίους. <sup>28</sup> ἐφώνησε δὲ φωνῇ μεγάλῃ ὁ Παῦλος λέγων, Μηδὲν πράξης σεαυτῷ κακόν· ἅπαντες γὰρ ἔσμεν ἐνθάδε. <sup>29</sup> Αἰτήσας δὲ φῶτα εἰσεπήδησε, καὶ ἔντρομος γενόμενος προσέπεσε τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Σίλᾳ. <sup>30</sup> καὶ προαγαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἔξω, ἔφη, Κύριοι, τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἵνα σωθῶ; <sup>31</sup> Οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, καὶ σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου. <sup>32</sup> Καὶ ἐλάλησαν αὐτῷ τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου,</p>	<p>But Paul cried with a loud <sup>28</sup> voice, saying, "Do yourself no harm: for we are all here.</p>
<p>29 Then he called for a light, and sprang in, and came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas;</p>	<p>ἰδὼν ἀνεφωγμένος τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν, ἔμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγῆναι τοὺς δεσμίους. <sup>28</sup> ἐφώνησε δὲ φωνῇ μεγάλῃ ὁ Παῦλος λέγων, Μηδὲν πράξης σεαυτῷ κακόν· ἅπαντες γὰρ ἔσμεν ἐνθάδε. <sup>29</sup> Αἰτήσας δὲ φῶτα εἰσεπήδησε, καὶ ἔντρομος γενόμενος προσέπεσε τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Σίλᾳ. <sup>30</sup> καὶ προαγαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἔξω, ἔφη, Κύριοι, τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἵνα σωθῶ; <sup>31</sup> Οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, καὶ σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου. <sup>32</sup> Καὶ ἐλάλησαν αὐτῷ τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου,</p>	<p>Then he called for lights, and <sup>29</sup> sprung in, and came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas, and brought <sup>30</sup></p>
<p>30 And brought them out, and said, Sirs, what must I do to be saved?</p>	<p>ἰδὼν ἀνεφωγμένος τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν, ἔμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγῆναι τοὺς δεσμίους. <sup>28</sup> ἐφώνησε δὲ φωνῇ μεγάλῃ ὁ Παῦλος λέγων, Μηδὲν πράξης σεαυτῷ κακόν· ἅπαντες γὰρ ἔσμεν ἐνθάδε. <sup>29</sup> Αἰτήσας δὲ φῶτα εἰσεπήδησε, καὶ ἔντρομος γενόμενος προσέπεσε τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Σίλᾳ. <sup>30</sup> καὶ προαγαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἔξω, ἔφη, Κύριοι, τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἵνα σωθῶ; <sup>31</sup> Οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, καὶ σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου. <sup>32</sup> Καὶ ἐλάλησαν αὐτῷ τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου,</p>	<p>them out, and said, Sirs, what <sup>30</sup> must I do, in order to be saved? And they said, Believe <sup>31</sup></p>
<p>31 And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house.</p>	<p>ἰδὼν ἀνεφωγμένος τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν, ἔμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγῆναι τοὺς δεσμίους. <sup>28</sup> ἐφώνησε δὲ φωνῇ μεγάλῃ ὁ Παῦλος λέγων, Μηδὲν πράξης σεαυτῷ κακόν· ἅπαντες γὰρ ἔσμεν ἐνθάδε. <sup>29</sup> Αἰτήσας δὲ φῶτα εἰσεπήδησε, καὶ ἔντρομος γενόμενος προσέπεσε τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Σίλᾳ. <sup>30</sup> καὶ προαγαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἔξω, ἔφη, Κύριοι, τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἵνα σωθῶ; <sup>31</sup> Οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, καὶ σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου. <sup>32</sup> Καὶ ἐλάλησαν αὐτῷ τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου,</p>	<p>on the Lord Jesus Christ, and <sup>31</sup> you shall be saved, and your family. And they spoke to <sup>32</sup></p>
<p>32 And they spake unto him</p>	<p>ἰδὼν ἀνεφωγμένος τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν, ἔμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγῆναι τοὺς δεσμίους. <sup>28</sup> ἐφώνησε δὲ φωνῇ μεγάλῃ ὁ Παῦλος λέγων, Μηδὲν πράξης σεαυτῷ κακόν· ἅπαντες γὰρ ἔσμεν ἐνθάδε. <sup>29</sup> Αἰτήσας δὲ φῶτα εἰσεπήδησε, καὶ ἔντρομος γενόμενος προσέπεσε τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Σίλᾳ. <sup>30</sup> καὶ προαγαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἔξω, ἔφη, Κύριοι, τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἵνα σωθῶ; <sup>31</sup> Οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, καὶ σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου. <sup>32</sup> Καὶ ἐλάλησαν αὐτῷ τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου,</p>	<p>him the word of the Lord,</p>

<sup>f</sup> Καὶ παντων τα δεσμα ανεθη. The opening of the doors is rather to be ascribed to the power which caused the earthquake, than to the earthquake itself.—Hackett. But the climax of the miracle is found in the last item, "the bands of every one (of every prisoner) were loosed." *Ανεθη* is first aor. act. of *ανιμι*.

<sup>g</sup> *Εκπεφευγῆναι* is here found in the perfect, because the act, though past, is connected with the present: "supposing the prisoners to have fled," or, to have escaped.

<sup>h</sup> Not a few, critics and others, have perplexed themselves no little, on the question,—How could Paul, in the darkness of the prison, have known the jailer's intention? Or, how, in such circumstances, could he exclaim, "we are all here!" Doddridge supposes that Paul might have heard him exclaim, and, benevolently intending to compose his mind, addressed him. To explain miracles is not the province or work of a translator or commentator; and to compare the conceptions of a person possessing a spiritual gift, with the conceptions of any one not possessing such a gift, is quite as unphilosophic, illogical, and unsafe. "Tam Paulus alta voce acclamavit; Noli vim tibi inferre (E vocibus hominis Paulus hoc cognoverat), omnes enim hic sumus." "Then Paul, with a loud voice, said to him, *Do yourself no harm, for we are all here.*"

Paul, it is assumed, by most commentators, knew his voice. So Kuinöl remarks on this passage. But Morus, Rosenmüllerus, Stolzius, and others thus explain it: What must be done by me that the gods may not punish me, because I have so harshly treated men so acceptable to them? Or, to use his own words: *Quid faciendum ne dii me puniant, quia viros diis adeo gratos tam duriter tractavi?* But Kuinöl, and most of the more learned translators into the living tongues, thus render it: *Quid mihi faciendum ut salutem æternam consequor?* Col. v. 31, *What must be done by me; or, What shall I do, that I may obtain eternal safety?* In practical response, we read, v. 33, *καὶ εβαπτισθη αυτος και οι αυτου παντες παραχορημα*. This last word *immediately* is necessarily connected in the context with the words *exegetical of it*, *εν εκεινη τη ωρα της νυκτος*, the jailer washed the prisoners' stripes; after which refreshment, he himself and all his household were immersed *in the same hour of the night*.

<sup>i</sup> Φωτα. The noun is plural; whether generic or specific, it should be represented in such a case as plural.

<sup>j</sup> The Apostle understood him as inquiring, not for any temporal protection from the civil powers, but from the sins of his life. The answer indicates a generous and ample salvation tendered equally to himself and family. The development of this answer we have in the next verse.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house.	καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ.	and to all who were in his house.
33 And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed <i>their</i> stripes; and was baptized, he and all his, straight-way.	33 καὶ παραλαβὼν αὐτοὺς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ τῆς νυκτὸς ἔλουσεν ἀπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, καὶ ἐβαπτίσθη αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ αὐτοῦ πάντες παραχρῆμα. 34 ἀναγαγὼν τε αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ, παρέθηκε τράπεζαν, καὶ ἠγαλλιάσατο πανοικί πεπιστευκῶς τῷ Θεῷ.	33 the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes, and was immediately immersed, he and all his family. And 34
34 And when he had brought them into his house, he set meat before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his house.	34 when he had *brought them into his house, he set food before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his family. And when it was 35	34 when he had *brought them into his house, he set food before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his family. And when it was 35
35 And when it was day, the magistrates sent the sergeants, saying, Let those men go.	35 Ἡμέρας δὲ γενομένης ἀπέστειλαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ τοὺς ῥαβδούχους λέγοντες, Ἀπόλυσον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐκείνους. 36 Ἀπήγγειλε δὲ ὁ δεσμοφύλαξ τοὺς λόγους τούτους πρὸς τὸν Παῦλον, Ὅτι ἀπεστάλκασιν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, ἵνα ἀπολυθῆτε· νῦν οὖν ἐξελλθόντες, πορεύεσθε ἐν εἰρήνῃ. 37 Ὁ δὲ Παῦλος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Δείραντες ἡμᾶς δημοσίᾳ, ἀκατακρίτους, ἀνθρώπους Ῥωμαίους ὑπάρχοντας, ἔβαλον εἰς φυλακὴν, καὶ νῦν λάθρα ἡμᾶς ἐκβάλλουσιν; οὐ γάρ· ἀλλὰ ἐλθόντες αὐτοὶ ἡμᾶς ἐξαγαγέτωσαν. 38 Ἀνήγγειλαν δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οἱ ῥαβδούχοι τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα· καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν ἀκού-	35 day, the magistrates sent the officers, saying, Release those men. And the *keeper of the 36
36 And the keeper of the prison told this saying to Paul, The magistrates have sent to let you go: now, therefore, depart, and go in peace.	36 Ἀπήγγειλε δὲ ὁ δεσμοφύλαξ τοὺς λόγους τούτους πρὸς τὸν Παῦλον, Ὅτι ἀπεστάλκασιν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, ἵνα ἀπολυθῆτε· νῦν οὖν ἐξελλθόντες, πορεύεσθε ἐν εἰρήνῃ. 37 Ὁ δὲ Παῦλος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Δείραντες ἡμᾶς δημοσίᾳ, ἀκατακρίτους, ἀνθρώπους Ῥωμαίους ὑπάρχοντας, ἔβαλον εἰς φυλακὴν, καὶ νῦν λάθρα ἡμᾶς ἐκβάλλουσιν; οὐ γάρ· ἀλλὰ ἐλθόντες αὐτοὶ ἡμᾶς ἐξαγαγέτωσαν. 38 Ἀνήγγειλαν δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οἱ ῥαβδούχοι τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα· καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν ἀκού-	36 prison told Paul, The *magistrates have sent to release you; now, therefore, depart, and go in peace. But Paul 37
37 But Paul said unto them, They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast <i>us</i> into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily? nay, verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out.	37 Ὁ δὲ Παῦλος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Δείραντες ἡμᾶς δημοσίᾳ, ἀκατακρίτους, ἀνθρώπους Ῥωμαίους ὑπάρχοντας, ἔβαλον εἰς φυλακὴν, καὶ νῦν λάθρα ἡμᾶς ἐκβάλλουσιν; οὐ γάρ· ἀλλὰ ἐλθόντες αὐτοὶ ἡμᾶς ἐξαγαγέτωσαν. 38 Ἀνήγγειλαν δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οἱ ῥαβδούχοι τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα· καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν ἀκού-	37 said to them, They *have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison, and now do they cast us out privately? Nay, indeed, but let them come themselves, and lead us out. And the officers told 38
38 And the sergeants told these words unto the magistrates: and they feared when	38 Ἀνήγγειλαν δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οἱ ῥαβδούχοι τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα· καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν ἀκού-	38 these words to the magistrates, and they feared when

\* *Αναγαγὼν τε αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ, παρέθηκε τράπεζαν*, he brought them up into his house, spread his table, had a joyful feast *with all his family* (πανοικί), πιστευκῶς τῷ Θεῷ, himself believing in God with his household. Plesychius et ex eo Phavorinus πανοικει (ita quoque scribitur) οὐν ὅλον τῷ οἴκῳ. This definition is sustained by Kuinæol, *in loco*, note on vv. 33, 34, vol. 3, pp. 252, 253.

<sup>1</sup> *Ῥαβδούχοι*, *lictores*, who preceded the chief magistrates in their processions, clearing the way and securing to them the respect of the multitude. They also apprehended and punished criminals. *Twenty-four* attended a *dictator*, *twelve* preceded a *consul*, and *six* a *master of the horse*.

<sup>2</sup> *Δεσμοφύλαξ*. In the Christian Scriptures this word occurs only in this chapter, vv. 23, 27, 36, translated, v. 23, the *jailer*, vv. 27 and 36, the *keeper of the prison*.

<sup>3</sup> *Στρατηγος*, in the Christian Scriptures, is exclusively Luke's

word. It is found *twice* in his gospel, and *eight* times in his Acts. In the former it is translated *captain*, in the latter by both *captain* and *magistrate*: from this chapter to the end of the Acts it is represented by *magistrate*, com. ver. "Properly it is one *who leads an army*," but in the course of time it was extended to the *magistracy*—*præfectus, prator*—*proprie qui exercitum ducat*. Beza on Acts 16:20. Græcis scriptoribus *στρατηγοὶ* dicti sunt. que Romæ *pratoris*. Beza, *in loc.* Syrus, Luke 22:4. *Veritil* principes exercitus temp̄li. *Critica Sacra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Δείραντες ἡμᾶς δημοσίᾳ, ἀκατακρίτους*. *Δείρας*, first aor. part. act., verbi *δειρω*, *excortio*; whence *excortiate*, to *flay*, or to *wear off the skin*. Such is, and such was, the current value of this word, *being Romans, too!* Every Roman citizen was free from stripes and every kind of torture, which was inflicted upon slaves. Kuinæol abounds with examples of this fact, vol. 3, p. 253, *in loco*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>they heard that they were Romans.</p> <p>39 And they came and besought them, and brought them out, and desired them to depart out of the city.</p> <p>40 And they went out of the prison, and entered into the house of Lydia: and when they had seen the brethren, they comforted them, and departed.</p>	<p>σαντες ὅτι Ῥωμαῖοί εἰσι, <sup>39</sup> καὶ ἔλθόντες παρεκάλεσαν αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἐξαγαγόντες ἡρώτων ἐξελεθεῖν τῆς πόλεως. <sup>40</sup> ἐξελθόντες δὲ ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν Λυδίαν· καὶ ἰδόντες τοὺς ἀδελφούς, παρεκάλεσαν αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἐξῆλθον.</p>	<p>they heard that they were Romans. And they came and besought them, and led them out, and desired them to depart out of the city. And they went out of the prison, and entered into the house of Lydia, and when they had seen the brethren, they exhorted them, and departed.</p>
<p>CHAP. XVII.</p>	<p>CHAP. XVII.</p>	<p>CHAP. XVII.</p>
<p>Now when they had passed through Amphipolis, and Apollonia, they came to Thessalonica, where was a synagogue of the Jews.</p> <p>2 And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three sabbath-days reasoned with them out of the scriptures,</p> <p>3 Opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead: and that this Jesus, whom I preach unto you, is Christ.</p> <p>4 And some of them believed, and consorted with Paul and Si-</p>	<p>ΔΙΟΔΕΥΣΑΝΤΕΣ δὲ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν καὶ Ἀπολλωνίαν, ἦλθον εἰς Θεσσαλονίκην, ὅπου ἦν ἡ συναγωγή τῶν Ἰουδαίων. <sup>2</sup> κατὰ δὲ τὸ εἰωθὸς τῷ Παύλῳ εἰσῆλθε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἐπὶ σάββατα τρία διελέγετο αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν, <sup>3</sup> διανοίγων καὶ παρατιθέμενος, ὅτι τὸν Χριστὸν ἔδει παθεῖν καὶ ἀναστῆναι ἐκ νεκρῶν, καὶ ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὃν ἐγὼ καταγγέλλω ὑμῖν. <sup>4</sup> Καὶ τινες ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐπίεσθησαν, καὶ προσεκλη-</p>	<p>Now when Paul and Silas had passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia, they came to Thessalonica, where there was the synagogue of the Jews. And Paul, as his custom was, went in to them, and three sabbaths reasoned with them from the Scriptures, opening them and setting forth that the Christ must suffer, and rise again from the dead; and that this Jesus, whom I announce to you, is the Christ. And some of them believed and adhered to Paul</p>

<sup>p</sup> Παρακαλεσων αυτους, και εξαγαγοντες ηρωτων. Παρακαλεω, in its more than hundred occurrences in N. T., is represented by beseech and entreat more frequently than by any other word.

<sup>q</sup> Εισηλθον εις την Λυδιαν is put for εις την Λυδιας οικον. The preposition εις, prefixed to the names of persons, indicates the place in which the person is, and that to such an extent that εις την Λυδιαν is placed for εις την Λυδιας οικον. Kœnius Wesselingius ad Herod., p. 161. For εις την Λυδιαν, many books have, προς την Λυδιαν, which reading is preferred by Bengelius, Griesbachius, and Matthæius, and argued at considerable length; for no higher reason, as it seems to me, than a proof of scholarship: for there appears not the slightest difference between them.

<sup>r</sup> For they, Paul and Silas is substituted by Wakefield, as a supplement, especially due at the beginning of a new chapter, or paragraph.

<sup>s</sup> Ἡ συναγωγή. Definite, we presume there was but one synagogue in that district. With the exception of Hackett, it is generally a synagogue. But why, through this book, in all other cases, translate the article in our language, and in this

same chapter, v. 10 and 17, translate it, and omit it here! This appears rather more arbitrary than philological.

Articulus emphasim habet et indicat Thessalonica tantum celebriorem synagogam fuisse, in reliquis Macedonia oppidis nonnisi proseuchas (v. ad 16, 13) at recte monuerunt. Grotius, Wetsteinus, Henmanus, Rosenmüllerus, Heinrichsius, Kuinœl.

<sup>v</sup> Κατα δε το ειωθος τω Παυλω εισηλθε. Paul's custom was, first to visit the Jewish synagogues, before he preached the gospel to the Gentiles.

<sup>u</sup> Not εκ, but απο, from the Scriptures; not shewing, but propounding.

<sup>w</sup> Διανοιγων και παρατιθεμενος. In the judgment of sound critics, αυτας must here be understood as representing γραφας. We have, in this assumption, the concurrence of Grotius, Pricæus, Elsnerus, Morus, Rosenmüllerus, and others of minor fame, cited by Kuinœl, vol. 3, p. 258. Opening and setting forth, that the Messiah, or the Christ, must suffer.

<sup>x</sup> Προσεκληρωθησαν τω Παυλω, they adhered—sectari aliquem—or, to join ones'self to another. Philo, de Decal., p. 760, quoted by Kuinœl. So Olshausen, Wahl, Robinson, Hackett, Sæctatores Pauli et Silæ factæ sunt. Προσεκληρωσθαι, adhærere, adjungere se aliqui, to join ones'self to any one.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
las: and of the devout Greeks a great multitude, and of the chief women not a few.	ῥώθησαν τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Σί- λα, τῶν τε σεβομένων Ἑλλήνων πολὺ πλῆθος, γυναικῶν τε τῶν πρώτων οὐκ ὀλίγαι. <sup>5</sup> ζηλώσαν- τες δὲ οἱ ἀπειθοῦντες Ἰουδαῖοι, καὶ προσλαβόμενοι τῶν ἀγοραίων τινάς ἄνδρας πονηροῦς, καὶ ὄχλο- ποιήσαντες, ἐθορύβουν τὴν πό- λιν· ἐπιστάντες τε τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἰά- σονος, ἐζήτουν αὐτοὺς ἀγαγεῖν εἰς τὸν δῆμον· <sup>6</sup> μὴ εὐρόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς, ἔσυρον τὸν Ἰάσονα καί τινας ἀδελφοὺς ἐπὶ τοὺς πο- λιτάρχας, βοῶντες, Ὅτι οἱ τὴν οἰκουμένην ἀναστατώσαντες, οὗ- τοι καὶ ἐνθάδε παρέρισιν, <sup>7</sup> οὓς ὑποδέδεκται Ἰάσων· καὶ οὗτοι πάντες ἀπέναντι τῶν δογμάτων Καίσαρος πράττουσι, βασιλείᾳ λέγοντες ἕτερον εἶναι, Ἰησοῦν.	and Silas; and of the devout Greeks a great multitude, and of the principal women not a few.
5 But the Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and gathered a company, and set all the city on an uproar, and assaulted the house of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people.	But the Jews who did not <sup>5</sup> *believe, moved with envy, gathered some vile men of the street idlers, and raised a mob, and set all the city in an up- roar, and assaulted the house of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people; but <sup>6</sup>	5 *believe, moved with envy, gathered some vile men of the street idlers, and raised a mob, and set all the city in an up- roar, and assaulted the house of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people; but <sup>6</sup>
6 And when they found them not, they drew Jason and certain brethren unto the rulers of the city, crying, These that have turned the world upside down, are come hither also;	not finding them, they dragged <sup>6</sup> Jason and certain brethren *be- fore the *city rulers, exclaim- ing, These men, who have turned the world upside down, are come hither also; whom Jason has received; and all <sup>7</sup>	6 not finding them, they dragged Jason and certain brethren *be- fore the *city rulers, exclaim- ing, These men, who have turned the world upside down, are come hither also; whom Jason has received; and all <sup>7</sup>
7 Whom Jason hath received: and these all do contrary to the decrees of Cesar, saying, that there is another king, one Jesus.	these act contrary to the *de- crees of Cæsar, saying. That there is another king.—Je- sus. And they troubled the <sup>8</sup>	7 these act contrary to the *de- crees of Cæsar, saying. That there is another king.—Je- sus. And they troubled the <sup>8</sup>
8 And they troubled the people, and the rulers of the city, when they heard these things.	people, and the rulers of the <sup>8</sup> city, when they heard these things. And having <sup>9</sup>	8 people, and the rulers of the city, when they heard these things. And having <sup>9</sup>
9 And when they had taken security of Jason and of the other, they let them go.	taken *security of Jason and <sup>9</sup> the others, they dismissed them. And the brethren im- <sup>10</sup>	9 taken *security of Jason and the others, they dismissed them. And the brethren im- <sup>10</sup>
10 And the brethren immediately sent away Paul and Silas by night unto Berea: who com-	mediately sent away Paul and <sup>10</sup> Silas *by night to Berea. who	10 mediately sent away Paul and Silas *by night to Berea. who

<sup>x</sup> *Ἀπειθοῦντες*, omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln. It is nevertheless implied, for certainly they were unbelieving Jews, if Jews at all. We should, indeed, rather regard it due to the nation of Jews, that *ἀπειθοῦντες* should be a genuine reading, inasmuch as only a portion of that people acted in this affair, and to specify this class was due to the nation as a whole.

<sup>y</sup> *Τῶν αγοραίων*, "those street, or market-house loungers, were wont to crowd about the city gates." Hackett; "disorderly rabble," Wakef.; "mischievous men," Penn; "a mob," Murd., Thomp.; "multitude," Boothr.

<sup>z</sup> *Ἐπι*, occasionally in the com. ver. of this book, is rendered *before*; and in cases of this sort, it is preferable to the com. ver. *to*.

<sup>a</sup> *Τοὺς πολιτάρχας*, the *prefects of the city*, or civil magistrates. "*Ἐσυρον* violently dragged Jason before the magistrates," Thomp., Wak.; "the rulers of the city," Boothr., Penn; "*chiefs of the city*," Murd.

<sup>b</sup> *Δογμάτων*. *Dogmata* is a mere transference of this word, and indicates its true import, then and now, a *settled opinion*: but when uttered by civil or ecclesiastic lords, it becomes magisterial, authoritative. Hence, in v. 7, it becomes *the decree* of Cesar, that is, an *opinion* demanding acquiescence, under a *penalty*. Hence, v. 8, *εταράξαν*, the statement alarmed them. Their character, interest, and honor were all imperilled. Hence, v. 9, *λαβόντες τὸ ἴκανον*, having taken *security*, or *enough to satisfy*, "that the peace should not be violated, and that the alledged authors of the disturbance should leave the city." Neander. But some restrict the stipulation to the first point (Meyer); others to the last. Kuinzel. *Τῶν λοιπῶν*, the others who, with Jason, had been brought before the tribunal. See v. 6. Hack.

<sup>c</sup> *Λαβόντες τὸ ἴκανον*, we call "bail," or "security." *Τῶν λοιπῶν*, "These others had been brought before the tribunal with Jason." Hackett.

<sup>d</sup> *Ἰα τὴς νυκτός*. This indicates, *impending danger ap-*



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
ing <i>thither</i> , went into the synagogue of the Jews.	παραγερόμενοι, εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἀπήεσαν.	coming <i>thither</i> went into the synagogue of the Jews. Now <sup>11</sup>
11 These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.	<sup>11</sup> οὗτοι δὲ ἦσαν εὐγενέστεροι τῶν ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ, οἵτινες ἐδέξαντο τὸν λόγον μετὰ πάσης προθυμίας, τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν ἀνακρίνοντες τὰς γραφὰς, εἰ ἔχοι ταῦτα οὕτως. <sup>12</sup> πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐπίστευσαν, καὶ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων γυναικῶν τῶν εὐσχημόνων καὶ ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ὀλίγοι.	these were 'more noble-minded than those of Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all 'readiness of mind, 'searching the Scriptures daily to see if these things were so. Therefore many of <sup>12</sup>
12 Therefore many of them believed; also of honourable women which were Greeks, and of men not a few.	<sup>13</sup> ὡς δὲ ἔγνωσαν οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης Ἰουδαῖοι, ὅτι καὶ ἐν τῇ Βεροιά κατηγγέλη ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἦλθον κάκει σαλεύοντες τοὺς ὄχλους. <sup>14</sup> εὐθέως δὲ τότε τὸν Παῦλον ἐξαπέστειλαν οἱ ἀδελφοὶ πορεύεσθαι ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ὑπέμενον δὲ ὄτε Σίλας καὶ ὁ Τιμόθεος ἐκεῖ. <sup>15</sup> Οἱ δὲ	them believed; also of honourable women, who were Greeks, and men, not a few. But <sup>13</sup>
13 But when the Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge that the word of God was preached of Paul at Berea, they came thither also, and stirred up the people.	when the Jews of Thessalonica knew that the word of God was preached by Paul in Berea, they came thither also, and <sup>14</sup> stirred up the rabble. And then the brethren, im-	when the Jews of Thessalonica knew that the word of God was preached by Paul in Berea, they came thither also, and <sup>14</sup> stirred up the rabble. And then the brethren, im-
14 And then immediately the brethren sent away Paul, to go as it were to the sea: but Silas and Timotheus abode there still.	mediately sent away Paul <sup>15</sup> even to the sea. But Silas and Timothy abode there still.	diately sent away Paul <sup>15</sup> even to the sea. But Silas and Timothy abode there still.

prehended. *Eis Beroian*, Berea, now known as Verria, a day's journey south-west of Thessalonica.

\* *Ευγενέστεροι*, "more noble," Boothr., Dodd.; "more generous," Thomp.; "more liberal," Murd.; "more ingenuous;" Penn. Wes. More noble minded, not in the factitious nobility of earth, but in the generous sympathies of piety and humanity with the Divine will.

† *Προθυμίας*, readiness of mind. Readiness to will, 2 Cor. 8 : 11; a willing mind, 8 : 12; ready mind, 8 : 19; forwardness of mind, 9 : 2. Such is the N. T. currency. *Alacrity*, promptness of mind. *Critica Sacra*, "voluntarily;" Vulgate, "ex toto corde." "From the whole heart," Luther.

‡ *Ανακρινοντες*. *Ανακρινω* is found five times in this book, represented by *examine* and *search*, once in Luke's gospel. In Paul's epistles it is used ten times, and is represented by *discern*, *examine*, *asking a question*, and *judge* six times. It indicates in its composition strict discriminating inquiry, examination. *Κρινω*, *κρισις*, *κριτηριον*, *κριτης*, *κριτικος* are its family, and *crime* too, which it alone decides, is by affinity amongst its legalized descendants, because by it detected and exposed.

§ *Σαλεύοντες*, to which is added by Ln., *και ταρασσοντες*. With two exceptions, *σαλευω* is represented by *shake*, com. ver. The exceptions are *move*, and *stir*. It is a favorite with Luke. Of its fifteen occurrences in N. Test. he uses it eight

times. "They shook the people" is quite as apposite as, "they stirred up the people," their minds of course. But that excitement was their object, and excitement against Paul, its specific object, is not unlikely, nay, indeed, most probable; it is thought expedient to express that conception of the movement. Still if it were so, to decide the matter by a special translation is of doubtful propriety. While a license in this case may be allowed, there are not a few cases in which it would be intolerable.

¶ *Ἔς ἐπι τὴν θάλασσαν*. Not a few interpreters—such as Beza, Grotius, Erasmus, Schmidius, Hezellius, Eckermannus, and others—think that Paul was carried to the sea-coast, as if from that region, on board of ship, he would sail to Athens; while, in fact, by a journey on foot, he would hasten on through Macedonia and Thessaly to Athens. We quote from Kuinœl the following exposition of it, "*Alii putant, Paulum deductum esse ad oram maris, ut illum Judei persequi desiderarent, quasi navi conscensa ex illo regione enavigasset. mox autem cum reipsa, terrestri itinere, per Macedoniam et Thessaliam Athenas contendisse. Itaque ὡς ἐπι τὴν θάλασσαν vertunt: quasi, velut ad mare.*" Vol. 3, p. 261. Acts 17 : 14.

¶ *Ἔς ἐπι*, in this place, denotes *usque ad mare*, even to the sea. The Syriac, Arabic, and Æthiopic interpreters so understand this word. The particle *ὡς*, when accompanied by the preposition *ἐπι*, is equal to *έως*, equivalent to the Roman *usque ad*, vel *recte ad*. Kuinœl, *in loco*.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>15 And they that conducted Paul brought him unto Athens: and receiving a commandment unto Silas and Timotheus for to come to him with all speed, they departed.</p>	<p>καθιστῶντες τὸν Παῦλον, ἤγαγον αὐτὸν ἕως Ἀθηνῶν· καὶ λαβόντες ἐντολὴν πρὸς τὸν Σίλαν καὶ Τιμόθεον, ἵνα ὡς τάχιστα ἔλθωσι πρὸς αὐτὸν, ἐξήεσαν.</p>	<p>And they who conducted Paul, brought him to Athens; and having received a commandment to Silas and Timothy to come to him, as soon as possible, they departed.</p>
<p>16 Now while Paul waited for them at Athens, his spirit was stirred in him, when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry.</p>	<p><sup>16</sup> Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἐκδεχομένου αὐτοῦ τοῦ Παύλου, παροξύνετο τὸ πνεῦμα αὐτοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ θεωροῦντι κατείδωλον οὖσαν τὴν πόλιν. <sup>17</sup> διελέγετο μὲν οὖν ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις καὶ τοῖς σεβομένοις, καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ κατὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν πρὸς τοὺς παρατυγχάνοντας. <sup>18</sup> τινὲς δὲ τῶν Ἐπικουρείων καὶ τῶν Στωϊκῶν φιλοσόφων συνέβαλλον αὐτῷ· καὶ τινες ἔλεγον, Τί ἂν θέλοι ὁ σπερμολόγος οὗτος λέγειν; Οἱ δὲ, Ξένων δαιμονίων δοκεῖ καταγγελεὺς εἶναι· ὅτι τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ τὴν ἀνάστασιν αὐτοῖς εὐηγγελίζετο. <sup>19</sup> ἐπιλαβόμενοί τε αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρειὸν πάγον ἤγαγον</p>	<p>Now while Paul was waiting for them at Athens, his spirit was roused in him, when he saw the city wholly devoted to idols. Therefore he disputed in the synagogue, with the Jews, and with the devout persons, and in the market, daily, with those who met with him. Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoics encountered him; and some said, what would this chatterer say; and others, he seems to be a publisher of foreign gods, because he announced to them Jesus and the Resurrection. Now they took him and brought him to the Areopagus, saying, Can</p>
<p>17 Therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews, and with the devout persons, and in the market daily with them that met with him.</p>	<p>Ἰουδαίοις καὶ τοῖς σεβομένοις, καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ κατὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν πρὸς τοὺς παρατυγχάνοντας. τινὲς δὲ τῶν Ἐπικουρείων καὶ τῶν Στωϊκῶν φιλοσόφων συνέβαλλον αὐτῷ· καὶ τινες ἔλεγον, Τί ἂν θέλοι ὁ σπερμολόγος οὗτος λέγειν; Οἱ δὲ, Ξένων δαιμονίων δοκεῖ καταγγελεὺς εἶναι· ὅτι τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ τὴν ἀνάστασιν αὐτοῖς εὐηγγελίζετο. ἐπιλαβόμενοί τε αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρειὸν πάγον ἤγαγον</p>	<p>18 certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoics encountered him; and some said, what would this chatterer say; and others, he seems to be a publisher of foreign gods, because he announced to them Jesus and the Resurrection. Now they took him and brought him to the Areopagus, saying, Can</p>
<p>18 Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans, and of the Stoics, encountered him. And some said, What will this babbler say? other some, He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods: because he preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection.</p>	<p>ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρειὸν πάγον ἤγαγον</p>	<p>the Areopagus, saying, Can</p>
<p>19 And they took him, and brought him unto Areopagus,</p>	<p>ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρειὸν πάγον ἤγαγον</p>	<p>the Areopagus, saying, Can</p>

<sup>1</sup> Παροξύνετο τὸ πνεῦμα. Παροξύνομαι, found here and once 1 Cor. 13 : 5, his spirit was provoked (as the word is rendered com. ver., 1 Cor. 13 : 5), excited, stirred up, ἐν αὐτῷ, in him. It was, however, suppressed. He addressed them very courteously.

\* Κατείδωλον. One of the many ἀπαξ λεγόμενα of this book of Acts. "Wholly addicted," or "wholly given," is pleonastic, but no more than called for. Petronius, a contemporary of Paul, in his 17th Satire, makes Quartilla say of Athens, "You can more easily find a god than a man in Athens."

<sup>1</sup> Paul found a synagogue in Athens, and a way into the Agora, or Forum. There was no called auditory. He spoke πρὸς τοὺς παρατυγχάνοντας, to those who happened to be there. Cicero, de oratore, 1 : 4, calls the Athenians the inventors of all learning. His words are, "Athene omnium doctrinarum inventrices." And in his oration for Flaccus, c. 26, he says: "humanity, religion, learning, institutions and laws, whose monuments are known and diffused throughout the world, all originated in Athens."

There were many Forums in Athens. Of these two were most celebrated, called *Vetus et Novum*, the old and the new.

<sup>m</sup> Τινες δὲ Ἐπικουρείων καὶ τῶν Στωϊκῶν φιλοσοφῶν συν-

βαλον αὐτῷ, certain ones, or, some of the Epicurean and Stoic philosophers encountered Paul.

Like the Jewish Sadducees, these Epicureans were very great triflers, or frivolous persons. "Dum vivimus, vivamus," was their oracle.

<sup>n</sup> A babbler, one uttering scraps on any subject. So they understood his quotations from the Jewish Scriptures.

<sup>o</sup> Ὁ σπερμολόγος, garrulus. "Non aro τον οπειρειν τους λογους, but rather πηρα το λεγειν οπειριματα, quasi seminilegas dicas, quod satu in agris depascantur: metaphora a passerculis, aliisque aviculis sumpta, quæ neque magnopere sunt esui, neque cantu delectant, sed garritu perpetuo sunt molestæ." Beza. "Demosthenes addressed Eschines by the same name, three hundred years before Paul was there." Broughton on the Revelation, quoted in *Critica Sacra*.

<sup>o</sup> Foreign gods, and new gods, unknown before, are supposed by them to have been indicated by τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ τὴν ἀνάστασιν. These words, in their polytheistic ears, sounded as though a male and female Divinity were intended.

<sup>p</sup> Ἀρειὸν πάγον, a rocky eminence, west of the Acropolis. *Ἐπι* is often represented by *to* and *upon*. They placed him



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>saying, May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is?</p>	<p>λέγοντες, Δυνάμεθα γνῶναι, τίς ἡ καινὴ αὐτῆ ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ λαλουμένη διδαχὴ; <sup>20</sup> ξενίζοντα γάρ τινα εἰσφέρεις εἰς τὰς ἀκοὰς ἡμῶν· βουλόμεθα οὖν γνῶναι, τί ἂν θέλοι ταῦτα εἶναι. <sup>21</sup> Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ πάντες καὶ οἱ ἐπιδημοῦντες ξένοι εἰς οὐδὲν ἕτερον εὐκαίρουν, ἢ λέγειν τι καὶ ἀκούειν καινότερον.</p>	<p>we know what this new doctrine is, of which you speak? For you bring some strange <sup>20</sup> things to our ears. We wish, therefore, to know what these things mean.</p>
<p><sup>20</sup> For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears; we would know therefore what these things mean.</p>	<p>τί ἂν θέλοι ταῦτα εἶναι. <sup>21</sup> Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ πάντες καὶ οἱ ἐπιδημοῦντες ξένοι εἰς οὐδὲν ἕτερον εὐκαίρουν, ἢ λέγειν τι καὶ ἀκούειν καινότερον.</p>	<p>For all Athenians and stran- <sup>21</sup> gers who were there, spent their time in nothing else, but either in telling or hearing some new thing. Then Paul <sup>22</sup></p>
<p><sup>21</sup> (For all the Athenians and strangers which were there, spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing.)</p>	<p><sup>22</sup> Σταθεὶς δὲ ὁ Παῦλος ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Ἀρείου πάγου, ἔφη, Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, κατὰ πάντα ὡς δεισιδαιμονεστέρους ὑμᾶς θεωρῶ. <sup>23</sup> διερχόμενος γὰρ καὶ ἀναθεωρῶν τὰ σεβάσματα ὑμῶν, εὗρον καὶ βωμὸν ἐν ᾧ ἐπεγέγραπτο, Ἀγνώστῳ Θεῷ. ὃν οὖν ἀγνοοῦντες εὐσεβεῖτε, τοῦτον ἐγὼ καταγγέλλω ὑμῖν. <sup>24</sup> ὁ Θεὸς ὁ ποιήσας τὸν κόσμον καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, οὗτος οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς κύριος ὑπάρχων, οὐκ ἐν χειροποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ, <sup>25</sup> οὐδὲ ὑπὸ χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων θεραπεύει-</p>	<p>stood up in <sup>22</sup> the midst of the Areopagus, and said; Athenians! I perceive that, in every respect, you are <sup>23</sup> exceedingly devotional. For as I <sup>24</sup> passed along and observed <sup>25</sup> the objects of your worship, I found an altar with this inscription, TO AN UNKNOWN GOD: him, therefore, whom you, not knowing, worship, I declare to you.</p>
<p><sup>22</sup> Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars-hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.</p>	<p>ὃν οὖν ἀγνοοῦντες εὐσεβεῖτε, τοῦτον ἐγὼ καταγγέλλω ὑμῖν. <sup>24</sup> ὁ Θεὸς ὁ ποιήσας τὸν κόσμον καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, οὗτος οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς κύριος ὑπάρχων, οὐκ ἐν χειροποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ, <sup>25</sup> οὐδὲ ὑπὸ χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων θεραπεύει-</p>	<p>God who <sup>24</sup> made the world <sup>25</sup> and all things in it, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and of earth, dwells not in temples made with hands; neither is <sup>25</sup> ministered to by men's hands,</p>
<p><sup>23</sup> For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.</p>	<p>ὃν οὖν ἀγνοοῦντες εὐσεβεῖτε, τοῦτον ἐγὼ καταγγέλλω ὑμῖν. <sup>24</sup> ὁ Θεὸς ὁ ποιήσας τὸν κόσμον καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, οὗτος οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς κύριος ὑπάρχων, οὐκ ἐν χειροποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ, <sup>25</sup> οὐδὲ ὑπὸ χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων θεραπεύει-</p>	<p>God who <sup>24</sup> made the world <sup>25</sup> and all things in it, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and of earth, dwells not in temples made with hands; neither is <sup>25</sup> ministered to by men's hands,</p>
<p><sup>24</sup> God that made the world, and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands;</p>	<p>ὃν οὖν ἀγνοοῦντες εὐσεβεῖτε, τοῦτον ἐγὼ καταγγέλλω ὑμῖν. <sup>24</sup> ὁ Θεὸς ὁ ποιήσας τὸν κόσμον καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, οὗτος οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς κύριος ὑπάρχων, οὐκ ἐν χειροποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ, <sup>25</sup> οὐδὲ ὑπὸ χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων θεραπεύει-</p>	<p>God who <sup>24</sup> made the world <sup>25</sup> and all things in it, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and of earth, dwells not in temples made with hands; neither is <sup>25</sup> ministered to by men's hands,</p>
<p><sup>25</sup> Neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he need-</p>	<p>ὃν οὖν ἀγνοοῦντες εὐσεβεῖτε, τοῦτον ἐγὼ καταγγέλλω ὑμῖν. <sup>24</sup> ὁ Θεὸς ὁ ποιήσας τὸν κόσμον καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, οὗτος οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς κύριος ὑπάρχων, οὐκ ἐν χειροποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ, <sup>25</sup> οὐδὲ ὑπὸ χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων θεραπεύει-</p>	<p>God who <sup>24</sup> made the world <sup>25</sup> and all things in it, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and of earth, dwells not in temples made with hands; neither is <sup>25</sup> ministered to by men's hands,</p>

upon, or brought him to, the Areiopagus, or Mars Hill, not to the court so called.

Concurring in opinion with Doddridge, Calvin, Neander, De Wette, Kuinöl, Winer, Hackett, and sundry other scholars and critics, that Paul is not standing on trial before the Areiopagus, or supreme court of Athens, but standing in sight of its temple of justice, we regard his discourse as a popular address, and not as a defense before a civil or judicial tribunal.

<sup>9</sup> *Ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Ἀρείου πάγου*, the highest court of justice in Athens, which had specially the cognizance of whatever respected religion. But in the judgment of our most sober critics, it remains uncertain whether *Ἀρείου πάγου* here represents a place, or an assembly, the hill, or the court assembled on it.

<sup>r</sup> *Κατὰ πάντα* is well rendered, "in every respect", by Hackett. "From every thing I see," Thomp.; "in all things," Murd.; "altogether," Wakef.; "by all things," Penn; "in all places," Boothr.

<sup>s</sup> We quote the following judicious exposition of this word from Leigh's Crit. Sacra. *Λεισιδαιμονεστερος*, "Too full of demons already, I shall not need to bring any more among you

—a worshiper of demon gods. *Λεισιδαιμονια*, superstition. *Timor Dei inanis*, Cicero. This word is found Acts 25 : 19. Superstitiosior, Vulgate. Per trope, *dévothieur*, French vulgate. In the margin, "*Le mot signifie, qui est exposé envers, afin qu'on y rende quelque service de religion.*" See Critica Sacra. More religious than others. "He (Paul) announced himself as one that would guide their *δεισιδαιμονια*, not rightly conscious of its object and aim, by a revelation of the object to which it thus ignorantly tended." Neander.

<sup>t</sup> *Ἀναθεωρῶν τα σεβάσματα ἡμῶν*, they had gone beyond their contemporaries in erecting an altar to "the unknown God." This justified the ingratiatory manner in which Paul addressed them. No other city, or people, had thus confessed their ignorance and their devotion. It was a grand conception, to erect an altar to the GREAT UNKNOWN in the centre of Grecian civilization!

<sup>u</sup> *Οὐκ ἐν χειροποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ*. Stephen, in Acts 7 : 48, uses the same phrase which Paul here uses, having for its subject, ὁ ἑψιστος—*ἐν χειροποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ*. Luke is, doubtless, the author, as well as the reporter of these words.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
ed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things;	ται προσδεόμενος τινας, αὐτὸς διδοὺς πᾶσι ζωὴν καὶ πνοὴν κατὰ πάντα· <sup>26</sup> ἐποίησέ τε ἐξ ἑνὸς αἵματος πᾶν ἔθνος ἀνθρώπων, κατοικεῖν ἐπὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόσωπον τῆς γῆς, ὀρίσας προτεταγμένους καιροὺς καὶ τὰς ὁροθεσίας τῆς κατοικίας αὐτῶν· <sup>27</sup> ζητεῖν τὸν κύριον, εἰ ἄρα γε ψηλαφήσειαν αὐτὸν καὶ εὗροien, καίτοιγε οὐ μακρὰν ἀπὸ ἑνὸς ἐκάστου ἡμῶν ὑπάρχοντα. <sup>28</sup> ἐν αὐτῷ γὰρ ζῶμεν καὶ κινούμεθα καὶ ἐσμεν· ὡς καὶ τινες τῶν καθ' ὑμᾶς ποιητῶν εἰρήκασι, Τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμέν. <sup>29</sup> Γένος οὖν ὑπάρχοντες τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὐκ ὀφείλομεν νομίξειν χρυσῷ ἢ ἀργύρῳ ἢ λίθῳ, χαράγματι τέχνης καὶ ἐνθυμήσεως ἀνθρώπου, τὸ θεῖον εἶναι ὅμοιον. <sup>30</sup> Τοὺς μὲν οὖν χρόνους τῆς ἀγνοίας ὑπεριδὼν ὁ Θεὸς, ταυτὴν παραγγέλλει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πᾶσι πανταχοῦ μετα-	as though he needed anything, seeing he gives to all, life and breath, and all things; and <sup>26</sup> has made of one blood every nation of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth, having determined the appointed seasons and limits of their abode; that they should seek the <sup>27</sup> Lord, if, perhaps, they might feel after him and find him; although, indeed, he is not far from any one of us; for by <sup>28</sup> him we live, and move, and have our being; as even some of your own poets have said; "For we, indeed, his offspring are.
26 And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;		Since, then, we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like to gold or silver, graven by art or man's device. And <sup>30</sup> the times of this ignorance God overlooked, but now commands all men every where,
27 That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us:		
28 For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring.		
29 Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.		
30 And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent:		

\* Ὀρίσας προτεταγμένους—OR, προστεταγμένους, Gb., Sch., Lu., Tf.; a more approved reading, καιροὺς, etc. "Having determined the appointed times, and the boundaries of their habitations," Penn. "Having fixed from the first the appointed times and boundaries of their habitations," Wakef. "And he hath separated the seasons by his ordinance: and hath set bounds to the residence of men," Murd. "Having marked out times previously arranged in order, and the boundaries of their habitations for them to seek the Lord," Thomp. "And hath determined their appointed times, and the bounds of their habitations, that they might seek God," Boothr. "Having marked out the times fore-allotted, and boundaries of their habitations," Dodd. We see nothing gained or lost to rival theorists in their controversies on these words. According to Adam Clark, instead of προτεταγμένους καιροὺς, the times before appointed, ABDE and more than forty other MSS., with the Syriac, all the Arabic, the Coptic, Aethiopic, Slavonian, Vulgate, and Itala, read προστεταγμένους καιροὺς, the appointed times. The difference is, προτασσειν is to "place before others," but προστασσειν is to "command, decree, or appoint."

Προστεταγμένοι καιροὶ are constituted, or "decreed times,"

and "the bounds of their habitation." Dr. Clark adds, "Every nation had its lot thus appointed of God, as truly as Israel had its land. But the removal of the Jews by the Saracens, the Saracens by the Turks, the Greeks by the Romans, the Romans by the Goths and Vandals, and so of others, show, that a people may forfeit their original inheritance." This, we presume, is a conceded point. The approved reading, I concur with Dr. Hackett, is, προστεταγμένους, rather than προτεταγμένους, common Text.

\* Του γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμεν, For we, indeed, his offspring are. These words are the first half of a hexameter found in Aratus, a Cilician poet, whose poem antedates Christ some 270 years.

\* Paul concedes its truth. The same idea is also found in other Greek writers. Prof. Hackett quotes from the hymn of Cleanthus, addressed to Jupiter Tonans, almost the same words, "ἐκ σου γὰρ γένος ἐσμεν." Paul, in his manner of quotation, generalizes the idea, using the words, τινες εἰρηκασι, certain Greeks have said, etc.

\* Ὑπεριδῶν. In the Septuagint its most common import is, "contemn, permitted, suffered," Kuin. "Overlooked," Boothr.; "condemning," Wakef.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>31 Because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by <i>that</i> man whom he hath ordained: <i>whercof</i> he hath given assurance unto all <i>men</i>, in that he hath raised him from the dead.</p>	<p>νοεῖν· <sup>31</sup> διότι ἔστησεν ἡμέραν, ἐν ἧ ἔμελλει κρίνειν τὴν οἰκουμένην ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ. ἐν ἀνδρὶ ᾧ ὤρισε, πίστιν παρασχὼν πᾶσιν, ἀναστήσας αὐτὸν ἐκ νεκρῶν.</p>	<p>to reform. Because he has <sup>31</sup> appointed a day, in which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he has appointed, giving assurance to all, having raised him from the dead. And when <sup>32</sup></p>
<p>32 And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked: and others said, We will hear thee again of this <i>matter</i>.</p>	<p><sup>32</sup> Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν, οἱ μὲν ἐχλεύαζον· οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Ἀκουσόμεθά σου πάλιν περὶ τούτου. <sup>33</sup> Καὶ οὕτως ὁ Παῦλος ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ μέσου αὐτῶν. <sup>34</sup> τινὲς δὲ ἄνδρες κολληθέντες αὐτῷ, ἐπίστευσαν· ἐν οἷς καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ Ἀρεοπαγίτης, καὶ γυνὴ ὀνόματι Δάμαρις, καὶ ἕτεροι σὺν αὐτοῖς.</p>	<p>they heard of a resurrection of the dead, some mocked; and others said, we will hear you again concerning this <i>matter</i>. So Paul departed from <sup>33</sup></p>
<p>33 So Paul departed from among them.</p>	<p>among them. But <sup>34</sup> certain</p>	<p>persons adhered to him and believed: among whom, was Dionysius the <sup>3</sup>Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.</p>
<p>34 Howbeit, certain men clave unto him, and believed: among the which <i>was</i> Dionysius the Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.</p>	<p>persons adhered to him and believed: among whom, was Dionysius the <sup>3</sup>Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.</p>	<p>persons adhered to him and believed: among whom, was Dionysius the <sup>3</sup>Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.</p>
<p>CHAP. XVIII.</p>	<p>CHAP. XVIII.</p>	<p>CHAP. XVIII.</p>
<p>AFTER these things, Paul departed from Athens, and came to Corinth;</p>	<p>ΜΕΤΑ δὲ ταῦτα χωρισθεὶς ὁ Παῦλος ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἦλθεν εἰς Κόρινθον· <sup>2</sup> καὶ εὗράν τινα Ἰουδαῖον ὀνόματι Ἀκύλαν, Ποντικὸν τῷ γένει, προσφάτως ἐληλυθότα ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας, καὶ Πρίσκιλλαν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ, διὰ τὸ διατεταχέναι Κλαύδιον χωρίζεσθαι πάντας τοὺς Ἰουδαίους ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης, προσῆλθεν αὐτοῖς· <sup>3</sup> καὶ διὰ τὸ ὁμότεχνον εἶναι,</p>	<p>AFTER these things Paul <sup>1</sup> left Athens, and went to Corinth. And having found a <sup>2</sup> certain Jew named <sup>4</sup>Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy, with his wife Priscilla, (because Claudius had commanded all the Jews to depart from Rome), he came to them. And because he was <sup>3</sup></p>

<sup>2</sup> *Ἐν ἀνδρὶ ᾧ ὤρισε*, by the man whom he has appointed. Because a definite clause follows *ἀνδρὶ*, he omits the article. Stuart's Gram., § 88, 3. *ᾧ* stands by attraction for the accusative.

*Κρινεῖν τὴν οἰκουμένην*. *Οἰκουμένην* occurs eighteen times in N. T., represented by *world* fourteen times, and *earth* once. "Judge all the earth," Murd.; "The world," Thomp., Wes., Penn, Boothr., eum multis aliis.

*Ὤρισε*, appointed, or decreed; *define* is its most exact representative. So decides Crit. Sacra, "*definitio*, Heb. 4: 7, item *definire certo scopo destinare*."

<sup>a</sup> *Τινες δε ἄνδρες κολληθέντες*, aliquot autem viri se ei adjunxerunt.

*Κολλῶν*, in its ten occurrences, N. Test., is six times represented by *join*, three times by *cleave*, and once, to "*keep company*." These are all, more or less, antiquated, for which

we now substitute the word *associate*, in all cases of companionship; "*associated with him*" is only tolerable, and does not quite express the full sense.

<sup>b</sup> Areopagite, one of the judges of the court at the Areopagus. Tradition says, by Eusebius, that he was afterwards bishop of the church in Athens, and died as a martyr.

<sup>c</sup> *Ὁ Παῦλος* is rejected by Ln., Tf. Paul is, however, the subject of the narrative. His name is, therefore, found in almost all the versions, Wielif, Tynd., Cran., Geneva, Dodd., Thomp., Wakef., Wes., Murd., Boothr. *Ἠλθεν εἰς Κορινθον* — *χωρισθεὶς*, having left, or removed from, Athens, came to Corinth.

<sup>d</sup> *Ὀνοματι Ἀκυλαν*. *Ακυλας* is a Latin name. He was a Jew, a *σκηνοποιος*, a tent-maker; *τινα Ἰουδαῖον*, a Jew by birth, now a Christian; exiled, indeed, as a Jew, not as a Christian, as reads the decree of Claudius.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
same craft, he abode with them, and wrought, (for by their occupation they were tent-makers.)	ἔμεινε παρ' αὐτοῖς καὶ εἰργάζετο· ἦσαν γὰρ σκηνοποιοὶ τὴν τέχνην.	of the same trade, he abode with them, and "worked: for by occupation they were tent-
4 And he reasoned in the synagogue every sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks.	4 διελέγετο δὲ ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ κατὰ πᾶν σάββατον, ἔπειθέ τε Ἰουδαίους καὶ Ἑλληνας.	makers. And he reasoned in 4 the synagogue every sabbath, and endeavored to "persuade both Jews and Greeks. But 5
5 And when Silas and Timothy were come from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit, and testified to the Jews, that Jesus was Christ.	5 Ὡς δὲ κατήλθον ἀπὸ τῆς Μακεδονίας ὁ τε Σίλας καὶ ὁ Τιμόθεος, συνείχετο τῷ πνεύματι ὁ Παῦλος, διαμαρτυρούμενος τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν.	5 when Silas and Timothy were "come from Macedonia, Paul was constrained in spirit, earnestly testifying to the Jews, that Jesus was the Christ.
6 And when they opposed themselves, and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads: I am clean: from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles.	6 ἀντιτασσομένων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ βλασφημοῦντων, ἔτιναξάμενος τὰ ἱμάτια, εἶπε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Τὸ αἷμα ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ὑμῶν· καθαρὸς ἐγὼ, ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν εἰς τὰ ἔθνη πορεύσομαι.	6 And when they resisted and 6 reviled, he shook his raiment, and said to them, Your blood be on your own heads. I am clean. Henceforth I will go to the Gentiles. And he 7
7 And he departed thence, and entered into a certain man's house, named Justus, one that worshipped God, whose house joined hard to the synagogue.	7 Καὶ μεταβὰς ἐκεῖθεν ἦλθεν εἰς οἰκίαν τινὸς ὀνόματι Ἰούστου, σεβομένου τὸν Θεὸν, οὗ ἡ οἰκία ἦν συνομοροῦσα τῇ συναγωγῇ.	7 departed thence, and entered 7 into the house of a certain man named Justus, who worshiped God, whose house was adjacent to the syna- 8
8 And Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his house: and many of the Corinthians hearing, believed, and were baptized.	8 Κρίσπος δὲ ὁ ἀρχισυναγωγὸς ἐπίστευσε τῷ κυρίῳ σὺν ὅλῳ τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ· καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀκούοντες ἐπίστευον καὶ ἐβαπτίζοντο.	8 ruler of the synagogue, be- 8 lieved on the Lord with all his "family: and many of the Corinthians hearing, believed, and were immersed. Then 9
9 Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision,	9 Εἶπε δὲ ὁ κύριος δι' ὀράματος ἐν νυκτὶ τῷ Παύλῳ, Μὴ φοβοῦ,	9 the Lord said to Paul in a 9 vision by night, Be not afraid,

<sup>c</sup> *Εἰργάζετο*, worked for his subsistence. *Ὁμοσεργος*, practised the same art or trade. *Τὴν τέχνην*, a limiting accusative like *τον—τροπον*, in Jude, v. 7. Hackett. The Jewish law, after their exile, held that a father who taught not his son a trade, taught him to be a thief. So the latter Rabbis taught.

<sup>f</sup> *Ἑλληνας*, Greek proselytes; *επειθε*, persuaded, or was persuading, tried to persuade the Jews. "Persuaded the Jews and Gentiles," Murd.; "conciliated the affections," Thomp.; "striving to persuade," Penn; "endeavored to persuade," Booth.

<sup>e</sup> *Κατήλθον*, came down (Silas and Timothy). *Συνείχετο τῷ πνεύματι ὁ Παῦλος*, Paul was pressed in spirit. For *πνεύματι* Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. prefer *λογῷ*. "The evidence decides for *τῷ λογῷ* as the original word, Griesbach, Mey., Tf." Hack. Our text prefers, *τῷ πνεύματι*. Should we prefer Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tischendorf's selected readings, we should read it, "Paul was engrossed with the word." With our text, we render it, "was impelled by the Spirit," or, his own spirit.

Hackett, the Vulgate, Kuinöl, Olshausen, De Wette, and Robinson, prefer, "the word;" and so do we. But we follow copy, in this case, however, doubtfully. Paul was, no doubt, much stirred up by the presence of Silas and Timothy, and became more fervent in spirit.

*Συνεχω* occurs twelve times in N. T. In nine of these it is used by Luke, translated, com. ver., by *taken with, thronged, straitened, kept in, held, stopped their cars*, that is, "held them." "Lay sick of a fever," or, *seized by a fever*. Elsewhere by *straiten, constrain, taken with, or seized*. Murdock's version of the Syriac renders this passage, "Paul was impeded in discourse, because the Jews stood up against him and reviled, as he testified to them that Jesus is the Messiah." This indicates that it was *word*, and not *spirit*, in his understanding of the Peshito Syriac version, the oldest known.

<sup>b</sup> *Συν ὅλῳ τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ*, with all his family. Such is the frequent acceptance of *οικος* in the Christian Scriptures, indicating the parents and the children, the masters and the servants, as it does in the Septuagint of O. Test.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace:	ἀλλὰ λάλει καὶ μὴ σιωπήσης·	but speak, and be not <sup>1</sup> silent;
10 For I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee, to hurt thee: for I have much people in this city.	<sup>10</sup> διότι ἐγὼ εἰμι μετὰ σοῦ, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐπιθήσεται σοὶ τοῦ κακῶσαι σε· διότι λαός ἐστί μοι πολλὸς ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ. <sup>11</sup> Ἐκά-	for I am with you, and no <sup>10</sup> man shall assail <sup>1</sup> you to hurt you: for I have many people in this city. And he con- <sup>11</sup>
11 And he continued <i>there</i> a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them.	θισέ τε ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ μῆνας ἕξ, διδάσκων ἐν αὐτοῖς τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ.	tinued there a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them.
12 And when Gallio was the deputy of Achaia, the Jews made insurrection with one accord against Paul, and brought him to the judgment-seat.	<sup>12</sup> Γαλλίωνος δὲ ἀνθυπατεύοντος τῆς Ἀχαΐας, κατεπέστησαν ὁμοθυμαδὸν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τῷ Παύλῳ, καὶ ἤγαγον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα <sup>13</sup> λέγοντες, Ὅτι παρὰ	And when Gallio was gov- <sup>12</sup> erning Achaia as <sup>1</sup> proconsul, the Jews, with one consent, made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment-seat, saying, This <sup>1</sup> fellow persuades <sup>13</sup>
13 Saying, This <i>fellow</i> persuadeth men to worship God contrary to the law.	τὸν νόμον οὗτος ἀναπέθει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους σέβεσθαι τὸν Θεόν. <sup>14</sup> Μέλλοντος δὲ τοῦ Παύλου	men to worship God contrary to the law.
14 And when Paul was now about to open <i>his</i> mouth, Gallio said unto the Jews, If it were a matter of wrong, or wicked lewdness, O, <i>ye</i> Jews, reason would that I should bear with you:	ἀνοίγειν τὸ στόμα, εἶπεν ὁ Γαλλίων πρὸς τοὺς Ἰουδαίους, Εἰ μὲν οὖν ἦν ἀδίκημά τι ἢ ῥαδιούργημα πονηρὸν, ὧ Ἰουδαῖοι, κατὰ λόγον ἂν ἤνεσχόμην ὑμῶν·	And as Paul was about <sup>14</sup> to open his mouth, Gallio said to the Jews, Were it, indeed, a matter of <sup>1</sup> wrong, or a wicked act, Jews, it would be reasonable that I should bear with you. But if <sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Μη σιωπήσης, do not be silent, or, be not silent. The latter is more imperative than the former, and less persuasive.

<sup>1</sup> Επιθήσεται σοι, and no one shall attack thee, *telic*, to injure thee. "No one shall attempt it with success, or, rebatic, so as to injure thee," De Wette, Hackett. *Διοτι λαος εστι μοι πολυς*, "I have much people," i. e., "many who are appointed to be such." See ch. 13 : 48." Haek.

The passage here referred to is, *οσοι ησαν τεταγμενοι εις ζων αιωνιον*. The *orthodoxy* of Prof. Hackett is unquestionably apparent, we know it well. Still "*the many who are appointed to be such*," is unnecessarily exegetical of what is not in the text, nor in the context. We know no passage in Luke's writings in which he presumes to draw upon the secrets of a volume in the cabinet of heaven, that has not a transcript in any library in our planetary system which can be consulted by man. One thing is *historically* and *critically* plain, that the Lord had all the people in Corinth. They were all his, and it was a large population. Hence in the ratio of population should all Christian efforts be made.

<sup>\*</sup> *Ανθυπατευντος της Αχαΐα*, "was governing Achaia as proconsul," Hackett. *Ανθυπατενω*, *Proconsul sum*, I govern as proconsul. Gallio, brother of Seneca the moralist, formerly called Novatus, was exceedingly bland and kind to all. "Nemo mortalium uni tam dulcis quam hic omnibus," said Seneca, his brother. Does not Luke here corroborate Seneca, and Seneca

Luke? No man so agreeably affable to one man, as he was to every one.

*Ὁμοθυμαδον*, unanimously, with one mind, with one accord, com. ver. *Κατεπειστησαν—νατεφιστημι*, an *ἀπαξ λεγομενον*, *insurgo*, made insurrection, *rose up against*.

<sup>1</sup> The indictment against Paul was, this person, *fellow*, as implied in the word *οιτος*, literally, *this one*. In the vocative it is used for *heus tu*—alas for you! Littleton, "scornfully." "*This one*," "*this fellow*," Dodd, Wes., Tynd, Cran., Gen. *Αναπειθει*, persuades men to worship God contrary to law. All persecutions are prompted and defended on such allegations. *Persuadeo*—whence comes *Pitho*, the goddess of eloquence—Latin *suada* unde *suadæ*, *medulla*. Crit. Sacra.

<sup>m</sup> *Αδικημα*, here only found, and in ch. 24 : 20; Apoc. 18 : 5, *matter of wrong, evil doing, iniquity*. Such is its whole currency in N. T., connected with *ραδιουργημα*, an *ἀπαξ λεγομενον*. *Ραδιουργια*, ch. 13 : 10, com. ver., mischief, a reckless wicked deed. Here it is represented by *facinus*, *malum*. Crit. Sacra. "*Injury, or evil practice*," Penn; "*injustice, or wicked heinousness*," Wes.; "*fraud, or base act*," Murd.; "*legally, or ethically*," Haek. Any gross enormity, outrage. *Λογος* indicates any communication, *word, doctrine, saying, question, matter, fame, account, treatise, thing, intent, tidings, speech, reason, utterance, preaching, act of injustice, or wicked mischief*. Dodd. *Matter of wrong, or wicked act*, concentrates both ideas, as we presume.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
15 But if it be a question of words and names, and of your law, look ye to it: for I will be no judge of such matters.	15 εἰ δὲ ζήτημά ἐστι περὶ λόγου καὶ ὀνομάτων καὶ νόμου τοῦ καθ' ὑμᾶς, ὄψεσθε αὐτοί· κριτῆς γὰρ ἐγὼ τούτων οὐ βούλομαι εἶναι.	it be a question concerning a doctrine, and names, and your law, look you to it: for I will not be a judge of these matters. And he
16 And he drave them from the judgment-seat.	16 Καὶ ἀπήλασεν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος.	drove them from the judgment-seat. Then
17 Then all the Greeks took Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, and beat him before the judgment-seat. And Gallio cared for none of those things.	17 ἐπιλαβόμενοι δὲ πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες Σωσθένην τὸν ἀρχισυνάγωγον ἔτυπτον ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ βήματος· καὶ οὐδὲν τούτων τῷ Γαλλίῳ ἔμελεν.	all the Greeks took Sosthenes, the ruler of the synagogue, and beat him before the judgment-seat: and Gallio cared for none of these things.
18 And Paul after this tarried there yet a good while, and then took his leave of the brethren, and sailed thence into Syria, and with him Priscilla, and Aquila; having shorn his head in Cenchrea: for he had a vow.	18 Ὁ ΔΕ Παῦλος ἔτι προσμείνας ἡμέρας ἱκανὰς, τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ἀποταξάμενος, ἐξέπλει εἰς τὴν Συρίαν, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Πρίσκιλλα καὶ Ἀκύλας, κειράμενος τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐν Κεγχραεῖς· εἶχε γὰρ εὐχήν.	And Paul tarried yet many days, and, having bid adieu to the brethren, sailed forth into Syria, and with him Priscilla and Aquila; having shorn his head in Cenchrea: for he had a vow.
19 And he came to Ephesus, and left them there: but he himself entered into the synagogue, and reasoned with the Jews.	19 κατήντησε δὲ εἰς Ἔφεσον, κακείνους κατέλιπεν αὐτοῦ· αὐτὸς δὲ εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν, διελέχθη τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις.	And he came into Ephesus, and left them there. But he himself, entering into the synagogue, reasoned with the Jews, and though they re-
20 When they desired him to tarry longer time with them, he consented not:	20 ἐρωτῶντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ πλείονα χρόνον μείναι παρ' αὐτοῖς, οὐκ ἐπένευσεν.	20 quented him to remain longer time with them, he did not consent: but bade them farewell,
21 But bade them farewell, saying, I must by all means keep this feast that cometh in Jerusalem: but I will return again unto you, if God will. And he sailed from Ephesus.	21 ἀλλ' ἀπετάξατο αὐτοῖς, εἰπὼν, Δεῖ με πάντως τὴν ἑορτὴν τὴν ἐρχομένην ποιῆσαι εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα· πάλιν δὲ ἀνακάμψω πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τοῦ Θεοῦ θέλουτος. Καὶ ἀνήχθη	21 saying, I must by all means keep the approaching feast at Jerusalem: but I will return to you again, if God will; and he sailed from Ephesus.

<sup>a</sup> Οὐ βούλομαι, I will not be a judge. *Εἰ δὲ ζήτημα ἐστὶ περὶ λόγον καὶ ὀνομάτων καὶ νόμον τοῦ καθ' ὑμᾶς, ὄψεσθε αὐτοί.* To translate this climax of Gallio in the spirit of it, without impinging upon the letter of it, is a desideratum. As we conceive of it, spirit and letter, we prefer the following, *If it be a question concerning a word, and of names, and of the law amongst you, look to it yourselves: for I will not be a judge of such matters.* It will not materially affect the spirit, or the import of it, should we adopt the marginal reading in the text, according to Ln., Tf. and Gb., and make it plural instead of singular, *If it be questions concerning a word* (or even of a doctrine). We prefer *word*, as more apposite to his conceptions and spirit on the occasion.

<sup>b</sup> Ἀπήλασεν, from ἀπήλαω, an ἰπαξ λεγόμενον in this book. He drove them away, compelling their departure.

<sup>c</sup> Οἱ Ἕλληνες, omitted by Ln., Tf., Gb., a probable omission.

This omission conceded, it would read, And they all beat Sosthenes the president, or ruler of the synagogue.

<sup>d</sup> Sosthenes was probably the successor of Crispus, v. 8, or, as Briscoe conjectures, may have belonged to another synagogue in the city. The Greeks, always ready to manifest their hatred to the Jews, singled him out as the object of their personal resentment." Hack.

<sup>e</sup> Οὐδεν τούτων, the dispute between the Jews and Gentiles.

<sup>f</sup> Ἐτι—ἡμέρας ἱκανὰς. See note on ἱκανός, ch. 19: 26.

<sup>g</sup> Παρ' αὐτοῖς, omitted by Ln., Tf. Its presence or absence affects not the sense.

<sup>h</sup> Ἀνήχθη—ἀναγαῶ, 1st aor. 3d pers., and he sailed from Ephesus. Ἀναγαῶ is represented by *led up, brought, launched forth, loosed, offered*, and by *sailed*, in com. ver., three times. Its meaning is often made contingent upon its associations. Here, being connected with traveling on water, it is represented by *sailed*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>22 And when he had landed at Cesarea, and gone up and saluted the church, he went down to Antioch.</p>	<p>ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐφέσου. <sup>22</sup> καὶ κατελθὼν εἰς Καισάρειαν, ἀναβὰς καὶ ἀσπασάμενος τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, κατέβη εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. <sup>23</sup> καὶ ποιήσας χρόνον τινα, ἐξῆλθε, διερχόμενος καθεξῆς τὴν Γαλατικὴν χώραν καὶ Φρυγίαν, ἐπιστηρίζων πάντας τοὺς μαθητάς.</p>	<p>And after he had gone down <sup>22</sup> to Cesarea, and gone up and saluted the congregation, he went down to Antioch.</p>
<p>23 And after he had spent some time <i>there</i>, he departed and went over <i>all</i> the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order, strengthening all the disciples.</p>	<p><sup>24</sup> Ἰουδαῖος δέ τις Ἀπολλὸς ὀνόματι, Ἀλεξανδρεὺς τῷ γένει, ἀνὴρ λόγιος, κατήνησεν εἰς Ἐφεσον, δυνατὸς ὢν ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς. <sup>25</sup> οὗτος ἦν κατηχημένος τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ζέων τῷ πνεύματι, ἐλάλει καὶ ἐδίδασκεν ἀκριβῶς τὰ περὶ τοῦ κυρίου, ἐπιστάμενος μόνον τὸ βάπτισμα Ἰωάννου. <sup>26</sup> οὗτός τε ἤρξατο παρρησιάζεσθαι ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ. ἀκούσαντες δὲ αὐτοῦ Ἀκύλας καὶ Πρίσκιλλα, προσελάβοντο αὐτὸν, καὶ ἀκριβέστερον αὐτῷ ἐξέθεντο τὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁδόν. <sup>27</sup> βουλομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ διελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἀχαΐαν, προτρέψάμενοι οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἔργαψαν τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἀποδέξασθαι αὐτόν. ὃς παραγενόμενος συνεβάλετο πολὺ τοῖς πεπιστευκόσι</p>	<p>And having spent some <sup>23</sup> time there, he departed, passing through all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order, establishing all the disciples.</p>
<p>24 And a certain Jew, named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures, came to Ephesus.</p>	<p><sup>24</sup> Ἰουδαῖος δέ τις Ἀπολλὸς ὀνόματι, Ἀλεξανδρεὺς τῷ γένει, ἀνὴρ λόγιος, κατήνησεν εἰς Ἐφεσον, δυνατὸς ὢν ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς. <sup>25</sup> οὗτος ἦν κατηχημένος τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ζέων τῷ πνεύματι, ἐλάλει καὶ ἐδίδασκεν ἀκριβῶς τὰ περὶ τοῦ κυρίου, ἐπιστάμενος μόνον τὸ βάπτισμα Ἰωάννου. <sup>26</sup> οὗτός τε ἤρξατο παρρησιάζεσθαι ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ. ἀκούσαντες δὲ αὐτοῦ Ἀκύλας καὶ Πρίσκιλλα, προσελάβοντο αὐτὸν, καὶ ἀκριβέστερον αὐτῷ ἐξέθεντο τὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁδόν. <sup>27</sup> βουλομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ διελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἀχαΐαν, προτρέψάμενοι οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἔργαψαν τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἀποδέξασθαι αὐτόν. ὃς παραγενόμενος συνεβάλετο πολὺ τοῖς πεπιστευκόσι</p>	<p>And a certain Jew, named <sup>24</sup> Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures, came down to Ephesus. This man was <sup>25</sup> instructed in the way of the Lord, and being fervent in spirit, he spoke and taught dili-</p>
<p>25 This man was instructed in the way of the Lord: and being fervent in the spirit, he spake and taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John.</p>	<p>gently the things concerning the Lord, though he knew only the immersion of John. And <sup>26</sup> he began to speak boldly in the synagogue: whom, when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him to them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly. And <sup>27</sup> when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting the disciples to receive him: who, when he was come, helped them much which had believed through grace.</p>	<p>gently the things concerning the Lord, though he knew only the immersion of John. And <sup>26</sup> he began to speak boldly in the synagogue: whom, when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him to them, and expounded to him the way of God more accurately. And <sup>27</sup> when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting the disciples to receive him: who, when he had come, afforded much aid to them who had</p>
<p>26 And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue: whom, when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly.</p>	<p>believed through the gift</p>	<p>believed through the gift</p>
<p>27 And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting the disciples to receive him: who, when he was come, helped them much which had believed through grace.</p>	<p>using the Christian gospel and the Jewish prophets, so far as Paul distinguishes it.</p>	<p>using the Christian gospel and the Jewish prophets, so far as Paul distinguishes it.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Ἀσπασάμενος. Ἀσπάζομαι, in its more than fifty occurrences in N. T., is represented by *salute, greet, embrace*, on meeting and parting with brethren, indicative of the highest natural and Christian affection. The whole ἐκκλησία was, in this case, saluted with a Christian adieu.

<sup>2</sup> Ἐπιστηρίζων, found only in this book, and only four times, is three times represented by *confirming*, and once by *strengthening*, associated always with the church, or disciples.

<sup>3</sup> Ἀνὴρ λόγιος. This adjective is found only in this place in the Christian Scriptures, literally a *verbose* man, a man of eloquence. In its highest acceptance of eloquence it was applicable to Apollos. His association with Paul was intimate. Paul *planted* the Church in Corinth, and Apollos *watered* it. His eloquence was based upon his power in

using the Christian gospel and the Jewish prophets, so far as Paul distinguishes it.

<sup>4</sup> "Instructed in the doctrine of the Lord, and being fervent in spirit, he spoke and taught exactly the things of the Lord," Boothr. Bible intelligence, fervor in spirit, and his knowledge of John's mission and baptism were the constituents of his eloquence, sustained by a candid and inquisitive temper. At this time he only knew the baptism of John.

<sup>5</sup> Ἀκύλας καὶ Πρίσκιλλα—ἐξέθεντο τὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁδόν, "expounded to him more perfectly the way of God," Penn; "expounded accurately the passages concerning the Lord," Thomp.; "laid before him the way of God more exactly," Wakef.; "fully showed him the way of the Lord," Murd. Παρρησιαζέσθαι, "to speak boldly;" Hack.

<sup>6</sup> Συνεβάλετο κ. τ. λ., "contributed much to those who

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
28 For he mightily convinced the Jews, <i>and that</i> publicly, shewing by the scriptures, that Jesus was Christ.	διὰ τῆς χάριτος· <sup>28</sup> ἐτόνωσεν γὰρ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις διακατηλέγχετο δημοσίᾳ, ἐπιδεικνὺς διὰ τῶν γραφῶν, εἶναι τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν.	which he had; for he power- <sup>28</sup> fully and thoroughly in public convinced the Jews, clearly showing by the Scriptures, that Jesus was the Christ.
CHAP. XIX.	CHAP. XIX.	CHAP. XIX.
AND it came to pass, that while Apollos was at Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper coasts, came to Ephesus; and finding certain disciples,	'ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ δὲ ἐν τῷ τὸν Ἀπολλῶ εἶναι ἐν Κορίνθῳ, Παῦλον διελθόντα τὰ ἀνωτερικὰ μέρη, ἐλθεῖν εἰς Ἐφεσον· καὶ εὐρών τινας μαθητὰς, <sup>2</sup> εἶπε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Εἰ Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον ἐλάβετε πιστεύσαντες; Οἱ δὲ εἶπον πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἄλλ' οὐδὲ εἰ Πνεῦμα Ἅγιόν ἐστιν, ἠκούσαμεν.	AND while <sup>2</sup> Apollos was at <sup>1</sup> Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper parts, came into Ephesus; and finding certain disciples there, he <sup>2</sup> said to them, Did you on believing receive the Holy
2 He said unto them, Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto him, We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost.	<sup>3</sup> Εἶπέ τε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Εἰς τί οὖν ἐβαπτίσθητε; Οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Εἰς τὸ Ἰωάννου βάπτισμα.	*Spirit? And they said to him, we have not, indeed, heard, that there is a Holy Spirit. And he said to them, <sup>3</sup> Into what then were you immersed?
3 And he said unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's baptism.	<sup>4</sup> Εἶπε δὲ Παῦλος, Ἰωάννης μὲν ἐβάπτισε βάπτισμα μετανοίας, τῷ λαῷ λέγων, εἰς τὸν ἐρχόμενον μετ' αὐτὸν ἵνα πιστεύσωσι, οὗτός ἐστιν εἰς τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν.	<sup>4</sup> Into John's immersion. Then said <sup>4</sup> Paul, John, indeed, administered an immersion of reformation, saying to the people, that they should believe on him who would come after him, that is, on Jesus the
4 Then said Paul, John verily baptized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people, that they should believe on him which should come after him, that is, on Christ Jesus.	<sup>5</sup> Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἐβαπτίσθησαν	Christ. Having <sup>4</sup> heard this, <sup>5</sup>
5 When they heard <i>this</i> , they		

have believed," Haek.; "he greatly assisted all them that believed," Murd.

*Ἰα τῆς χάριτος*, "through grace," Haek., Wes., Penn; to say the least, is a very ambiguous rendering in this place. "By his gift," Thomp., Wakef. "Alii exponant, 'In dextritate quadam gratiosa, quæ et jucunditatem et utilitatem auditoribus,'" Crit. Sacra. The gift of Apollos seems to me the *grace* here indicated. All men who believe, believe through *grace*. That was not peculiar to those in Ephesus. But the *gift of Apollos* is that noted here. *Χαρις*, though generally rendered *grace*, in com. ver., cannot always be so rendered. It is, therefore, in the com. ver. represented by *favor, thank, thanks, pleasure, liberality, joy, thank-worthy, benefit, gift*.

That the Christ was Jesus, and that Jesus was the Christ, is an evangelical *metastasis*. The eloquent Apollos, well versed in the Jewish Scriptures, knew that if he proved that the promised Christ was Jesus, he proved that Jesus was the Christ.

<sup>2</sup> *Ἐγενετο δε εν τω*, "and it came to pass," or, *it happened*, are common versions of *εγενετο*, in such historic connections as this. The latter is equivalent to, *it chanced*, as in profane usage; not to be allowed here. "While Apollos was at Corinth" it occurred, or came to pass; but there is

nothing meant but this, "While Apollos was in Corinth," and, therefore, with Wakef., Murd., Wes., Thomp., Haek., we prefer this.

<sup>a</sup> *Ἐλαβετε πιστευσαντες; Did you on believing receive the Holy Spirit?* This indicates that John's baptism was not Christian baptism; for in the latter they could not have been baptized without hearing of it.

The context indicates that the anarthrous *Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον* here represents *the Holy Spirit*, not as yet fully revealed to them; for soon as immersed, and Paul had laid his hands on them, *the Holy Spirit* came upon them, and they were endowed with the Holy Spirit, in gifts of tongues and prophesy, *v. 6*.

<sup>b</sup> *Εἰς*, in its more than 1800 occurrences in N. T., is, in the com. ver., generally represented by *to, into, unto, for*, and very seldom by *in*, which, indeed, ought never to be done. The Greeks having *εν, in*, as well as *εις, into, and for*.

<sup>c</sup> *Χριστον* is here omitted by Gb., Ln., Tf., for which *Ἰησοον* is substituted. *Τοντεστιν*, not *τουτον εστιν*, but *τουτο εστι* = *hoc est*—that is, on Jesus.

*Ἐβαπτισε βαπτισμα*. Literally, *immersed an immersion*.

<sup>d</sup> *Ἐε*, and *having heard, or, having heard*.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.</p>	<p>εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ.</p>	<p>they were immersed into the name of the Lord Jesus. And 6</p>
<p>6 And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues, and prophesied.</p>	<p><sup>6</sup> καὶ ἐπιθέντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ Παύλου τὰς χεῖρας, ἦλθε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἐπ' αὐτούς, ἐλάλουν τε γλώσσαις καὶ προεφήτεον.</p>	<p>when Paul had laid his hands on them, the Holy Spirit came on them, and they spoke with tongues, and prophesied. Now all the men were about 7</p>
<p>7 And all the men were about twelve.</p>	<p><sup>7</sup> ἦσαν δὲ οἱ πάντες ἄνδρες ὡσεὶ δεκαδύο.</p>	<p>twelve. And he went into 8</p>
<p>8 And he went into the synagogue, and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God.</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> Εἰσελθὼν δὲ εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν, ἐπαρρησιάζετο, ἐπὶ μῆνας τρεῖς διαλεγόμενος καὶ πείθων τὰ περὶ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Θεοῦ.</p>	<p>the synagogue, and spoke boldly for about three months, discussing and persuading as to things concerning the kingdom of God. But when some 9</p>
<p>9 But when divers were hardened, and believed not, but spake evil of that way before the multitude, he departed from them, and separated the disciples, disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus.</p>	<p><sup>9</sup> Ὡς δέ τινες ἐσκληρύνοντο καὶ ἠπείθουν, κακολογοῦντες τὴν ὁδὸν ἐνώπιον τοῦ πλήθους, ἀποστὰς ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀφώρισε τοὺς μαθητὰς, καθ' ἡμέραν διαλεγόμενος ἐν τῇ σχολῇ Τυράννου τινός.</p>	<p>were hardened, and believed not, but spoke evil of the way, in the presence of the multitude, he departed from them, and separated the disciples, discussing daily in the school of one Tyrannus. And this 10</p>
<p>10 And this continued by the space of two years; so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks.</p>	<p><sup>10</sup> Τοῦτο δὲ ἐγένετο ἐπὶ ἑτῆ δύο, ὥστε πάντας τοὺς κατοικοῦντας τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸν λόγον τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ, Ἰουδαίους τε καὶ Ἑλληνας.</p>	<p>continued during two years; so that all those who dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks. And God worked 11</p>
<p>11 And God wrought special miracles by the hands of Paul:</p>	<p><sup>11</sup> Δυνάμεις τε οὐ τὰς τυχοῦσας ἐποίει ὁ Θεὸς διὰ τῶν χειρῶν Παύλου,</p>	<p>special miracles by the hands of Paul: So that from his body 12</p>
<p>12 So that from his body were brought unto the sick handkerchiefs, or aprons, and the dis-</p>	<p><sup>12</sup> ὥστε καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀσθενοῦντας ἐπιφέρεσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ χρωτὸς αὐτοῦ σουδάρια</p>	<p>were carried to the sick, handkerchiefs, or aprons, and the</p>

\* Διαλεγόμενος is found in "Acts" ten times, represented, com. ver., by *reasoning, disputing, preaching, and preaching unto*. Διαλεγόμενος καὶ πείθων, "*disputing and persuading*," A. Clark, Wakef.; "*discoursing and persuading*," Wes.; "*reasoning and recommending*," Thomp.; "*seeking to persuade them*," Hack. "The first accusative specifies the aim of the act, *in hoc loco, τα βασιλείας*," Kuinæl. After much consideration, we would, in our age and country, prefer, *discussing and pleading the things pertaining to the kingdom of God*.

Πείθων αὐτοὺς τα περὶ τον Κυριον Ιησουν Χριστου, "he delivered to them the doctrine of the kingdom," Kuin., in loco. "*Discussing and persuading*," though literal, is not in our idiom. In a summary of three months' labor, allusion is had to the debates, discussions, and pleadings had upon the person, claims, character, and kingdom of Jesus, and to the earnestness of the preachers.

† Κακολογουντες, speaking evil of the way. Την ὁδον, the way, the faith, and the practice, "not concretely, the sect, or

party," Hackett. Αφωρισε τους μαθητας, separated the disciples from the synagogue, εν τη σχολη—rather in the school-house than in the school. Τυραννου τινος, some think, is justly reprobated as an interpolation. It is not, they say, in Luke's style, and is redundant. We are of a differet opinion. This word τις is a peculiar favorite of Luke, and is found more frequently occurring in his writings in an indefinite sense, than in all the other evangelists, or in all the epistles of Paul.

‡ Επι ετη δυο, exclusive of the three months referred to v. 8; for τουτο "expressly opposes the preaching in the school of Tyrannus, to that in the synagogue," Hack. Ωστε —Ασια. This is not the continent of Asia, but a Roman province of which the capital was Ephesus.

§ Ου τας τυχοσας well represented by extraordinary, or, special. All miracles are equally supernatural, but do not all appear alike supernatural. Of these there may be great, greater, and greatest.

¶ Σουδαρια η σιμικινδια. Common handkerchiefs and

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<p>eases departed from them, and the evil spirits went out of them.</p>	<p>ἢ σιμικίνθια, καὶ ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν τὰς νόσους, τὰ τε πνεύματα τὰ πονηρὰ ἐξέρχασθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν. <sup>13</sup> Ἐπεχείρησαν δέ τινες ἀπὸ τῶν περιερχομένων Ἰουδαίων ἐξορκιστῶν ὀνομάζειν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἔχοντας τὰ πνεύματα τὰ πονηρὰ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ, λέγοντες, Ὁρκίζομεν ὑμᾶς τὸν Ἰησοῦν ὃν ὁ Παῦλος κηρύσσει. <sup>14</sup> Ἦσαν δέ τινες υἱοὶ Σκενᾶ Ἰουδαίου ἀρχιερέως ἐπὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιῶντες.</p>	<p>diseases departed from them, and the evil spirits went out of them. Then certain of the <sup>13</sup></p>
<p>13 Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits, the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, We adjure you by Jesus whom Paul preacheth.</p>	<p>Ἰησοῦν ὃν ὁ Παῦλος κηρύσσει. <sup>14</sup> Ἦσαν δέ τινες υἱοὶ Σκενᾶ Ἰουδαίου ἀρχιερέως ἐπὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιῶντες. <sup>15</sup> ἀποκριθὲν δὲ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ πονηρὸν εἶπε, Τὸν Ἰησοῦν γινώσκω, καὶ τὸν Παῦλον ἐπίσταμαι ὑμεῖς δὲ τίνες ἐστέ; <sup>16</sup> Καὶ</p>	<p>Jewish exorcists, who went about from place to place, also attempted to pronounce the name of the Lord Jesus upon those who had evil spirits, saying, We adjure you by the Jesus whom Paul preaches. And there were <sup>14</sup></p>
<p>14 And there were seven sons of one Sceva a Jew, and chief of the priests, which did so.</p>	<p>ἀποκριθὲν δὲ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ πονηρὸν εἶπε, Τὸν Ἰησοῦν γινώσκω, καὶ τὸν Παῦλον ἐπίσταμαι ὑμεῖς δὲ τίνες ἐστέ; <sup>16</sup> Καὶ</p>	<p>seven sons of one <sup>15</sup>Sceva, a Jew and chief of the priests, who did so. And the evil spirit <sup>15</sup> answered and said, Jesus I acknowledge, and Paul I know: but who are you?</p>
<p>15 And the evil spirit answered and said, Jesus I know, and Paul I know; but who are ye?</p>		

aprons, taken from persons at work, as these terms indicate, became the vehicles of omnipotence.

*Τὰς νόσους, τὰ—πνεύματα.* Two kinds of diseases are here indicated, physical and spiritual, or those the fruits of material nature or of physical causes, and those of evil spirits. *Ἀπ' αὐτῶν* is omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.

<sup>1</sup> *Τινες ἀπο τῶν περιερχομένων, κ. τ. λ., com. ver. Τινες καὶ τῶν.* Gb., Tf., Mey. give this more approved reading. *Καὶ* joins *τινες* with Paul, in the act expressed in *ονομάζειν*, they also attempted to call. *Περιερχομένων*, not opprobriously *vagabond*, but *wandering Jews, ἐξορκιστῆς, exorcista.* "Qui tanquam Dei nomine adigit ad veri confessionem aut factum aliquod. Augustinus adjuratorem vertit." Crit. Sacra. "Expellers of demons," Dr. Whitby. Mr. Biscoe (at Boyle's Lecture, ch. 7, § 6, p. 281, et seq.) has produced many passages from Iren., Origen, Epiph., and Josephus, showing that several Jews at this time pretended to a power of casting out demons. See Dodd., in loco. "Such as used magical arts, adjuring demons, etc." Boothr.

*Ὁρκίζομεν* is substituted by *ὀρκίζω*, on the authority of Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf., we adjure you, for, I adjure you. We must, in this case, prefer the Received Text for the amended, inasmuch as it conflicts with the antecedent and subsequent context, and with the judgment of the great majority of critics, ancient and modern. It is seldom we feel more assurance than in this case, in dissenting from these distinguished critics. The seven sons of Sceva, a Jew, we learn in the subsequent verse, were coöperants in this case; hence, and for other reasons, we prefer the received text to that of Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf.

<sup>κ</sup> *Σκενᾶ*, Doric genitive, similar to *Βαρναβᾶ*, ch. 11 : 30; *βοήθᾶ*, Luke 13 : 29; *Ἰωνᾶ*, John 1 : 43.

<sup>1</sup> *Τὸν Ἰησοῦν γινώσκω, καὶ τὸν Παῦλον ἐπίσταμαι.* This demon was a *critic*, and well versed in the import of Greek terms. "I know Jesus, and have some acquaintance with Paul," Murd.; "Jesus, indeed, I know, and Paul I know," Penn; "*Jesus I know to my cost*, and Paul I know as his servant," Dodd.; "Jesus I know, and I have some knowledge of Paul," Thomp.; "I acknowledge Jesus, and am acquainted with Paul," Adam Clark. "Jesus I know, i. e., his authority and power, *ἐπίσταμαι, I know fully*; stronger than the other verb, and applied to Paul in opposition to them," Hack.

We have fanciful critics, and those of more profound judgment. This appears to good advantage in the contrasts here given. We institute no invidious comparisons. We all look at objects from different standpoints. Where two inspired men use a word in different acceptations, it may be resolved by ascertaining their scope, design, or the special cases to which they refer. *Ἐπίσταμαι*, ab *επι* and *ισταμαι*, to stand upon a thing, whereas to *understand* is to stand under it, as *ἐπιστοαίς, persona*, Heb. 1 : 3. Yet this *standing upon* a subject, or this *standing under* it, may in different attitudes indicate the same knowledge of it. In either case there must be a very particular and intimate acquaintance with it. I feel a distinction in these terms difficult to define exactly. I am disposed upon all my premises to acquiesce with *Critica Sacra*. The Latins borrowed their *nosco* and *cognosco* from *γινώσκω*. *Non nuda et simplex notitia, sed affectiva cum desiderio, approbatione et dilectione conjuncta.* 1 John 4 : 8; Matt. 7 : 23, and 25 : 12. *Not a naked and simple notion, but associated with affection, desire, and approbation, terminating in delight.* It is an Hebraism.

*Τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ πονηρὸν.* Emphatically, the wicked the



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<p>16 And the man in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them, and overcame them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded.</p>	<p>ἐφαλλόμενος ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐν ᾧ ἦν τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ πονηρὸν, καὶ κατακρυεύσας αὐτῶν, ἴσχυσε κατ' αὐτῶν, ὥστε γυμνοὺς καὶ τετραυματισμένους ἐκφυγεῖν ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου ἐκείνου. <sup>17</sup> τοῦτο δὲ ἐγένετο γνωστὸν πᾶσιν Ἰουδαίοις τε καὶ Ἑλλησι τοῖς κατοικοῦσι τὴν Ἐφεσον, καὶ ἐπέπεσε φόβος ἐπὶ πάντας αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἐμεγαλύνετο τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ. <sup>18</sup> Πολλοὶ τε τῶν πεπιστευκότων ἤρχοντο ἐξομολογούμενοι καὶ ἀναγγέλλοντες τὰς πράξεις αὐτῶν. <sup>19</sup> ἱκανοὶ δὲ τῶν τὰ περιέργα πραξάντων, συνενέγκαντες τὰς βίβλους κατέκαιον ἐνώπιον πάντων· καὶ συνεψήφισαν τὰς τιμὰς αὐτῶν, καὶ εὔρον ἀργυρίου μυριάδας πέντε. <sup>20</sup> οὕτω κατὰ κράτος ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου ἠῤῥξανε καὶ ἴσχυεν.</p>	<p>And the man in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them, and overcame them, and prevailed against them; so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded.</p>
<p>17 And this was known to all the Jews and Greeks also dwelling at Ephesus: and fear fell on them all, and the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified.</p>	<p>καὶ ἐμεγαλύνετο τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ. <sup>18</sup> Πολλοὶ τε τῶν πεπιστευκότων ἤρχοντο ἐξομολογούμενοι καὶ ἀναγγέλλοντες τὰς πράξεις αὐτῶν. <sup>19</sup> ἱκανοὶ δὲ τῶν τὰ περιέργα πραξάντων, συνενέγκαντες τὰς βίβλους κατέκαιον ἐνώπιον πάντων· καὶ συνεψήφισαν τὰς τιμὰς αὐτῶν, καὶ εὔρον ἀργυρίου μυριάδας πέντε. <sup>20</sup> οὕτω κατὰ κράτος ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου ἠῤῥξανε καὶ ἴσχυεν.</p>	<p>And this was known to all the Jews and Greeks dwelling at Ephesus; and fear fell on them all, and the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified.</p>
<p>18 And many that believed came, and confessed, and shewed their deeds.</p>	<p>καὶ ἐμεγαλύνετο τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ. <sup>18</sup> Πολλοὶ τε τῶν πεπιστευκότων ἤρχοντο ἐξομολογούμενοι καὶ ἀναγγέλλοντες τὰς πράξεις αὐτῶν. <sup>19</sup> ἱκανοὶ δὲ τῶν τὰ περιέργα πραξάντων, συνενέγκαντες τὰς βίβλους κατέκαιον ἐνώπιον πάντων· καὶ συνεψήφισαν τὰς τιμὰς αὐτῶν, καὶ εὔρον ἀργυρίου μυριάδας πέντε. <sup>20</sup> οὕτω κατὰ κράτος ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου ἠῤῥξανε καὶ ἴσχυεν.</p>	<p>And many who believed came, and confessed, and declared their deeds. Many of them also, who practiced magic arts, brought together their books, and burnt them</p>
<p>19 Many of them also which used curious arts, brought their books together, and burned them before all men; and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver.</p>	<p>καὶ εὔρον ἀργυρίου μυριάδας πέντε. <sup>20</sup> οὕτω κατὰ κράτος ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου ἠῤῥξανε καὶ ἴσχυεν. <sup>21</sup> Ὡς δὲ ἐπληρώθη ταῦτα, ἔθετο ὁ Παῦλος ἐν τῷ πνεύματι, διελθὼν τὴν Μακεδονίαν καὶ Ἀχαΐαν πορεύεσθαι εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ, εἰπὼν, Ὅτι μετὰ τὸ γενέσθαι με ἐκεῖ, δεῖ με καὶ Ῥώμην ἰδεῖν. <sup>22</sup> Ἀποστείλας δὲ εἰς τὴν</p>	<p>in the presence of all, and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver. So powerfully grew the word of God, and prevailed.</p>
<p>20 So mightily grew the word of God, and prevailed.</p>	<p>καὶ εὔρον ἀργυρίου μυριάδας πέντε. <sup>20</sup> οὕτω κατὰ κράτος ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου ἠῤῥξανε καὶ ἴσχυεν. <sup>21</sup> Ὡς δὲ ἐπληρώθη ταῦτα, ἔθετο ὁ Παῦλος ἐν τῷ πνεύματι, διελθὼν τὴν Μακεδονίαν καὶ Ἀχαΐαν πορεύεσθαι εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ, εἰπὼν, Ὅτι μετὰ τὸ γενέσθαι με ἐκεῖ, δεῖ με καὶ Ῥώμην ἰδεῖν. <sup>22</sup> Ἀποστείλας δὲ εἰς τὴν</p>	<p>When these things were ended, Paul firmly purposed in spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia, and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem, saying, after I have been there, I must also see Rome.</p>
<p>21 After these things were ended, Paul purposed in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia, and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem, saying, After I have been there, I must also see Rome.</p>	<p>ἰδεῖν. <sup>22</sup> Ἀποστείλας δὲ εἰς τὴν</p>	<p>So he sent into Macedonia</p>
<p>22 So he sent into Macedonia</p>	<p>ἰδεῖν. <sup>22</sup> Ἀποστείλας δὲ εἰς τὴν</p>	<p>22</p>

spirit, the evil spirit. This is as emphatic as *το Πνευμα το Ἁγιον*, the Spirit the Holy, the Holy Spirit. This emphatic form is again presented *το πνευμα το πονηρον*, v. 16. The analogy is remarkably striking. The master spirit of all evil, and the master spirit of all goodness, while often anathrous, are, on prominent occasions, presented before us as equally conspicuous, the one as the fountain of all evil, the other as the fountain of all good.

<sup>m</sup> *Εφαλλομενος*, leaping upon them; *κατακρυενσας*, having overpowered them, Wakef., Murd. *αυτων*, in this place, is substituted by *αμφοτερον*, Ln., Tf., regarded by Gb. as of much authority, and marked as probable.

<sup>n</sup> *Τοις κατοικοιαι την Εφεσον*, to those inhabiting or dwelling in Ephesus.

<sup>o</sup> *Εξομολογονομενοι*, openly confessed; *αναγγελλοιτες τας*

*πραξεις*, and reported their practices, superstitious practices. Ols., Mey., De Wette. Sins in general, Kuin., Hack.

<sup>p</sup> *Ηῤῥξανε και ισχυεν* = not only extended, but augmented in its power.

<sup>q</sup> *Εθετο—εν τω πνευματι*, strongly purposed; with us, decided. Paul and his spirit are sometimes distinguished as God and his spirit are spoken of in Holy Writ. He, Paul, purposed in his mind—not in his soul, but in his spirit—to visit Rome. *Λει με και Ρωμην ιδειν*, it behooves me to see Rome, after I have visited Jerusalem; not to fulfill any decree, “or revealed purpose of God.” Hack.

The Apostle Paul never intended to say, that he, or any one else, must do anything merely to fulfill a Divine purpose, unless a Divine oracle had enjoined it. He certainly believed that God had purposes to accomplish by him; but until revealed to him, he felt no obligation to consummate them.

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two of them that ministered unto him, Timotheus and Erastus; <i>but</i> he himself stayed in Asia for a season.	<i>Μακεδονίαν δύο τῶν διακονούντων αὐτῷ, Τιμόθεον καὶ Ἐραστον, αὐτὸς ἐπέσχε χρόνον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.</i> <sup>23</sup> Ἐγένετο δὲ	two of those who ministered to him, Timothy and Erastus: <i>but</i> he himself stayed in Asia for a season. And the same <sup>23</sup>
23 And the same time there arose no small stir about that way.	κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν ἐκείνον τάραχος οὐκ ὀλίγος περὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ. <sup>24</sup> Δημήτριος γάρ τις ὀνόματι, ἀργυροκόπος, ποιῶν ναοὺς ἀργυροῦς Ἀρτέμιδος, παρείχето τοῖς τεχνίταις ἐργασίαν οὐκ ὀλίγην.	time there arose no small stir about the way. For a certain <sup>24</sup>
24 For a certain <i>man</i> named Demetrius, a silver-smith, which made silver shrines for Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen;	οὗς συναθροίσας, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐργάτας, εἶπεν, Ἄνδρες, ἐπίστασθε ὅτι ἐκ ταύτης τῆς ἐργασίας ἡ εὐπορία ἡμῶν ἐστὶ. <sup>26</sup> καὶ θεωρεῖτε καὶ ἀκούετε ὅτι οὐ μόνον Ἐφέσου, ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν πάσης τῆς Ἀσίας ὁ Παῦλος οὗτος πείσας μετέστησεν ἱκανὸν ὄχλον, λέγων ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοὶ οἱ διὰ χειρῶν γινόμενοι.	man, named Demetrius, a silver-smith, who made silver shrines for Artemis, brought no small gain to the artisans; whom he called together, with <sup>25</sup>
25 Whom he called together with the workmen of like occupation, and said, Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth:	οὗς συναθροίσας, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐργάτας, εἶπεν, Ἄνδρες, ἐπίστασθε ὅτι ἐκ ταύτης τῆς ἐργασίας ἡ εὐπορία ἡμῶν ἐστὶ. <sup>26</sup> καὶ θεωρεῖτε καὶ ἀκούετε ὅτι οὐ μόνον Ἐφέσου, ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν πάσης τῆς Ἀσίας ὁ Παῦλος οὗτος πείσας μετέστησεν ἱκανὸν ὄχλον, λέγων ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοὶ οἱ διὰ χειρῶν γινόμενοι.	the workmen of like occupation, and said, Sirs, you know well, that by this employment we have our prosperity. Moreover, you see and hear, <sup>26</sup>
26 Moreover, ye see and hear, that not alone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying, that they be no gods which are made with hands.	ὅτι οὐ μόνον Ἐφέσου, ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν πάσης τῆς Ἀσίας ὁ Παῦλος οὗτος πείσας μετέστησεν ἱκανὸν ὄχλον, λέγων ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοὶ οἱ διὰ χειρῶν γινόμενοι. <sup>27</sup> οὐ μόνον δὲ τοῦτο κινδυνεύει ἡμῖν τὸ μέρος εἰς ἀπελεγμὸν ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερὸν εἰς οὐδὲν λογισθῆναι, μέλλειν δὲ καὶ καθαιρεῖσθαι τὴν μεγαλειότητα αὐ-	that not only at Ephesus, but almost throughout Asia, this Paul has persuaded and turned aside many people, saying, that they are no gods which are made with hands; so that <sup>27</sup>
27 So that not only this our craft is in danger to be set at nought; but also that the temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised, and her magnificence should be destroyed,	οὐ μόνον δὲ τοῦτο κινδυνεύει ἡμῖν τὸ μέρος εἰς ἀπελεγμὸν ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερὸν εἰς οὐδὲν λογισθῆναι, μέλλειν δὲ καὶ καθαιρεῖσθαι τὴν μεγαλειότητα αὐ-	not only this our trade is in danger of coming into contempt; but also that the temple of the great goddess Artemis will be despised, and her magnificence destroyed,

\* *Περὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ—κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν ἐκεῖνον.* About the time of accomplishing his purpose of visiting Rome, there arose some opposition, some new difficulties concerning *the way*; not the way to Rome, nor the journey thither; but *the way*, "every where then spoken against."

*Ὁδος* frequently occurs in this book, "the way of God;" and, in other books of the Holy Scriptures, such as "the way of Cain," "the way of Balaam." Paul, when persecuting Christ, demanded letters of authority, against any of "*this way*" that he might find.

\* Artemis, from *Ἀρτεμις*, integer. ob virginitatis illibatae laudem—Diana.

*Ἀρτεμις*, com. ver., Diana, occurs five times in this chapter. Nowhere else found in N. Test. We know no good reason for changing the name of this goddess. These silver shrines were mere images of the temple at Ephesus, of which the manufacture in that city was very great.

† *Οὗς συναθροίσας, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τα τοιαῦτα ἐργάτας κ. τ. λ.* Artizans, so-called, and laborers in attendance, mechanics and

common hands. His argument was, *ἡ εὐπορία ἡμῶν*, our prosperity arises from this employment.

‡ *Θεορεῖτε καὶ ἀκούετε*, a true *argumentum ad hominem*: you see and know, therefore. Some would render it, *see and know*; but this assumes their ignorance of their own interests, which would be inapposite to the occasion.

*Ἰκανός* was a favorite with Luke. He employs it twenty-nine times in his book of Acts and Gospel, while all the other writers of the N. Test. only employ it twelve times. It is necessarily a vague term, having not less than *fourteen representatives*; consequently much depends on its connections. It is one of a small class of words that is so sympathetic as to assume the gesture of every associate. Thus it is, *worthy, great, large, many, enough, long, alike, security, good while, while, sore, meet, able, sufficient.* It is like the Scotch *unco*.

‡ *Οὐ μόνον δὲ τοῦτο κινδυνεύει ἡμῖν τὸ μέρος*, "this business," as some interpret it; others, "this part of our religion." We presume, their business was more in their hearts than their religion.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
whom all Asia, and the world worshippeth.	τῆς, ἣν ὅλη ἡ Ἀσία καὶ ἡ οἰκουμένη σέβεται. <sup>28</sup> Ἀκούσαντες	whom all Asia and the world worship.
28 And when they heard <i>these sayings</i> , they were full of wrath, and cried out, saying, Great is Diana of the Ephesians.	δὲ καὶ γενόμενοι πλήρεις θυμοῦ, ἔκραζον λέγοντες, Μεγάλη ἡ Ἄρτεμις Ἐφεσίων. <sup>29</sup> Καὶ ἐπλήσθη ἡ πόλις ὅλη συγχύσεως ὄρμησάν τε ὁμοθυμαδὸν εἰς τὸ θέατρον, συναρπάσαντες Γάϊον καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον Μακεδόνας, συνεκδήμους τοῦ Παύλου.	And when they heard this, <sup>28</sup> they were full of wrath, and cried out, saying, Great is Artemis of the Ephesians.
29 And the whole city was filled with confusion: and having caught Gaius and Aristarchus, men of Macedonia, Paul's companions in travel, they rushed with one accord into the theatre.	Καὶ ἐπλήσθη ἡ πόλις ὅλη συγχύσεως ὄρμησάν τε ὁμοθυμαδὸν εἰς τὸ θέατρον, συναρπάσαντες Γάϊον καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον Μακεδόνας, συνεκδήμους τοῦ Παύλου.	And the whole *city was filled <sup>29</sup> with tumult, and having caught Gaius and Aristarchus, Macedonians, Paul's companions in travel, they rushed with one accord into the theatre.
30 And when Paul would have entered in unto the people, the disciples suffered him not.	<sup>30</sup> τοῦ δὲ Παύλου βουλομένου εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὸν δῆμον, οὐκ εἶων αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταί. <sup>31</sup> τινὲς δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀσιαρχῶν ὄντες αὐτῷ φίλοι, πέμψαντες πρὸς αὐτὸν, παρεκάλουν μὴ δοῦναι ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸ θέατρον.	And when Paul would <sup>30</sup> have gone in to the people, the disciples suffered him not.
31 And certain of the chief of Asia, which were his friends, sent unto him desiring <i>him</i> that he would not adventure himself into the theatre.	ἄλλοι μὲν οὖν ἄλλο τι ἔκραζον ἦν γὰρ ἡ ἐκκλησία συγκεχυμένη, καὶ οἱ πλείους οὐκ ᾔδεισαν, τίνας ἔνεκεν συνεληλύθεισαν. <sup>33</sup> ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὄχλου προεβίβασαν Ἀλέξανδρον, προβαλόντων αὐτὸν τῶν Ἰουδαίων. ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος	And some of the chief men of <sup>31</sup> Asia, who were his friends, sent to him, entreating him not to venture himself into the theatre. Some, therefore, <sup>32</sup> cried one thing, and some another: for the *assembly was confused, and the greater part knew not wherefore they were come together.
32 Some therefore cried one thing, and some another: for the assembly was confused, and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together.	ἄλλο τι ἔκραζον ἦν γὰρ ἡ ἐκκλησία συγκεχυμένη, καὶ οἱ πλείους οὐκ ᾔδεισαν, τίνας ἔνεκεν συνεληλύθεισαν. <sup>33</sup> ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὄχλου προεβίβασαν Ἀλέξανδρον, προβαλόντων αὐτὸν τῶν Ἰουδαίων. ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος	Some, therefore, <sup>32</sup> cried one thing, and some another: for the *assembly was confused, and the greater part knew not wherefore they were come together.
33 And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Jews putting him forward. And Alex-	ἄλλο τι ἔκραζον ἦν γὰρ ἡ ἐκκλησία συγκεχυμένη, καὶ οἱ πλείους οὐκ ᾔδεισαν, τίνας ἔνεκεν συνεληλύθεισαν. <sup>33</sup> ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὄχλου προεβίβασαν Ἀλέξανδρον, προβαλόντων αὐτὸν τῶν Ἰουδαίων. ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος	And they <sup>33</sup> drew Alexander out of the crowd, the Jews urging him *forward. And Alexander, wav-

\* Ἡ πόλις ὅλη. Ὅλη is rejected by Ln., Tf., omitted on the authority of AB 13, 40, and Coptic, Arm. Ὁμοθυμαδον, *concorditer*—*uno animo*, with one consent.

\* Ἦν γὰρ ἡ ἐκκλησία συγκεχυμένη. Ἐκκλησία here represents a mob, a tumultuous assembly, concourse of people. In N. Test. it is appropriated to a Christian congregation, or the whole Christian community. Literally and appropriately, in N. T. currency, it is represented by the word *congregation*, or *assembly*, a meeting of a people, always communicating the idea of *calling out*, or of *their being called out* of the world. The root, *ἐκκαλεω*, *evoco*, *I call out*, is not found in the Christian Scriptures. *Ἐκκλησία*, in its one hundred and fourteen occurrences, is only three times translated *assembly*. In every other case it is *misrepresented* by the word *church*, an abbreviation of *κuriou oikos*, contracted into *kuriok*, or *kyrke*. It answers to, or it responds to the Hebrew *kahal et edah*, from *yaad*, that is, *to assemble*, or, *to congregate*. *Critica Sacra*. It is added by the same high authority, *ἐκκλησία*, *proprie cœtum aliquem, a superiori aliquo convocatum in finem politicum vel ecclesiasticum denotat*. The same high authority says, "The English word *church* is ambiguously taken by the people for *the place of the assembly*, and for *the assembly*

*itself*." It is as lawful for us to call it *congregation*, as for the Papists to call it *assembly*. See ch. 7 : 38 ; 1 Cor. 1 : 2, *ἐγασμενοι εν Χριστω Ιησου, κλητοις ἁγιοις, συν πασι τοις επικαλουμενοι το ονομα του Κυριου ημων Ιησου Χριστου, εν παντι τοπω αυτων τε και ημων*, "to the sanctified in Christ Jesus, called saints, with all that call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ in every place, both their Lord and ours." Such is Paul's exegetical development of a particular church of Christ, and of the church universal as he understood the genius, relation, and character of that institution.

The definition of a thing is the true philosophy of its name. So God himself gave names to his own operations in the drama of creation. And so taught he his son Adam. Hence whatever significant names Adam gave were appropriate names; and God himself approved them giving to him a diploma, so that whatsoever name he gave to any living creature that became the name thereof."

† Προεβιβασαν, "prodire, faciebant," Kuin.; "they thrust forward," Wes., Dodd.; "they dragged him," Penn.; "putting him forward," Wakef.; "urged forward," Hack. In this verse we have *προβαλλω*, and *προβιβαζω*, each found only twice in the Christian Scriptures, and used by Luke, the

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>ander beckoned with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people.</p>	<p>κατασείσας τὴν χεῖρα, ἤθελεν ἀπολογεῖσθαι τῷ δήμῳ. <sup>34</sup> ἐπιγόντων δὲ ὅτι Ἰουδαῖός ἐστι, φωνὴ ἐγένετο μία ἐκ πάντων ὡς ἐπὶ ὥρας δύο κραζόντων, Μεγάλη ἢ Ἀρτεμις Ἐφεσίων. <sup>35</sup> Καταστείλας δὲ ὁ γραμματεὺς τὸν ὄχλον, φησὶν, Ἄνδρες Ἐφέσιοι, τίς γάρ ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος ὃς οὐ γινώσκει τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν νεωκόρον οὖσαν τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ τοῦ Διοπετοῦς; <sup>36</sup> ἀναντιρρήτων οὖν ὄντων τούτων, δεόν ἐστὶν ὑμᾶς κατεσταλμένους ὑπάρχειν, καὶ μηδὲν προπετὲς πράττειν. <sup>37</sup> ἡγάγετε γὰρ τοὺς ἄνδρας τούτους, οὔτε ἱεροσύλους οὔτε βλασφημοῦντας τὴν θεὰν ὑμῶν. <sup>38</sup> εἰ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ τεχνῖται πρὸς τινα λόγον ἔχουσιν, ἀγοραῖοι ἄγονται, καὶ ἀνθύπατοί εἰσιν ἐγκαλείτῳσαν ἀλλήλοις. <sup>39</sup> εἰ δέ τι περὶ ἐτέρων ἐπιζητεῖτε, ἐν τῇ ἐννόμῳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἐπιλυθήσεται. <sup>40</sup> καὶ</p>	<p>ing the hand, would have made his defense to the people. But when they knew <sup>34</sup> that he was a Jew, all with one voice, about the space of two hours, cried out, Great is Artemis of the Ephesians.</p>
<p><sup>35</sup> And when the town-clerk had appeased the people, he said Ye men of Ephesus, what man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper of the great goddess Diana, and of the image which fell down from Jupiter?</p>	<p>And when the <sup>35</sup> city-clerk had appeased the people, he says, Ephesians, what man is there who knows not that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper of the great Artemis, and of the image which fell down from Jupiter?</p>	<p>And when the <sup>35</sup> city-clerk had appeased the people, he says, Ephesians, what man is there who knows not that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper of the great Artemis, and of the image which fell down from Jupiter?</p>
<p><sup>36</sup> Seeing then that these things cannot be spoken against, ye ought to be quiet, and to do nothing rashly.</p>	<p>Seeing then that these things <sup>36</sup> cannot be spoken against, you ought to be quiet, and to do nothing rashly.</p>	<p>Seeing then that these things <sup>36</sup> cannot be spoken against, you ought to be quiet, and to do nothing rashly.</p>
<p><sup>37</sup> For ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches, nor yet blasphemers of your goddess.</p>	<p>For you have <sup>37</sup> brought hither these men, who are neither robbers of temples, nor yet revilers of your goddess. Therefore, if</p>	<p>For you have <sup>37</sup> brought hither these men, who are neither robbers of temples, nor yet revilers of your goddess. Therefore, if</p>
<p><sup>38</sup> Wherefore, if Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, the law is open, and there are deputies: let them implead one another.</p>	<p>Demetrius, and the artisans that are with him, have a complaint against any man, the law is <sup>38</sup> open, and there are proconsuls: let them accuse one another. But if you in-</p>	<p>Demetrius, and the artisans that are with him, have a complaint against any man, the law is <sup>38</sup> open, and there are proconsuls: let them accuse one another. But if you in-</p>
<p><sup>39</sup> But if ye inquire any thing concerning other matters, it shall be determined in a lawful assembly.</p>	<p>quire any thing concerning other matters, it shall be determined in the lawful <sup>39</sup> assembly.</p>	<p>quire any thing concerning other matters, it shall be determined in the lawful <sup>39</sup> assembly.</p>

former exclusively, and the latter once by Matt. 14 : 8. "Then was Alexander advanced out of the multitude, the Jews having put him forward," Boothr. ; "but when they had thrust Alexander out of the crowd, the Jews pushing him forward, and he, waving his hand, wished to make a defense to the people," Thomp. ; "Waved his hand, and wished to make a defense," Murd, Penn.

<sup>1</sup> Ὁ γραμματεὺς, "scriba in multis Asiæ civitatibus magistratus erat et personam primariam in senatu agebat, leges in tabulas referebat earumque conservator et custos erat prælegebat etiam, quæ in concione populi prælegenda erant, ut adeo commode voc. γραμματεὺς etiam reddi possit *prefectus tabularii, archivarius, Canzler*, cf. de scribis veterum. eorumque diversis ordinibus Troctius ad calcem Hermani Hugonis libri de prima scribendi origine, p. 436, seq." Kuinöl, in loco, p. 298, Tom. 3.

"In Asia Minor, as coins and inscriptions show, such was the title of the heads or chiefs of the municipal government ;

their duties being to register the public acts and laws, and to keep the records," Winer, Hack.

*Νεωκόρον*, literally *temple-sweeper*, was an honorary title granted to certain Asiatic cities, because of their care and expense bestowed on the temple and worship of their elect deities. Kuinöl, 311. 4. There was a similar tradition in regard to a statue of Artemis in Tauris (Eurip., Iph., T. 977), and also one of Pallas at Athens (Pausan., I., 26. 6). Hack., p. 276.

<sup>2</sup> Ἱεροσούλους οὐτε βλασφημοῦντας τὴν θεὰν ὑμῶν. *Υμῶν* rejected by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf., as is "θεᾶς" in v. 35. *Τούτους*, Gaius and Aristarchus.

<sup>3</sup> Ἀγοραῖοι = ἡμερᾶι ἀγονταί = ἀγοραῖοι, courts are held, = the law is open, ch. 16 : 19 ; 17 : 5. *Καὶ ἀνθύπατοί εἰσι*, the class is referred to ; there being but one in every province.

<sup>4</sup> Ἐν τῇ ἐννόμῳ ἐκκλησίᾳ. This indicates that their meeting or assemblage was an illegal one. There may be a syna-



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>40 For we are in danger to be called in question for this day's uproar, there being no cause whereby we may give an account of this concourse.</p>	<p>γὰρ κινδυνεύομεν ἐγκαλεῖσθαι στάσεως περὶ τῆς σήμερον, μηδενὸς αἰτίου ὑπάρχοντος περὶ οὗ δυνησόμεθα ἀποδοῦναι λόγον τῆς συστροφῆς ταύτης. <sup>41</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν, ἀπέλυσε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.</p>	<p>bly. For we are in danger <sup>40</sup> of being called in question for this day's <sup>41</sup>uproar, there being no cause in reference to which we shall be able to give an account of this concourse. And when he had thus spoken, <sup>41</sup> he dismissed the assembly.</p>
CHAP. XX.	CHAP. XX.	CHAP. XX.
<p>AND after the uproar was ceased, Paul called unto <i>him</i> the disciples, and embraced <i>them</i>, and departed for to go into Macedonia.</p>	<p>ΜΕΤΑ δὲ τὸ παύσασθαι τὸν θόρυβον, προσκαλεσάμενος ὁ Παῦλος τοὺς μαθητὰς, καὶ ἀσπασάμενος, ἐξῆλθε πορευθῆναι εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν. <sup>2</sup> διελθὼν δὲ τὰ μέρη ἐκεῖνα, καὶ παρακάλεσας αὐτοὺς λόγῳ πολλῷ, ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. <sup>3</sup> ποιήσας τε μηνῶν τρεῖς, γενομένης αὐτῷ ἐπιβουλῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων μέλλοντι ἀνάγεσθαι εἰς τὴν Συρίαν, ἐγένετο γνώμη τοῦ ὑποστρέφειν διὰ Μακεδονίας. <sup>4</sup> συνείπετο δὲ αὐτῷ ἄχρι τῆς Ἀσίας Σώπατρος Βεροιαῖος· Θεσσαλονικέων δὲ, Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Σεκοῦνδος, καὶ Γάϊος Δερβαῖος καὶ Τιμόθεος· Ἀσιανοὶ δὲ, Τυχικὸς καὶ Τρόφιμος. <sup>5</sup> οὗτοι προελθόντες ἔμενον ἡμᾶς ἐν Τρωάδι· <sup>6</sup> ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐξεπλεύσαμεν μετὰ τὰς ἡμέρας</p>	<p>AND after the 'disturbance <sup>1</sup> had ceased, Paul called to him the disciples, and embracing them, departed to go into Macedonia. And when <sup>2</sup> he had gone over those parts, and had given them much 'exhortation, he came into Greece, and having spent three <sup>3</sup> months there, he resolved to return through Macedonia, the Jews having laid <sup>4</sup>wait for him, as he was about to embark for Syria. And there <sup>4</sup> accompanied him to Asia, Soperater of Berea, and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus. And these going before, <sup>5</sup> tarried for us at Troas. And <sup>6</sup> we sailed away from Philippi,</p>
<p>2 And when he had gone over those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece,</p>		
<p>3 And <i>there</i> abode three months. And when the Jews laid wait for him, as he was about to sail into Syria, he purposed to return through Macedonia.</p>		
<p>4 And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.</p>		
<p>5 These going before, tarried for us at Troas.</p>		
<p>6 And we sailed away from</p>		

gogue of Satan, as well as a synagogue of Jews—so of the church—a church of Christ, and a church of Antichrist.

<sup>4</sup> *Ἐγκαλεῖσθαι στασεως περι*, to be summoned, called to account, concerning this riot. So would we designate such an assemblage. Riot "at common law is a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons." Webster.

<sup>5</sup> *Τον θορυβον*, ex thooos et boi, clamor, also pugna, battle, contention. In its whole currency in N. T., com. ver., it is represented by tumult, uproar. The verb θορυβεομαι is also found twice in this book, ch. 17 : 5, set on an uproar. With us the word disturbance, being generic, rather than specific, is, we think, preferable in this place.

*Ἐξῆλθε πορευθῆναι*. This is quite pleonastic. Departed to go, departed for, is our present formula. We presume not to improve Luke's style by our provincialisms.

<sup>1</sup> *Παρακαλεως αυτους λογω πολλω*. This παρακαλεω is one of Luke and Paul's favorites. They almost monopolize its use in the Christian Scriptures. Of more than one hundred occurrences in N. T., they use it over eighty times. To exhort, to comfort, to beseech, are its most popular representatives.

<sup>2</sup> *Ἐπιβουλης*. This is exclusively one of Luke's words, and found only in this single book of Acts. Laying, or lying in wait, are its only representatives, com. ver. Insidiae, snares, stratagems, would be sometimes more definite. It is of επι and βουλη, because those that lie in wait for one another take counsel together. Crit. Sacra.

<sup>4</sup> *Συνειπετο δε αυτω*. Συνηπομαι is an ἀπαξ λεγομενον, found only in this place in the N. T.—comitor, to accompany. We have ἐπω and ἐπομαι, operor and sequor, as well as ἐπω, dico, now out of use in the present tense. Instead of an augment, ι is inserted after ε through all modes.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Philippi, after the days of unleavened bread, and came unto them to Troas in five days; where we abode seven days.	τῶν ἀζύμων ἀπὸ Φιλίππων, καὶ ἦλθομεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα ἄχρις ἡμερῶν πέντε, οὐ διετρίψαμεν ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ. <sup>7</sup> Ἐν δὲ τῇ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων, συνηγμένων τῶν μαθητῶν τοῦ κλάσαι ἄρτον, ὁ Παῦλος διελέγετο αὐτοῖς, μέλλων ἐξίνααι τῇ ἐπαύ-	after the days of unleavened bread, and came to them to Troas, in five days, where we abode seven days.
7 And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, (ready to depart on the morrow) and	And on the first day of the week, when we came together for the breaking a loaf, Paul discoursed with them, ready to depart on	And on the first day of the week, when we came together for the breaking a loaf, Paul discoursed with them, ready to depart on

<sup>1</sup> "And on the first day of the week, we being assembled to break bread;" not *των μαθητων*, but *ἡμων*, as in the com. ver. Hackett. This is based on the authority of Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf, followed by Wesley, who has it, "And on the first day of the week, when we were met together, to break bread."

"Upon the first day of the week which was called the Lord's day, the Christian sabbath, to break bread." "The Eucharist as the Syriac has it, intimating by this, that they were accustomed to receive the holy sacrament on each Lord's day." Adam Clark.

"And on the first day of the week, when we assembled to break the Eucharist," Murd. Syr. ver. "And on the first day of the week, when the disciples met together to break bread, to celebrate the Eucharist," Doddridge. He adds, "it is well-known that the primitive Christians administered the Eucharist every Lord's day."

*Ἐν δε τη μιᾷ των σαββατων*. The force, or import, of the definitive article is forcibly indicated here. Before *Θεος*, in the Christian Scriptures, it uniformly represents *the* God of all *the* Israel of God, whether in blood, Jew or Gentile. It distinguishes Jesus, God, and Christ always as the subject of a proposition from every other God, Jesus, or Christ. There were many Gods, Jesuses, and Christs in the days of the Apostles; but they were not honored by any inspired man with the article *ὁ*. See Acts 7:45; Heb. 4:8; Col. 4:11, etc.

The article before *μιᾷ ἡμερα*, or before *μια*, without *ἡμερα*, in the New Test., is always indicative of one and the same day. It therefore indicates, in this connection, *the day* of the meetings of the first Christians, to remember and honor the day of the Lord's resurrection. On this day the Holy Spirit descended, in Jerusalem, on the first Christian church in full assembly met. For *των μαθητων του, ἡμων* is substituted by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. We met—we met "to break bread," or to *break a loaf*.

*Κλεις, fractio*, Luke 24:35; Acts 2:42, is its whole currency in the N. Test. The meeting *of*, or *on*, the first day of the week, alluded to here, and in the Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, was for this purpose; hence their contributions were, on this day, to be made by special requirement from Paul. 1 Cor. 16:2. This also indicates Christian

offerings to the Lord, in behalf of his cause and people. There is no specific reason assigned for this assembling, but *communion in worship*, and *communion in contributing* to the Lord's cause and people. Paul to the Corinthians commands the latter, and the practice of the Christian church at Troas is commendatory of the former.

If Bagster's Greek text must in all cases be preferred, we should then read it, "And on the first day of the week, the disciples having assembled to break a loaf."

And on the first of the week, *εν δε τη μιᾷ των σαββατων*.

*Εἰς* is here tantamount to *πρωτος*. See Matt. 28:1, *οψε δε σαββατων*, *the end of the sabbath*. *Οψε, vespera, serum diei*—late of the day. The period of the day sunset and midnight. It ceased at midnight; only used by Matthew and Mark. The *οψε*, or end of the sabbath, was the *επιωοκουση*—the dawning—*εις μιαν σαββατων*, of the first of the week. In the instance before us, *ἡμερα* is understood as indicated by *μια*—*the day* of the week, and not the *time* of the day.

The first day of the week and the first day of creation are solemnly associated in the memory of the Christian. *Light*, in the drama of creation, was the first offspring of creative power. "Hail! holy light, of heaven first born!" Thus by his bidding God made darkness the mother of light. Light sprang from eternal darkness at the bidding of God, and Jesus from the night of the grave brought immortality to light. Hence Christ's first communion with his disciples was upon this day. Hence its consecration to the memory of that event. Hence it became the day of solemn and joyful assemblies. *Conventibus Christianorum sacris et eucharisticis celebratum fuisse ex hoc loco patet. Vide Mosheimius, de rebus Christi, ante Constantini Mosh., p. 116, Kuin., cum multis aliis.*

<sup>1</sup> *Ἄρτος* occurs some ninety times in the N. T. In com. ver. it is always translated *loaves* in the plural number; but in the singular number, one case excepted, always *bread*. In the case excepted there was a sort of necessity for translating it *loaf*, because a whole ship's company had but one loaf. In that case to have translated it one *bread*, would have been wholly inapposite. Such laxity is peculiarly faulty, in a case, where Paul argues the unity of the church from the fact that in its assemblies they had but "*one loaf*;" of which they all partook. In this case the argument makes *loaf*, and not *bread*, indispensable. See ch. 2:42.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
continued his speech until midnight.	ριον, παρέτεινέ τε τὸν λόγον	the morrow, and continued
8 And there were many lights in the upper chamber, where they were gathered together.	μέχρι μεσουκτίου. <sup>8</sup> ἦσαν δὲ λαμπάδες ἱκαναὶ ἐν τῷ ὑπερφῶ οὐ ἦσαν συνηγμένοι. <sup>9</sup> καθήμενος δέ τις· νεανίας ὀνόματι Εὐ- τυχος ἐπὶ τῆς θυρίδος, καταφερόμενος ὕπνῳ βαθεῖ, διαλεγόμενον τοῦ Παύλου ἐπὶ πλείον, κατενεχθεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου, ἔπεσεν ἀπὸ τοῦ τριστέγου κάτω, καὶ ἦρθη νεκρός. <sup>10</sup> καταβάς δὲ ὁ Παῦλος ἐπέπεσεν αὐτῷ, καὶ συμπεριλαβὼν εἶπε, Μὴ θορυβεῖσθε· ἡ γὰρ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ ἐστίν. <sup>11</sup> Ἀναβὰς δὲ καὶ κλάσας ἄρτον καὶ γευσάμενος, ἐφ' ἱκανόν τε ὁμιλήσας ἄχρις αὐγῆς, οὕτως ἐξῆλθεν. <sup>12</sup> ἦγαγον δὲ τὸν παῖδα ζῶντα, καὶ παρεκλήθησαν οὐ μετρίως. <sup>13</sup> Ἡμεῖς δὲ προελθόντες ἐπὶ τὸ πλοῖον, ἀνήχθημεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσσον, ἐκεῖθεν	his speech till midnight. And <sup>8</sup> there were many lamps in the upper chamber, where we were assembled together. And <sup>9</sup> there sat in the open window a certain young man, named Eutychus, who had fallen into a deep sleep: and as Paul was long discoursing, he sunk down with sleep, and fell from the third story, and was taken up dead. And <sup>10</sup> Paul went down, and fell upon him, and embracing him, said, Be not troubled, for his
9 And there sat in a window a certain young man named Eutychus, being fallen into a deep sleep: and as Paul was long preaching, he sunk down with sleep, and fell down from the third loft, and was taken up dead.	life is in him. And when he <sup>11</sup> had come up, and had broken the loaf, and eaten, and talked a long while, even till day-break, so he departed. And <sup>12</sup> they brought the young man alive, and were not a little comforted.	life is in him. And when he <sup>11</sup> had come up, and had broken the loaf, and eaten, and talked a long while, even till day-break, so he departed. And <sup>12</sup> they brought the young man alive, and were not a little comforted. And we went for-
10 And Paul went down, and fell on him, and embracing him, said, Trouble not yourselves; for his life is in him.	ward to the ship, and sailed to	
11 When he therefore was come up again, and had broken bread, and eaten, and talked a long while, even till break of day, so he departed.		
12 And they brought the young man alive, and were not a little comforted.		
13 And we went before to ship, and sailed unto Assos, there		

\* For ἦσαν read ἡμεν, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. Ἦσαν δὲ λαμπάδες ἱκαναί—ἐν τῷ ὑπερφῶ, in the upper room.

† Διαλεγόμενον τοῦ Παύλου ἐπὶ πλείον, while Paul was long discoursing, not preaching. In modern times, we confound preaching, discoursing, and teaching. This is a frequent source of confusion and error, in many minds. When and where the Apostles, once and again, use two words in the same connection, we ought also to use two. See ch. 5:42, where both words occur in the same period as indicating two distinct works, preaching and teaching.

For τῶν μαθητῶν του, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. substitute ἡμῶν; making it read, We having assembled to break bread, Paul discoursed with them, instead of, "The disciples came together 'to break a loaf,' or 'to break bread,' and Paul discoursed to them." We cannot make it preached to them; for, in con- ver., in no other passage than this, is διαλεγομαι rendered to preach. In its thirteen occurrences in the Christian Scrip- tures, ten of which are in this book, it is represented by dispute six times, by reason four times, and once by "speak- eth." The distinctions which etymology would suggest, are not always regarded with minute accuracy in the Hellenistic dialect. It seems certain that this dialect has been much in- fluenced in its forms and significations by the ordinary use of the Hebrew, or, to speak more correctly, the Syro-Chaldaic.

Διαλεγομαι is better rendered by dissero than by any other

Roman word. Dissero, to discourse, to declare. "Disserere cum aliquo de re aliqua, in utramque partem." Cicero. To discourse with any one concerning anything on either side, pro or con.

‡ Ψυχή—for his life is in him—soul, or life, are equally its representatives.

§ Τον ἄρτον, Tf., Ln., Mey., Mack., not a loaf, but the loaf. Γευσάμενος, v. II, and having eaten. Love-feasts were usual, in connection with the Eucharist, or Lord's supper generally preceding it. Here, as they sat very late, it may have been a refreshment before separating.

¶ Κλάσας ἄρτον καὶ γευσάμενος. This was an ordinary meal for refreshment. The same formula, κλάσας ἄρτον, breaking bread, or, breaking a loaf at that day, and amongst that peo- ple, intimated any refreshment by food, special, or common.

‡ Ἠγαγον—they brought him into the assembly ζῶντα, living, alive: παρεκλήθησαν οὐ μετρίως, and were not a little comforted.

‡ "And we went before him to the ship," Penn. "We went before to the ship," Thomp. "We going before into ship," Wes. "Then we went forward to the vessel," Wakef. "But we went before into the ship," Dodd. "And we went on board the ship," Murd. "And we went before to the ship," Boothr. Doctors differ in small, as well as in great,

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
intending to take in Paul: for so had he appointed, minding himself to go afoot.	μέλλοντες ἀναλαμβάνειν τὸν Παῦλον· οὕτω γὰρ ἦν διατεταγμένος, μέλλων αὐτὸς πεζεύειν.	Assos, there intending to take in Paul: for so he had appointed, intending himself to go on foot.
14 And when he met with us at Assos, we took him in, and came to Mitylene.	<sup>14</sup> ὡς δὲ συνέβαλεν ἡμῖν εἰς τὴν Ἀσσον, ἀναλαμβάνοντες αὐτὸν ἤλθομεν εἰς Μιτυλήνην· <sup>15</sup> κἀκεῖθεν ἀποπλεύσαντες, τῇ ἐπιούσῃ κατηντήσαμεν ἀντικρὺ Χίου· τῇ δὲ ἑτέρᾳ παρεβάλομεν εἰς Σάμον· καὶ μέναντες ἐν Τρωγυλλίῳ, τῇ ἐχομένῃ ἤλθομεν εἰς Μίλητον.	And when he met us <sup>14</sup> at Assos, we took him in, and came to Mitylene. And hav-
15 And we sailed thence, and came the next day over against Chios; and the next day we arrived at Samos, and tarried at Trogyllium; and the next day we came to Miletus.	<sup>15</sup> κἀκεῖθεν ἀποπλεύσαντες, τῇ ἐπιούσῃ κατηντήσαμεν ἀντικρὺ Χίου· τῇ δὲ ἑτέρᾳ παρεβάλομεν εἰς Σάμον· καὶ μέναντες ἐν Τρωγυλλίῳ, τῇ ἐχομένῃ ἤλθομεν εἰς Μίλητον.	ing sailed thence, we came the next day over against Chios; and the next day we arrived at Samos, and remained at Trogyllium; and the next day we came to Miletus; for <sup>16</sup>
16 For Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus, because he would not spend the time in Asia: for he hasted, if it were possible for him, to be at Jerusalem the day of Pentecost.	παρὰ πλεῦσαι τὴν Ἐφεσον, ὅπως μὴ γένηται αὐτῷ χρονοτριβῆσαι ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ· ἔσπευδε γὰρ, εἰ δυνατὸν ἦν αὐτῷ, τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς Πεντηκοστῆς γενέσθαι εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα.	Paul had determined to sail past Ephesus, that he might not spend the time in Asia; for he hastened, if it were possible for him, to be at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. And from Miletus he <sup>17</sup>
17 And from Miletus he sent to Ephesus, and called the elders of the church.	<sup>17</sup> Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Μιλήτου πέμψας εἰς Ἐφεσον, μετεκαλέσατο τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας.	sent to Ephesus, and called for the elders of the congregation. And when they <sup>18</sup>
18 And when they were come to him, he said unto them, Ye know, from the first day that I came into Asia, after what manner I have been with you at all seasons,	<sup>18</sup> ὡς δὲ παρεγένοντο πρὸς αὐτὸν, εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, Ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε, ἀπὸ πρώτης ἡμέρας ἅψ ἧς ἐπέβην εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν, πῶς μεθ' ὑμῶν τὸν πάντα χρόνον ἐγενόμην,	were come to him, he said to them: You well know from the first day that I came into Asia, in what manner I have always been with you, serving <sup>19</sup>
19 Serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with many tears and temptations, which be-	μετὰ πάσης ταπεινοφροσύνης καὶ πολλῶν δακρύων καὶ πειρασμῶν,	the Lord with all humility of mind, and with many tears

matters. We most incline to Wakefield, though we had so rendered it, before we consulted him. As confirmatory of our version of it, we find in Mark 14 : 35, it is so rendered com. ver.

<sup>9</sup> Οὕτω γὰρ ἐν διατεταγμένος. Τασσω, διατασσω, προτασσομαι, διατεταγμένος, are of one family in their root, and more frequently used by Luke than any other N. T. writer; τασσω five times used by Luke, and four times by all other inspired writers.

Προτασσομαι—only by Luke, and only once—before appointed, ch. 17 : 26; and διατασσω sixteen times in N. T., nine of which by Luke, translated, com. ver., by command, appoint, ordain, set in order, here appointed; ordained to eternal life, ch. 13 : 48. The civil magistrates are ordained of God, Rom. 13 : 1, yet inaugurated by man. Τατιω, or

τασσω—ch. 13 : 48—as many as were ordained to eternal life, believed—as were disposed, or determined for eternal life. “Determined,” Boothr., Dodd.; “so disposed,” Wakef. Luke is not speculating or philosophizing on the subject. It is declared as a fact, a Divine and glorious fact. God granted to the Gentiles the benefit of repentance even to everlasting life.

<sup>17</sup> Πρεσβυτερους. The word, occurring sixty-seven times in New Testament, is, with one exception, represented by elders, once old, and once eldest, in the plural.

<sup>18</sup> Πως, “how.” “after what manner,” “by what means.” It is both declarative and interrogative in N. Test. currency, in our idiomatic style. In what manner is, with us, as we judge, in better taste.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.	
<p>fell me by the lying in wait of the Jews:</p>	<p>τῶν συμβάντων μοι ἐν ταῖς ἐπιβουλαῖς τῶν Ἰουδαίων.<sup>20</sup> ὡς οὐδὲν ὑπεστειλάμην τῶν συμφερόντων, τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι ὑμῖν καὶ διδάξαι ὑμᾶς δημοσίᾳ καὶ κατ' οἴκους,<sup>21</sup> διαμαρτυρόμενος Ἰουδαίοις τε καὶ Ἑλλήσι τὴν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν μετάνοιαν, καὶ πίστιν τὴν εἰς τὸν Κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν.<sup>22</sup> καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ δεδεμένος τῷ πνεύματι, πορεύομαι εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ συναυτῆσοντά μοι μὴ εἰδώς,<sup>23</sup> πλὴν ὅτι τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον κατὰ πόλιν διαμαρτύρεται λέγον, ὅτι δεσμά με καὶ θλίψεις μένουσιν.<sup>24</sup> ἀλλ' οὐδενὸς λόγον ποιῶμαι, οὐδὲ ἔχω τὴν ψυχὴν μου τιμίαν ἐμαυτῷ, ὡς τελειῶσαι τὸν δρόμον μου μετὰ χαρᾶς, καὶ τὴν διακονίαν ἣν ἔλαβον παρὰ τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ, διαμαρτύρασθαι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς χάριτος τοῦ Θεοῦ.<sup>25</sup> καὶ</p>	<p>and trials, which befell me by the plots of the Jews: and that I have kept back nothing that was profitable, but have declared to you, and have taught you both publicly, and from house to house, testifying both to the Jews and Greeks, 'reformation toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. And now behold, I go bound in spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing the things which will befall me there: except that the Holy Spirit testifies in every city, saying, that bonds and afflictions await me. But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear to myself, so that I may finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received from the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God. And now be-</p>	
<p>20 And how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have shewed you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house,</p>			<p>20 nothing that was profitable, but have declared to you, and have taught you both publicly, and from house to house, testifying both to the 21 Jews and Greeks, 'reformation toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.</p>
<p>21 Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.</p>			<p>22 in spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing the things which will befall me there: except 23 that the Holy Spirit testifies in every city, saying, that bonds and afflictions await me. But none of these things move 24 me, neither count I my life dear to myself, so that I may finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received from the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God. And now be-</p>
<p>22 And now behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there:</p>			<p>25 and</p>
<p>23 Save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying, that bonds and afflictions abide me.</p>			

\* Μετανοια. See ch. 2 : 38.

\*\* Εἰς τὸν Κύριον—εἰς τὸν Θεόν—εἰς. In the philosophy of this preposition there is motion, progress; not repose, not absolute rest. Whereas ἐν is indicative of repose, rest, quiescence.

Repentance, or reformation, toward God, is, to say the least, awkward and clumsy; and faith toward the Lord Jesus is no better. It is, however, so consecrated and familiar that we realize not its dissonance with either reason or taste. Ward, toward, from the Saxon weard, and this from the radix of the Roman verso, versus to turn—toward. Motion to is the incipient idea. Motion to, into, unto, or on to. Hence the splendidly awkward conception, from glory to glory—an eternal ascent. Repentance, or reformation, toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Godward, Christward, are equally proper, in and of themselves. Forward is only fromward, or turning from.

Why God should be the special object of repentance, or reformation, and our Lord Jesus Christ the special object of faith in the Apostolic teachings, is an interesting question, on which one remark at present must suffice. Sin terminates upon God in its dishonoring him, and faith upon Jesus Christ as honoring him in expiating it.

† Διαμαρτυρασθαι το εὐαγγέλιον της χάριτος του Θεου. Of fifteen occurrences of this word in N. Test., ten are found in Luke's narratives; to witness, to testify, to charge, are its representatives in his writings, com. ver. Three times charge, in Paul's Epistles to Timothy and Titus. "Testificor, obtestor, pergens testificari," Beza. "Exprimitur vis prepositionis δια, vel potius exacte testificans ut prepositio δια notet penetrationem," Piscator. In the Septuagint it is in all cases the representative of הוּדַי. Leigh's Crit. Sacra. It properly indicates, I call God to witness that the following words indicate the truth. It indicates to us the solemn and earnest manner in which the apostle Paul preached the gospel.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
25 And now behold, I know that ye all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my face no more.	νῦν ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ οἶδα, ὅτι οὐκέτι ὄψεσθε τὸ πρόσωπόν μου ὑμεῖς πάντες, ἐν οἷς διήλθον κηρύσσων τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. <sup>26</sup> διὸ μαρτύρομαι ὑμῖν ἐν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ, ὅτι καθαρὸς ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵματος πάντων. <sup>27</sup> οὐ γὰρ ὑπεστειλάμην τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν βουλήν τοῦ Θεοῦ. <sup>28</sup> προσέχετε οὖν ἑαυτοῖς καὶ παντὶ τῷ ποιμνίῳ, ἐν ᾧ ὑμᾶς τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἔθετο ἐπισκόπους, ποιμαίνειν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἣν περιποιήσατο διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου αἵματος. <sup>29</sup> ἐγὼ γὰρ οἶδα τοῦτο, ὅτι εἰσελεύσονται μετὰ τὴν ἀφίξίν μου λύκοι βαρεῖς εἰς ὑμᾶς, μὴ φειδόμενοι τοῦ ποιμνίου. <sup>30</sup> καὶ ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἀναστήσονται ἄνδρες λαλοῦντες διεστραμμένα, τοῦ ἀποσπᾶν τοὺς μαθητὰς ὀπίσω αὐ-	hold, I know that you all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, will see my face no more, wherefore I take you <sup>26</sup> to "witness this day, that I am clear from the blood of all. For I have kept nothing back, <sup>27</sup> but have declared to you the whole "counsel of God. Take <sup>28</sup> heed, therefore, to yourselves, and to all the flock in which the Holy Spirit has constituted you "overseers, to feed the congregation of the Lord, which he has purchased with his own blood. For I <sup>29</sup> know this, that after my departure fierce wolves will enter in among you, not sparing the flock. Also from <sup>30</sup> among your ownselves, men will arise, speaking "perverse things, to draw away disciples

<sup>26</sup> Ὅτι καθαρὸς ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵματος πάντων. *Εγὼ καθαρὸς*—in apposition—no verb intervening, always imply the substantive verb. It seems most probable that *εγὼ*—probably from the Boeotian *ἰωγα*—gave to us the pronoun *I*, which, in the absence of every verb, indicates *I am*. Here, then, associated only with an adjective, *εμὶ* is essentially understood.

*Τοῦ αἵματος*, literally, the *blood*, but, substantively, the *life*; for the blood is the scabbard of the life of every earthly animated being. *Πάντων*, of course, in this same sententious oracle, implies *ανθρώπων*.

*Ἐν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ*, in the Attic style, or dialect, is tantamount to *τιδε ἡμέρα*, hoc die, *this very day*, *hodiernus dies*. This is superlatively formal and impressive.

<sup>28</sup> *Τὴν βουλήν*—*βουλή* is one of Luke's favorites. In its twelve occurrences in the Christian Scriptures, he employs it nine times. In arguing the internal evidences of the Christian records, one who is attentive to the peculiar style of the inspired writers, could testify to their respective style, as we testify to the faces of men. The man that wrote the Acts of the Apostles, could not have written the testimonies of Matthew, Mark, or John; nor could any one of them, by any possibility, have written the two books of Luke.

The *counsel* of God is not the *advic. opinion, consultation, prudence, or deliberation*, but the *purpose, design, will, direction, command* of God. It is used in these different shades, all comprehended in his revealed will.

<sup>28</sup> *Ἐπισκόπους*, *bishops*, overseers. Instead of one bishop to

a whole diocess, the church at Ephesus had a plurality of bishops over it.

For *Θεοῦ*, Gb., Ln., Tf. have, I judge, with more propriety, if not with more authority, substituted *κρηιον*. Davidson's Lectures on Biblical Criticism. Hack.

*Ἦν περιποιήσατο διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου αἵματος. Περιποιήσατο*, found only here and 1 Tim. 3 : 13, *purchase*; "*purchased by his blood*," "*purchased a good degree*," (1 Tim. 3 : 13), whence is derived the word *περιποιήσις*.

This word, *περιποιήσις*, is found five times only in N. Test.; and, in com. ver., is represented by *purchased possession*, Eph. 1 : 14; *obtain salvation*, 1 Thess. 5 : 9; *obtaining glory*, 2 Thess. 2 : 14; *saving the soul*, Heb. 10 : 39; a *peculiar people*; a *people of acquirement*. Greek Concordance. Such is the entire history of the inspired use and currency of this litigated word. Like all other words of much consecrated currency, it has passed through a fiery furnace.

According to the *Critica Sacra*, *peculium*, Ep. 1 : 14; *acquisitio*, 1 Thess. 5 : 9; *ecclesia*—the church of God is so called, which Peter calls (1 Ep. 2 : 9) *populus acquisitionis*, his *acquired or purchased people*. *Acquisivit per sanguinem suum; id est, per mortem cruentem Filii sui*. Grotius. *Conservatio*, Heb. 10 : 39; 1 Pet. 2 : 9. *Λαὸς εἰς περιποιήσιον*; a *peculiar people*; "*a people for purchasing*." According to the Greek, for so the verb is used, Acts 20 : 28; also 2 Thess. 2 : 14. Crit. Sacr., p. 207.

<sup>29</sup> *Διεστραμμένα*. This is also one of Luke's words: of its seven occurrences, it is five times employed by him. II



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>31 Therefore watch, and remember, that by the space of three years I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears.</p>	<p>τῶν. <sup>31</sup> διὸ γρηγορεῖτε, μνημονεύοντες ὅτι τριετίαν νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν οὐκ ἐπαυσάμην μετὰ δακρύων νουθητῶν ἕνα ἕκαστον.</p>	<p>after them. Therefore watch, <sup>31</sup> and remember, that during three years I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears.</p>
<p>32 And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.</p>	<p><sup>32</sup> καὶ τανῦν παρατίθειμι ὑμᾶς, ἀδελφοί, τῷ Θεῷ καὶ τῷ λόγῳ τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ, τῷ δυναμένῳ ἐποικοδομῆσαι καὶ δοῦναι ὑμῖν κληρονομίαν ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις πᾶσιν. <sup>33</sup> ἀργυρίου ἢ χρυσίου ἢ ἱματισμοῦ οὐδενὸς ἐπεθύμησα·</p>	<p>ren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them who are sanctified. I have coveted no <sup>33</sup> man's silver, or gold, or ap-</p>
<p>33 I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel.</p>	<p><sup>34</sup> αὐτοὶ δὲ γινώσκετε ὅτι ταῖς χρεῖαις μου καὶ τοῖς οὔσι μετ' ἐμοῦ ὑπηρετήσαν αἱ χεῖρες αὐταί.</p>	<p>parel. You yourselves know, <sup>34</sup> that these hands have ministered to my necessities, and to those that were with me.</p>
<p>34 Yea, ye yourselves know, that these hands have ministered unto my necessities, and to them that were with me.</p>	<p><sup>35</sup> πάντα ὑπέδειξα ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὕτω κοπιῶντας δεῖ ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῶν ἀσθενούντων, μνημονεῦειν τε τῶν λόγων τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ, ὅτι αὐτὸς εἶπε, Μακάριόν ἐστι διδόναι μᾶλλον ἢ λαμβάνειν.</p>	<p>I have shown you in all re- <sup>35</sup> spects that by so laboring you ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.</p>
<p>35 I have shewed you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.</p>	<p><sup>36</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν θείσ τὰ γόνατα αὐτοῦ, σὺν πᾶσιν αὐτοῖς προσηύξατο. <sup>37</sup> Ἰκανὸς δὲ ἐγένετο κλαυθμὸς πάντων· καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον τοῦ Παύλου, κατεφίλουν αὐτόν· <sup>38</sup> ὀδυνώμενοι μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ ᾧ εἰρήκει, ὅτι οὐκέτι μέλλουσι τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ θεωρεῖν. προέπεμπον δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον.</p>	<p>And <sup>36</sup> when he had said this, he kneeled down, and prayed with them all. And they all wept <sup>37</sup> much, and having fallen on Paul's neck, they kissed him, sorrowing especially for the <sup>38</sup> words which he had spoken, that they would see his face no more. And they accompanied him to the ship.</p>
<p>36 And when he had thus spoken, he kneeled down, and prayed with them all.</p>	<p><sup>36</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν θείσ τὰ γόνατα αὐτοῦ, σὺν πᾶσιν αὐτοῖς προσηύξατο. <sup>37</sup> Ἰκανὸς δὲ ἐγένετο κλαυθμὸς πάντων· καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον τοῦ Παύλου, κατεφίλουν αὐτόν· <sup>38</sup> ὀδυνώμενοι μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ ᾧ εἰρήκει, ὅτι οὐκέτι μέλλουσι τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ θεωρεῖν. προέπεμπον δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον.</p>	<p>And <sup>36</sup> when he had said this, he kneeled down, and prayed with them all. And they all wept <sup>37</sup> much, and having fallen on Paul's neck, they kissed him, sorrowing especially for the <sup>38</sup> words which he had spoken, that they would see his face no more. And they accompanied him to the ship.</p>
<p>37 And they all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him.</p>	<p><sup>37</sup> Ἰκανὸς δὲ ἐγένετο κλαυθμὸς πάντων· καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον τοῦ Παύλου, κατεφίλουν αὐτόν· <sup>38</sup> ὀδυνώμενοι μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ ᾧ εἰρήκει, ὅτι οὐκέτι μέλλουσι τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ θεωρεῖν. προέπεμπον δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον.</p>	<p>And they all wept <sup>37</sup> much, and having fallen on Paul's neck, they kissed him, sorrowing especially for the <sup>38</sup> words which he had spoken, that they would see his face no more. And they accompanied him to the ship.</p>
<p>38 Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more. And they accompanied him unto the ship.</p>	<p><sup>38</sup> ὀδυνώμενοι μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ ᾧ εἰρήκει, ὅτι οὐκέτι μέλλουσι τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ θεωρεῖν. προέπεμπον δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον.</p>	<p>And they accompanied him to the ship.</p>

quotes it once from the Saviour. Literally the verb *διαστρεφω*, *perverto, distorto*. Here it is *perversa et depravata*. *Via impiorum dicuntur perversæ*. Crit. Sacra. *Distorqueo, to distort*, is its most literal representative.

\* *Ἀδελφοί*, omitted by Ln., Tf., as also *ἐμιν*, after *δοῦναι*. Both are, indeed, implied. *Ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις πασιν*, amongst all the sanctified. *Ἀγῆ* is the root of a large family, a nega-

tive of *γη*—not of the earth—the sin-polluted earth. *Sanctification* as well as *justification* and *adoption*, indicate both an act and a state. There is one that *justifies, sanctifies, adopts* and *saves*, as well as pardons a fallen man. There is a *state of justification, of sanctification, of adoption* and of *salvation*. In states there are no degrees, in character there is an indefinite variety.

KING JAMES' VERSION. CHAP. XXI.	GREEK TEXT. CHAP. XXI.	REVISED VERSION. CHAP. XXI.
AND it came to pass, that after we were gotten from them, and had launched, we came with a straight course unto Coos, and the day following unto Rhodes, and from thence unto Patara:	Ὡς δὲ ἐγένετο ἀναχθῆναι ἡμᾶς ἀποσπασθέντας ἀπ' αὐτῶν, εὐθυδρομήσαντες ἤλθομεν εἰς τὴν Κῶν, τῇ δὲ ἐξῆς εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον, καὶ κέκλιθεν εἰς Πάταρα. <sup>2</sup> καὶ εὐρόντες πλοῖον διαπερῶν εἰς Φοινίκην, ἐπιβάντες ἀνήχθημεν.	WHEN now it came to pass, 1 that we put to sea, having departed from them, we came with a straight course to Cos, and the day following to Rhodes, and thence to Patara.
2 And finding a ship sailing over unto Phenicia, we went aboard, and set forth.	<sup>2</sup> καὶ εὐρόντες πλοῖον διαπερῶν εἰς Φοινίκην, ἐπιβάντες ἀνήχθημεν.	And having found a ship crossing over to Phenicia, we went on board, and set sail. Now 3
3 Now when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand, and sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre: for there the ship was to unlade her burden.	καὶ καταλιπόντες αὐτὴν εὐώνυμον, ἐπλέομεν εἰς Συρίαν, καὶ κατήχθημεν εἰς Τύρον· ἐκεῖσε γὰρ ἦν τὸ πλοῖον ἀποφορτιζόμενον τὸν γόμον. <sup>4</sup> καὶ ἀνευρόντες τοὺς μαθητὰς, ἐπεμείναμεν αὐτοῦ ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ· οἵτινες τῷ Παύλῳ ἔλεγον διὰ τοῦ πνεύματος, μὴ ἀναβαίνειν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ. <sup>5</sup> ὅτε δὲ ἐγένετο ἡμᾶς ἐξαρτίσαι τὰς ἡμέρας, ἐξελθόντες ἐπορευόμεθα, προπεμπόντων ἡμᾶς πάντων σὺν γυναίξιν καὶ τέκνοις ἕως ἕξω τῆς πόλεως, καὶ θέντες τὰ γόνατα ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν προσηυξάμεθα. <sup>6</sup> καὶ ἀσπασάμενοι ἀλλήλους, ἐπέβημεν εἰς	having had a view of Cyprus, and having left it behind on the left hand, we sailed to Syria, and landed at Tyre: for there the ship was to unlade her cargo. And having sought 4
4 And finding disciples, we tarried there seven days: who said to Paul through the Spirit, that he should not go up to Jerusalem.	καὶ ἀνευρόντες τοὺς μαθητὰς, ἐπεμείναμεν αὐτοῦ ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ· οἵτινες τῷ Παύλῳ ἔλεγον διὰ τοῦ πνεύματος, μὴ ἀναβαίνειν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ. <sup>5</sup> ὅτε δὲ ἐγένετο ἡμᾶς ἐξαρτίσαι τὰς ἡμέρας, ἐξελθόντες ἐπορευόμεθα, προπεμπόντων ἡμᾶς πάντων σὺν γυναίξιν καὶ τέκνοις ἕως ἕξω τῆς πόλεως, καὶ θέντες τὰ γόνατα ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν προσηυξάμεθα. <sup>6</sup> καὶ ἀσπασάμενοι ἀλλήλους, ἐπέβημεν εἰς	out the disciples, we remained there seven days; who said to Paul, through the Spirit, that he should not go up to Jerusalem. But having 5
5 And when we had accomplished those days, we departed, and went our way; and they all brought us on our way, with wives and children, till we were out of the city: and we kneeled down on the shore, and prayed.	ἐξαρτίσαι τὰς ἡμέρας, ἐξελθόντες ἐπορευόμεθα, προπεμπόντων ἡμᾶς πάντων σὺν γυναίξιν καὶ τέκνοις ἕως ἕξω τῆς πόλεως, καὶ θέντες τὰ γόνατα ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν προσηυξάμεθα. <sup>6</sup> καὶ ἀσπασάμενοι ἀλλήλους, ἐπέβημεν εἰς	ed the days, we went on our way; and they all with their wives and children conducted us on our way, till we were out of the city; and having kneeled down on the shore, we prayed. And hav- 6
6 And when we had taken our leave one of another, we	σάμενοι ἀλλήλους, ἐπέβημεν εἰς	ing embraced one another,

<sup>1</sup> *Ἀποσπασθέντας*. *Ἀποσπῶ* is, with one exception, found only in Luke, represented, com. ver., by *draw, withdraw, draw away*; here, *after we were gotten away*. "Separated from them," Dodd., Wakef.; "having departed from them," De Wette, Rob., Murd.; "torn away," Wes., Penn; *separated from*," Boothr. "*Having torn ourselves from them*" is too violent; we prefer, *having departed from them*.

<sup>2</sup> *Διαπερῶν*. *Διαπερῶ*, in its six occurrences in N. T., is represented by *passed over, gone over*, only here *sailing over*, com. ver. This is an implied use of the word, for which we see no propriety. We might as well say, in speaking of one *passing over* a country, that *he walked over it*, which is not implied in *διαπερῶν*; better say *crossing over*, leaving the manner to the discretion of the reader.

<sup>3</sup> *Καταλιπόντες αὐτὴν εὐώνυμον*, on the left, an *adjective*, not an *adverb*. "Proprie *aristeros* est sinister," Kuinœl, Hack.; "sed cum dextræ partes apud veteres boni habebantur ominis; sinistræ autem infelicis, inde factum ut Græci

ipsius nominis mentionem formidarent, et pro, *aristeros* frequenter dicerent *εὐώνυμον*, quasi dicas bene nominatum," Kuin., in loco. *Ἀναγαντες δε τὴν Κύπρον*, "and having had a view of Cyprus." *Ἀναγανῶ* is found only here, and in Luke 19 : 11. There it is translated *appear*, literally, *having had Cyprus brought up to sight*.

<sup>4</sup> *Καὶ ἀνευρόντες τοὺς μαθητὰς*. The article and the preposition in these words are untranslated in com. ver.; fully expressed it should be read, *and having sought out the disciples*. *Ἀνευρισκῶ*, employed only by Luke, and by him but twice, is translated by *found*, Luke 2 : 16, and here by *finding*. Had it been *ευρισκῶ*, this would have sufficed; but the preposition is thereby regarded as redundant, and untranslated; a license of dangerous precedent.

<sup>5</sup> *Ἐξαρτίσω*, in its second occurrence, 2 Tim. 3 : 17, is rendered *thoroughly furnished*, here, fully accomplished; with us, "*completed*," Boothr.; "the days were *ended*," Thompson, Wakef.; "*finished*," Wes.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
took ship; and they returned home again.	τὸ πλοῖον, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς τὰ ἴδια. <sup>7</sup> Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὸν	we went on board the ship, and they returned home. Now we, <sup>7</sup>
7 And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, and saluted the brethren, and abode with them one day.	πλοῦν διανύσαντες ἀπὸ Τύρου κατηντήσαμεν εἰς Πτολεμαίδα, καὶ ἀσπασάμενοι τοὺς ἀδελφούς ἐμείναμεν ἡμέραν μίαν παρ' αὐτοῖς. <sup>8</sup> τῇ δὲ ἐπαύριον ἐξελθόντες οἱ περὶ τὸν Παῦλον ἦλθον	having completed the voyage, came down from Tyre to Ptolemais, and <sup>8</sup> saluted the brethren, and remained with them one day. And the next day <sup>8</sup>
8 And the next day we that were of Paul's company departed, and came unto Cesarea; and we entered into the house of Philip the evangelist, which was one of the seven; and abode with him.	εἰς Καισάρειαν· καὶ εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸν οἶκον Φιλίππου τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ, τοῦ ὄντος ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ, ἐμείναμεν παρ' αὐτῷ. <sup>9</sup> τοῦτῳ δὲ ἦσαν θυγατέρες παρθένοι τέσσαρες προφητεύουσαι. <sup>10</sup> ἐπιμενόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἡμέρας πλείους, κατῆλθέ τις ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰουδαίας προφήτης ὀνόματι Ἀγαβος. <sup>11</sup> καὶ ἐλθὼν πρὸς ἡμᾶς, καὶ ἄρας τὴν ζώνην τοῦ Παύλου,	we departed, and came to Cesarea; and entering into the house of Philip the evangelist, who was one of the seven, we remained with him. Now the <sup>9</sup> same man had four daughters, virgins, who prophesied. And <sup>10</sup> as we remained there several days, there came down from Judea a certain prophet, named Ἀγαβος. And when he <sup>11</sup>
9 And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy.	δήσας τε αὐτοῦ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας εἶπε, Τάδε λέγει τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον, Τὸν ἄνδρα οὗ ἐστὶν ἡ ζώνη αὕτη, οὕτω δήσουσιν ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, καὶ παραδώσουσιν εἰς χεῖρας ἐθνῶν. <sup>12</sup> Ὡς δὲ ἠκούσαμεν ταῦτα, παρεκαλοῦμεν ἡμεῖς τε καὶ οἱ ἐντόπιοι, τοῦ μὴ ἀναβαίνειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ.	came to us, he took Paul's girdle, and binding his own hands and feet, said, Thus, says the Holy Spirit, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man who owns this girdle, and shall deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles.
10 And as we tarried there many days, there came down from Judea a certain prophet, named Agabus.	οὗ ἐστὶν ἡ ζώνη αὕτη, οὕτω δήσουσιν ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, καὶ παραδώσουσιν εἰς χεῖρας ἐθνῶν. <sup>12</sup> Ὡς δὲ ἠκούσαμεν ταῦτα, παρεκαλοῦμεν ἡμεῖς τε καὶ οἱ ἐντόπιοι, τοῦ μὴ ἀναβαίνειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ.	Now when we heard these <sup>12</sup> things, both we, and they of that place, besought Paul not to go up to Jerusalem. Then <sup>13</sup>
11 And when he was come unto us, he took Paul's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thus saith the Holy Ghost, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle, and shall deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles.		
12 And when we heard these things, both we, and they of that place, besought him not to go up to Jerusalem.		

<sup>d</sup> *Ἀσπασάμενοι*, oscular, amplexor, to salute. Rom. 16 : 16, "Salute one another with an holy kiss." Paul uses this word very often—nineteen times in the sixteenth chapter of the Romans—indicative of the most cordial greetings and salutations. This being a very solemn and affectionate adieu, it is presumed that no word in our currency so fully expresses it, as the word *embraced*. This gives the fullest latitude to the reader, to infer the manner of the adieu.

<sup>e</sup> The phrase, *οἱ περὶ τὸν Παῦλον*, after *ἐξελθόντες*, is repudiated, by some of our best critics, as an interpolation. Prof. Hackett affirms it to be untenable. It is retained in Bagster's text. But that is not sufficient authority against the testimony of collators, Elz., Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf.

For *ἐλθόν, ἐλθόμεν* is substituted by the Elz., Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.

*Φιλίππου τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ*, Philip the Evangelist. "This title appears to have been given to those who had no stated pastoral charge, but who traveled from place to place, and preached as they had opportunity," Hack. "Evangelists in the Apostolic age were not the regular and constant teachers of the church, but were sent by the apostles into various cities; *ut vel elementa religionis Christiana traderint vel institutionem Apostolorum continuarent*," Kuin., as referred to by Professor Hackett, vol. 3, p. 316. It is only found here in the book of Acts, and twice in Paul's epistles, Eph. 4 : 11; 2 Tim. 4 : 5.

<sup>f</sup> *Ἀγαβος—τις προφήτας*, a certain prophet, first named ch. 11 : 28, and again in this place. He is known to us only as a Christian prophet.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>13 Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep, and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.</p>	<p><sup>13</sup> ἀπεκρίθη δὲ ὁ Παῦλος, Τί ποιεῖτε κλαίοντες καὶ συνθροῦπτοντές μου τὴν καρδίαν; ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐ μόνον δεθῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποθανεῖν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐτοιμῶς ἔχω ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ. <sup>14</sup> Μὴ πειθόμενου δὲ αὐτοῦ, ἡσυχάσαμεν εἰπόντες, Τὸ θέλημα τοῦ κυρίου γενέσθω.</p>	<p>Paul answered, What do you, weeping and breaking my <sup>s</sup>heart? for I am ready not only to be bound, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus. And when <sup>14</sup> he could not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done!</p>
<p>14 And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done.</p>	<p><sup>15</sup> Μετὰ δὲ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας ἀποσκευασάμενοι ἀνεβαίνομεν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ. <sup>16</sup> συνῆλθον δὲ καὶ τῶν μαθητῶν ἀπὸ Καισαρείας σὺν ἡμῖν, ἄγοντες παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν, Μνάσωνί τιτι Κυπρίῳ, ἀρχαίῳ μαθητῇ.</p>	<p>And after those days we <sup>15</sup>packed up our <sup>b</sup>baggage, and went up to Jerusalem. There <sup>16</sup>we went with us certain of the disciples of Cesarea, bringing us to Mnason a Cyprian, an old disciple, with whom we should <sup>1</sup>lodge.</p>
<p>15 And after those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem.</p>	<p><sup>17</sup> ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΩΝ δὲ ἡμῶν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, ἀσμένως ἐδέξαντο ἡμᾶς οἱ ἀδελφοί. <sup>18</sup> τῇ δὲ ἐπιούσῃ εἰσῆει ὁ Παῦλος σὺν ἡμῖν πρὸς Ἰακώβον, πάντες τε παρεγένοντο οἱ πρεσβύτεροι.</p>	<p>And after those days we <sup>15</sup>packed up our <sup>b</sup>baggage, and went up to Jerusalem. There <sup>16</sup>we went with us certain of the disciples of Cesarea, bringing us to Mnason a Cyprian, an old disciple, with whom we should <sup>1</sup>lodge. Now when we were come <sup>17</sup>to <sup>1</sup>Jerusalem, the brethren gladly received us. And the <sup>18</sup>day <sup>k</sup>following Paul went in with us to James, and all the elders were present. And <sup>19</sup>when he had saluted <sup>1</sup>them, he related particularly what things God had wrought among the Gentiles through his ministry. And when they <sup>20</sup>heard it, they glorified the Lord, and said to Paul, You see, brother, what <sup>m</sup>myriads of Jews there are who have be-</p>
<p>16 There went with us also certain of the disciples of Cesarea, and brought with them one Mnason of Cyprus, an old disciple, with whom we should lodge.</p>	<p><sup>19</sup> καὶ ἀσπασάμενος αὐτοὺς, ἐξηγεῖτο καθ' ἓν ἕκαστον ὧν ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι διὰ τῆς διακονίας αὐτοῦ. <sup>20</sup> οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἐδόξαζον τὸν κύριον· εἰπόν τε αὐτῷ, Θεωρεῖς ἀδελφέ, πόσαι μυριάδες εἰσὶν Ἰουδαίων</p>	
<p>17 And when we were come to Jerusalem, the brethren received us gladly.</p>		
<p>18 And the day following Paul went in with us unto James: and all the elders were present.</p>		
<p>19 And when he had saluted them, he declared particularly what things God had wrought among the Gentiles by his ministry.</p>		
<p>20 And when they heard it, they glorified the Lord, and said unto him, Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews</p>		

<sup>s</sup> Συνθροῦπτοντες μου τὴν καρδίαν; breaking my heart? Their distress was unnecessary. *Ετοιμῶς ἔχω*. We have a bold oxymoron, equal to this, chap. 5 : 41, *κατηξιωθῆσαν τιμαιοθῆναι*, were accounted worthy to be disgraced, to suffer shame for his name. Hack., Kuin. *Elegans oxymorum inesse observarunt*, Cassanbonus et Wolfius.

<sup>b</sup> *Ἐπισκευασάμενοι* is here preferable to *ἀποσκευασάμενοι*, Ln., Tf., Gb. Hack., "having packed up our baggage, and prepared for the journey;" "making up our baggage," Dodd.; "we have put our goods upon," Penn. Dr. Bloomfield asks, why *ἀποσκευασάμενοι* should not mean to pack up baggage, as the same verb signifies *exonerare alvum*. I apprehend the reason to be, because to *pack up* signifies *onerare*, and is the reverse of *exonerare*. Matthæi reads, *επισκ.*, Scholz, *αποσκ.* Penn.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἄγοντες*—*Μνάσωνι* stands by attraction for *ἄγοντες παρὰ Μνάσωνι παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν*, bringing us to Mnason, with whom we should lodge. (Ols., Mey., De Wette, Hackett.)

*Ἀρχαίῳ μαθητῇ* = *μαθητῇ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς*, an ancient, not an aged disciple. We more familiarly say, *an old* disciple. Ho may have been converted on the day of Pentecost. Hack.

<sup>1</sup> This seems to be the *fifth* time the apostle visited Jerusalem, since he set out against the brethren at Damascus. For *εδέξατο*, *ἀπεδέξατο* is preferred by Ln., Tf.

<sup>k</sup> *Τῇ*—*ἐπιουσία*, on, or immediately after, their arrival.

<sup>1</sup> *Δοπασάμενος αὐτοὺς*, In N. T. currency it is generally represented by *salute, embrace, greet*.

*Δια τῆς διακονίας αὐτοῦ*, through his ministry.

<sup>m</sup> *Πόσαι μυριάδες*, what myriads, multitudes, believe. *Ζηλωται του νομου*, zealots for the law, an objective genitive.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>there are which believe; and they are all zealous of the law.</p>	<p>τῶν πεπιστευκότων. καὶ πάντες ζηλωταὶ τοῦ νόμου ὑπάρχουσι.</p>	<p>liaved; and they are all zealous for the law; now they have</p>
<p>21 And they are informed of thee, that thou teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses, saying, that they ought not to circumcise <i>their</i> children, neither to walk after the customs.</p>	<p><sup>21</sup> κατηχήθησαν δὲ περὶ σοῦ, ὅτι ἀποστασίαν διδάσκεις ἀπὸ Μωσέως τοὺς κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη πάντας Ἰουδαίους, λέγων μὴ περιτέμνειν αὐτοὺς τὰ τέκνα, μηδὲ τοῖς ἔθεσι περιπατεῖν.</p>	<p>been informed concerning you, that you teach all the Jews who are among the Gentiles "apostasy from Moses, saying, that they ought not to circumcise their children, neither to walk after the customs. What then is it?</p>
<p>22 What is it therefore? the multitude must needs come together: for they will hear that thou art come.</p>	<p><sup>22</sup> τί οὖν ἐστι; πάντως δεῖ πλῆθος συνελθεῖν. ἀκούσονται γὰρ ὅτι ἐλήλυθας.</p>	<p>The multitude must needs come together; for they will hear that you have come. Do this, therefore, which we say to you: We have four men</p>
<p>23 Do therefore this that we say to thee: We have four men which have a vow on them;</p>	<p><sup>23</sup> τοῦτο οὖν ποίησον ὃ σοι λέγομεν. εἰσὶν ἡμῖν ἄνδρες τέσσαρες εὐχὴν ἔχοντες ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν.</p>	<p>who have a vow on themselves; "taking these with yourself, purify yourself with them, and bear the charges for them, that they may shave their heads: and all will know that those things of which they were informed concerning you, are nothing, but that you yourself also walk orderly, and keep the law.</p>
<p>24 Them take, and purify thyself with them, and be at charges with them, that they may shave <i>their</i> heads: and all may know that those things whereof they were informed concerning thee, are nothing; but that thou thyself also walkest orderly, and keepest the law.</p>	<p><sup>24</sup> τούτους παραλαβὼν ἀγνίσθητι σὺν αὐτοῖς, καὶ δαπάνησον ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, ἵνα ξυρήσωνται τὴν κεφαλὴν, καὶ γνῶσι πάντες ὅτι ὧν κατήχηνται περὶ σοῦ οὐδὲν ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ στοιχεῖς καὶ αὐτὸς τὸν νόμον φυλάσσων.</p>	<p><sup>24</sup> But as respects the Gentiles who have believed, we have already written and concluded, that they observe no such thing; only that they abstain from things offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from all kinds of lewdness.</p>
<p>25 As touching the Gentiles which believe, we have written and concluded that they observe no such thing, save only that they keep themselves from <i>things</i> offered to idols, and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornication.</p>	<p><sup>25</sup> περὶ δὲ τῶν πεπιστευκότων ἔθνῶν ἡμεῖς ἐπεστείλαμεν, κρίναντες μηδὲν τοιοῦτον τηρεῖν αὐτοὺς, εἰ μὴ φυλάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς τὸ τε εἰδωλόθυτον καὶ τὸ αἷμα καὶ πνικτὸν καὶ πορνείαν.</p>	<p>Then Paul took the men, and the next day purifying himself with them, entered into the temple, to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification, until that an offering</p>
<p>26 Then Paul took the men, and the next day purifying himself with them, entered into the temple, to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification, until that an offering</p>	<p><sup>26</sup> Τότε ὁ Παῦλος παραλαβὼν τοὺς ἄνδρας, τῇ ἐχομένῃ ἡμέρᾳ σὺν αὐτοῖς ἀγνίσθεις εἰσῆει εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, διαγγέλλων τὴν ἐκπλήρωσιν τῶν ἡμερῶν τοῦ ἀγνισμοῦ, ἕως οὗ</p>	<p>and the next day purifying himself with them, entered into the temple, announcing the fulfillment of the days of purification, till the offer-</p>

<sup>a</sup> Ἀποστασία, standing off, not merely, standing off, but standing off from. This term, now transferred into our language, needs no representative. Πᾶντας, omitted by Ln, Gb, as somewhat doubtful.

<sup>o</sup> Τι οὖν ἐστι; what then, is it? more familiar than, what, therefore, is it?

<sup>p</sup> Jews alone made such vows. This settled their nationality.

<sup>q</sup> Τούτους παραλαβὼν ἀγνίσθητι σὺν αὐτοῖς, καὶ δαπάνησον ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, taking these with thyself, purify thyself with them.

<sup>r</sup> Περὶ δε τῶν πεπιστευκότων ἔθνῶν, but, with respect to the Gentiles who have believed, ἡμεῖς, we (the apostles and brethren at Jerusalem), comprehends the whole assembly convened at Jerusalem, reported, "The apostles, the elders, and the brethren," ch. 15 : 23, Antiochian, Syrian, and Cili-cian Gentiles, constituted the brethren addressed.

<sup>s</sup> Παραλαβὼν refers to his connecting himself with them, as in v. 24, not to his taking them to the temple. Σὺν αὐτοῖς belongs to ἀγνίσθεις, not to εἰσῆει, Mey. Hack., "announcing the fulfillment of the days of the purification."

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
should be offered for every one of them.	προσηνέχθη ὑπὲρ ἑνὸς ἐκάστου αὐτῶν ἢ προσφορά. <sup>27</sup> ὡς δὲ ἔμελλον αἱ ἑπτὰ ἡμέραι συντελεῖσθαι, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας Ἰουδαῖοι θεασάμενοι αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, συνέχεον πάντα τὸν ὄχλον, καὶ ἐπέβαλον τὰς χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτὸν, <sup>28</sup> κρᾶζοντες, Ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται, βοηθεῖτε. οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ κατὰ τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ τοῦ νόμου καὶ τοῦ τόπου τούτου πάντας πανταχοῦ διδάσκων· ἔτι τε καὶ Ἐλληνας εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, καὶ κεκοίνοκε τὸν ἅγιον τόπον τούτου.	ing should be offered for each one of them.
27 And when the seven days were almost ended, the Jews, which were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him,	Now as the seven days were about to be completed, the Jews who were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him, crying out, <sup>28</sup> Israelites, help!	Now as the seven days were <sup>27</sup> about to be completed, the Jews who were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him, crying out, <sup>28</sup> Israelites, help!
28 Crying out, Men of Israel, help. This is the man that teacheth all men every where against the people, and the law, and this place: and further, brought Greeks also into the temple; and hath polluted this holy place.	This is the man who teaches all men every where against this people, and the law, and this place: and further "also has brought Greeks into the temple, and has polluted this holy place. For they had formerly seen with him in the city, Trophimus, an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple.	This is the man who teaches all men every where against this people, and the law, and this place: and further "also has brought Greeks into the temple, and has polluted this holy place. For they had for- <sup>29</sup> merly seen with him in the city, Trophimus, an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple.
29 (For they had seen before with him in the city, Trophimus, an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple.)	And all the city was moved, <sup>30</sup> and the people ran together: and they took Paul and drew	And all the city was moved, <sup>30</sup> and the people ran together, and seizing Paul, they dragged
30 And all the city was moved, and the people ran together: and they took Paul and drew	And all the city was moved, <sup>30</sup> and the people ran together, and seizing Paul, they dragged	And all the city was moved, <sup>30</sup> and the people ran together, and seizing Paul, they dragged

<sup>1</sup> Αἱ ἑπτὰ ἡμέραι refers to ἡμερῶν του ἄγνισμου, v. 26.

Οἱ ἀπο τῆς Ἀσίας Ἰουδαῖοι, the Asiatic Jews—proconsular Asia—not the continent so called.

Two opinions have been entertained of the bearing of the import of these *seven days*, whether in reference to the completion of the *vow* itself, or in reference to the *period* when the *vow* would cease—the first being the *vow* itself, and the other the completion of its time. The last is, in our judgment, preferable to the first; for the first is opposed to *ἔειπον με ἡγνισμενον ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ*, ch. 24: 18. The *vow* was yet upon him at the time of his arrest.

Ὡς δὲ ἐμελλον, now as the seven days were about to be completed, i. e., according to the views generally entertained, the *seven days* during which the *vow* of these Nazarites was still to continue, after Paul became a party to it (Beng., Kuin., Olsh., De W.). *Αἱ*, in this case, refers to the days mentioned v. 26. "*Αἱ*, before *ἑπτὰ ἡμερῶν*, in this connection most naturally recalls the *ἡμερῶν του ἄγνισμου* just spoken of." Hack. "When the seven days were almost ended," Wakef.; "as the seven days were to be completed," Thomp.; "and when the seventh day arrived," Murd.; "were about to be accomplished," Wes., Dodd.; "when the seven days were almost ended," Boothr.

<sup>2</sup> Ἐτι τε καὶ, and further also. This with Luke is a common phrase. In this book, chs. 1: 1; 2: 26; 9: 1, etc., and,

further also, moreover. *Τε* is found above one hundred and fifty times in this single book of Acts, and but seven times in his gospel.

<sup>3</sup> Trophimus the Ephesian first appears in ch. 20: 4, and again in 2 Tim. 4: 20. Paul left him sick at Miletus. We hear no more of him.

<sup>4</sup> Συνδρομη, an ἀπαξ λεγόμενον, found only in this place. It indicates a *concourse*, especially a *crowd* rushing together, or hastily assembled. Its family sprang from *τρεχω*, I run—*συντρεχω*, I run together with others. Hence, in classic currency, it represents any crowd of persons suddenly called together, or assembled; even a mob. *Συνδρομος*, from *συντρεχω*, any tumultuous crowd, hastily gathered for any intent, or purpose, constitutes a *concourse*. It is composed of those who, from passion, or excitement, convene.

*Εἰλκον—ἱερον*, they dragged him out of the temple; and *ἐκλεισθησαν αἱ θύραι*, the doors were closed. *Draw him out* is too mild, too tame for this scene, and this language. Some opine, intending to kill him, but fearing that his blood would pollute and desecrate the sanctuary. Levites alone could lawfully enter the holy place. The altar of burnt-offerings, possessing horns, was the only canonized and conservative refuge of the blood-stained sinner. They dragged him out, and immediately the gates were closed.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
him out of the temple. And forthwith the doors were shut.	κοι' αὐτὸν ἔξω τοῦ ἱεροῦ· καὶ εὐθέως ἐκλείσθησαν αἱ θύραι.	him out of the *temple : and immediately the doors were shut.
31 And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar ;	31 ζητούντων δὲ αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι, ἀνέβη φάσις τῷ χιλιάρχῳ τῆς σπείρης, ὅτι ὅλη συγκέχυται Ἰερουσαλήμ·	And *as they were seeking to 31 kill him, *word came up *to the chiliarch *of the cohort, that all Jerusalem *was in confu-
32 Who immediately took soldiers and centurions, and ran down unto them. And when they saw the chief captain and the soldiers, they left beating of Paul.	32 ὃς ἐξαντῆς παραλαβὼν στρατιώτας καὶ εκατοντάρχους, κατέδραμεν ἐπ' αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες τὸν χιλιάρχον καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἐπαύσαντο τύπτοντες τὸν Παῦλον.	sion ; who immediately took 32 soldiers and centurions, and ran down *upon them. And when they saw the chiliarch and the soldiers, they *ceased from beating Paul. Then †the chiliarch 23
33 Then the chief captain came near and took him, and commanded him to be bound with two chains : and demanded who he was, and what he had done.	33 τότε ἐγγίσας ὁ χιλιάρχος ἐπέλαβετο αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐκέλευσε δεθῆναι ἀλύσεισι δυσί· καὶ ἐπυνθάνετο τίς ἂν εἴη, καὶ τί ἐστι πεποικῶς.	23 †drew near and took him, and commanded him to be bound with two chains and inquired who *he might be, and what he had done. †But some *in the 34
34 And some cried one thing, some another, among the multitude : and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult, he commanded him to be carried into the castle.	34 ἄλλοι δὲ ἄλλο τι ἐβόων ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ· μὴ δυνάμενος δὲ γινῶναι τὸ ἀσφαλὲς διὰ τὸν θόρυβον, ἐκέλευσεν ἄγεσθαι αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν.	34 *crowd *were shouting one thing, and some another : and when he could not know the certainty, *on account of the tumult, he commanded him *to be led into the castle. And 35
35 And when he came upon the stairs, so it was that he was borne of the soldiers, for the violence of the people.	35 ὅτε δὲ ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀναβαθμοὺς, συνέβη βαστάζεσθαι αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν διὰ τὴν βίαν τοῦ ὄχλου.	35 when *he was *on the stairs, †it came to pass that he was borne by the soldiers, *on account of the violence of the *crowd. For the multitude 36
36 For the multitude of the people followed after, crying, Away with him.	36 ἠκολούθει γὰρ τὸ πλῆθος τοῦ λαοῦ κράζον, Αἶρε αὐτόν.	36 of the people followed, crying out, Away with him!
37 And as Paul was to be led into the castle, he said unto the	37 Μέλλων τε εἰσαγεσθαι εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν ὁ Παῦλος λέγει	And as Paul was *about to 37 be led into the castle, he said

\* In accordance with the text, a colon is placed after "temple."  
 So Wesley, Wakef., Penn., Scarlett.  
 † Ζητούντων, "as they were seeking." Penn. Eras., "querentibus illis;" S. Fr., "ils cherchaient."  
 † Ανέβη φάσις, "word came up." So Rob., Lex. (αναβαινο.) The propriety of giving *ανα* its proper force "up," is obvious; the commander was stationed in the tower of Antonia, to which there was an ascent by steps. See *αναβαθμους*, in v. 35.  
 † Τῷ χιλιάρχῳ, "to the chiliarch." This word, which literally signifies "the commander of a thousand men," is transferred, as we have no single term corresponding to it.  
 † Τῆς σπείρης, "of the cohort." Wesley, Dick., Dodd., Scarlett, Murdock.  
 † Συγκέχυται, "was in confusion." Penn, Wakef., Dick. S. Fr., "était en confusion." See Rob. Lex. on this verb.  
 † Ἐπ' αὐτούς, "upon them." Rob., Lex., *επι* (*cum accus.*) "with accus. pl. of persons, upon."  
 † Ἐπαύσαντο τυπτοντες, "ceased from beating." Wesley, Penn, Dodd., Scarlett.  
 † Ἡ χιλιάρχη. See v. 31, note.  
 † Ἐγγίσας, "drew near." Wakef., Dodd., Rob. (Lex.)  
 † Ἐπ' αὐτῷ, "he might be." This optative should not be rendered as an indicative. It is to be distinguished from the indicative which follows it, *τι ἐστι*. See Trollope (Gram.), p. 142. Beza, Vulg., Eras., "esset."  
 † Ἐ, "but." This particle is adversative. So Wakef. De Witte, "aber;" Schott, "vero;" Vulg., Eras., Beza, "autem."  
 † Ἐν, "in." The primary signification of *εν* is appropriate.  
 † Ὀχλῳ, "crowd." Rob. (Lex.), *a crowd, throng;* Vulg., Mont., Eras., Beza, "turba;" G. and S. Fr., De Sacy, "foule;" De Wette, "Volke." This word should be distinguished from *πληθος* in translating. See v. 36.  
 † Ἐβόων, "were shouting." Liddell and Scott's Lex. The imperfect should have its usual *continuative* force here. So Vulg., Mont., Eras., Beza, Schott, "clamabant."  
 † Ἰνα (*with accus.*), "on account of." Rob. (Lex.)  
 † Ἀγεσθαι, "to be led." See this verb in Rob. and Liddell's Lex. Vulg., Mont., Eras., Beza, Castal., "duci;" Schott, "deduci." So (E. V.) Mark 13 : 11. Luke 4 : 1, 29 ; 22 : 54.  
 † Ἐγενετο, "he was." Dodd., Penn, Sharpe, Wakef., ("Paul was;" S. Fr., "il fut."  
 † Ἐπι τοὺς ἀναβαθμοὺς. After neuter verbs, "on is the appropriate preposition.  
 † Συνέβη, "it came to pass." Dodd. Beza, "evenit;" S. Fr., "il arriva." See this verb, Rob. (Lex.)  
 † Ἰνα, "on account of." See v. 34, note. So Penn, Kend.  
 † "Crowd." See v. 34, note.  
 † Μέλλον—εἰσαγεσθαι, "about to be led." Penn, Kend. Schott, "introducendus;" Mont., "Futurus—induci;" S. Fr., "on allait faire entrer Paul."





KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>3 I am verily a man <i>which am</i> a Jew, born in Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous toward God, as ye all are this day.</p>	<p>μέν είμι άνήρ Ἰουδαίος, γεγεννημένος ἐν Ταρσῶ τῆς Κιλικίας, ἀνατεθραμμένος δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ παρὰ τοὺς πόδας Γαμαλιήλ, πεπαιδευμένος κατὰ ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ πατρῶου νόμου, ζηλωτῆς ὑπάρχων τοῦ Θεοῦ, καθὼς πάντες ὑμεῖς ἐστε σήμερον.</p>	<p>I am indeed a Jew, born in Tarsus in Cilicia, yet brought up in this city, and taught at the feet of Gamaliel, according to the perfect law of our fathers, and was as zealous toward God, as you all are this day.</p>
<p>4 And I persecuted this way unto the death, binding and delivering into prisons both men and women.</p>	<p><sup>4</sup> ὡς ταύτην τὴν ὁδὸν ἐδίωξα ἄχρι θανάτου, δεσμεύων καὶ παραδιδούς εἰς φυλακὰς ἀνδρας τε καὶ γυναῖκας,</p>	<p>And I persecuted those of this way to death, binding and delivering into prison both men and woman, as also the</p>
<p>5 As also the high priest doth bear me witness, and all the estate of the elders; from whom also I received letters unto the brethren, and went to Damascus, to bring them which were there bound unto Jerusalem, for to be punished.</p>	<p><sup>5</sup> ὡς καὶ ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς μαρτυρεῖ μοι, καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρεσβυτέριον παρ' ὧν καὶ ἐπιστολὰς δεξάμενος πρὸς τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς, εἰς Δαμασκὸν ἐπορευόμην, ἄξων καὶ τοὺς ἐκέισε ὄντας, δεδεμένους εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, ἵνα τιμωρηθῶσιν.</p>	<p>high priest and the whole body of the elders can bear me testimony; from whom also I received letters to the brethren, and went to Damascus, to bring those that were bound there to Jerusalem, to be punished. And as I was on my</p>
<p>6 And it came to pass, that, as I made my journey, and was come nigh unto Damascus about noon, suddenly there shone from heaven a great light round about me.</p>	<p><sup>6</sup> ἐγένετο δὲ μοι πορευομένῳ καὶ ἐγγίζοντι τῇ Δαμασκῶ περὶ μεσημβρίαν ἐξαίφνης ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ περιαστράψαι φῶς ἰκανὸν περὶ ἐμέ.</p>	<p>journey, and was come nigh to Damascus about noon, suddenly there shone from heaven a great light around me: and I fell to the ground, and</p>
<p>7 And I fell unto the ground, and heard a voice saying unto me, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?</p>	<p><sup>7</sup> ἔπεσόν τε εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος, καὶ ἤκουσα φωνῆς λεγούσης μοι, Σαοὺλ, Σαοὺλ, τί με διώκεις;</p>	<p>7 heard a voice saying to me, Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me? And I answered,</p>
<p>8 And I answered, Who art thou, Lord? And he said unto me, I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest.</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> Ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπεκρίθην, Τίς εἶ κύριε; Ἐπέτε πρὸς με, Ἐγὼ είμι Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος ὃν σὺ διώκεις.</p>	<p>8 Who art thou, Lord? And he said to me, I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom you persecute. And they who were</p>

<sup>1</sup> *Ανατεθραμμένος*—*ανατρέφω*, to nourish, to bring up. In our country and currency, to raise, raised up—a provincialism to be avoided. We raise live stock, and we raise families. We nourish children. We supply the means of support, of growth, and physical and mental development.

*Πεπαιδευμένος* has respect to his education, but *ανατεθραμμένος* to his physical development. While born at Tarsus, he was both brought up to manhood and educated in Jerusalem.

<sup>1</sup> *Ταύτην τὴν ὁδὸν*, those of this way. It is with us, in this age and country, to say A is of "this way of thinking," and B of "that way of thinking." These we regard as provincialisms which should not have any place in the book which every man should read, and whose style must, more or less, enter into that of all who love to read it. Its formative influence is observed in all who make it a study.

*Ἀχρι θανάτου*. The result, not the aim, as well observed

by Grotius and Hackett. To persecute Christians to death, however irreligious, on the part of persecutors, is nevertheless a legible and conspicuous monument on their part, in attestation of the value which they profess to cherish for true religion. In the very act of persecution, all persecutors confess that true religion is of transcendent importance. And even infidels hate it, because it threatens eternal ruin to all those who oppose its claims and pretensions. To banish, to kill, or even to imprison any one for his faith, is a tribute paid to the faith which he professes, indicative of the impotency of those who war against it. No infidel can be a martyr in its proper sense.

<sup>1</sup> Not "event," *επορευομην*—was journeying. We say in our idiom, was on his journey.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἐπεσα* is, in our text, changed into *επεσον*. The former is an Alexandrian form. Hackett.

<sup>m</sup> See ch. 9 : 4, note z.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
9 And they that were with me saw indeed the light, and were afraid; but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me.	σὺν ἐμοὶ ὄντες τὸ μὲν φῶς ἐθεάσαντο, καὶ ἔμφοβοι ἐγένοντο· τὴν δὲ φωνὴν οὐκ ἤκουσαν τοῦ λαλοῦντός μοι. <sup>10</sup> εἶπον δὲ, Τί ποιήσω κύριε; Ὁ δὲ κύριος εἶπε πρὸς με, Ἀναστὰς πορεύου εἰς Δαμασκόν. κάκει σοι λαληθήσεται περὶ πάντων ὧν τέτακταί σοι ποιῆσαι. <sup>11</sup> Ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἐνόησον ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης τοῦ φωτὸς ἐκείνου, χειραγωγούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν συνόντων μοι, ἦλθον εἰς Δαμασκόν. <sup>12</sup> Ἀνανίας δέ τις, ἀνὴρ εὐσεβῆς κατὰ τὸν νόμον, μαρτυρούμενος ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν κατοικούντων Ἰουδαίων, <sup>13</sup> ἔλθον πρὸς με καὶ ἐπιστὰς εἶπέ μοι, Σαοὺλ ἀδελφε, ἀνάβλεψον. Ἐγὼ αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ ἀνέβλεψα εἰς αὐτόν. <sup>14</sup> ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, Ὁ Θεὸς τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν προεχειρίσατό σε γινῶναι τὸ θέλημα αὐ-	with me, saw indeed the light, and were afraid: but they understood not the "voice of him that spake to me. And 10 I said, What shall I do, Lord? And the Lord said to me, Arise, and go into Damascus; and there it shall be told you concerning all the things which are appointed you to do. And as I could not see 11 for the splendor of that light, I was led by the hand by those who were with me, and came into Damascus. And 12 one Ananias, a devout man according to the law, well spoken of among all the Jews who dwelt there, came to me, and stood, and said to me, Brother Saul, receive thy sight, and the same hour I looked up upon him. And he said, The 14 God of our fathers has chosen you, that you should know his
10 And I said, What shall I do, Lord? And the Lord said unto me, Arise, and go unto Damascus, and there it shall be told thee of all things which are appointed for thee to do.		
11 And when I could not see for the glory of that light, being led by the hand of them that were with me, I came into Damascus.		
12 And one Ananias, a devout man according to the law, having a good report of all the Jews which dwelt there,		
13 Came unto me, and stood, and said unto me, Brother Saul, receive thy sight. And the same hour I looked up upon him.		
14 And he said, The God of our fathers hath chosen thee, that thou shouldest know his		

<sup>9</sup> Τὴν δε φωνὴν οὐκ ἤκουσαν. Wakef., Wes., Penn, Murd., Thompson have "hear;" Boothroyd has "distinctly heard." In Hebrew usage it is often equivalent to *understand* and *obey*. And as they *saw* the light, we must suppose they *heard*; for why should one sense be paralyzed, and not the other? It is, therefore, more consonant, to employ the figurative sense, *understand*, than the literal, *hear*. *Ακουει* sometimes passes into *οἶ δε*. So we find it in Mark 14: 11. Robinson's Greek Lex. This is a Hebraism very common in the gospels; to *hear* is to *understand*, and sometimes to *obey*, in Hebrew usage. See Gesenius.

Καὶ ἐμφοβοὶ ἐγένοντο. Omitted by Ln., Tf.; a probable omission by Gb.

<sup>10</sup> Εὐσεβῆς, not εὐλαβῆς, is the true reading in this place. Hack., "cum multis aliis."

<sup>13</sup> Not ἀνάβλεψον, as chap. 9: 12, but ἀνάβλεψα εἰς αὐτόν, I looked up, upon him.

<sup>14</sup> Προεχειρίσατο σε γινῶναι—προχειρίζομαι; found only here and in ch. 26: 16. "Hath chosen thee," com. ver., and in ch. 26. We have again in this book, ch. 10: 41, προχειροτονοῦμαι rendered "chosen before."

These two words, προχειρίζομαι and προχειροτονοῦμαι, are not precise equivalents. The former is rendered, in the Vulgate, *præordinavit te*, has *foreordained* thee; by Erasmus,

*preparavit te*, he has *prepared* thee; by Beza, *designavit te*, he has *designed* thee; by the Syriac, Arabic, and Æthiopic, *constituit te*, he has *constituted* thee, or *appointed you*. *Non gravate verto*. "I do not with regret," says Edward Leigh, author of the "*Critica Sacra*," the *sacred criticisms*, on both Testaments, Hebrew and Greek, "translate προχειρισιατο, in this place, *sumpsit te ut cognoscas voluntatem ejus*, he has *taken you, chosen you, or drawn you*. By the Greek classic writers, *αιρομαι*, representative of כּוּן, may indicate, to *choose*, to *claim*, to *elect*. See Phil. 1: 22; 2 Thess. 2: 1, 3; Hebrews 11: 25. *Αιρομαι*, *eligo*, is tantamount to "I have chosen thee." *Choosing rather to suffer affliction*, com. ver. of Heb. 11: 25. "*Chosen thee*," in this place, covers the whole area of this word, so far as we can trace its history in holy and classic writings.

Προχειροτονοῦμαι, *prius designor*, Acts 10: 41. It is found nowhere else in holy writ; and here, in its participial form, προχειροποιημένος—the longest word in the Christian Scriptures—a composite term of three words, προ, *ante*, before; χειρ, *hand*, and τειρω, *tendo*, *extendo*, in its elements, *I before stretched out my hand*; tantamount, in miniature, to, *I choose*. The etymological history of the word *choose*, as given by Webster and Richardson, in its Anglo-Saxon origin, is: *ceosan*, *cisan*, *chese*, *choicc*, anciently written *chese*; to cull out one thing before another; tantamount to *eligo*, *elect*, or *choose out*



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
will, and see that Just One, and shouldest hear the voice of his mouth.	τοῦ, καὶ ἰδεῖν τὸν δίκαιον, καὶ ἀκοῦσαι φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ.	will, and see that Just One, and hear the voice of his mouth.
15 For thou shalt be his witness unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard.	15 ὅτι ἔσῃ μάρτυς αὐτῷ πρὸς πάντας ἀνθρώπους, ὧν ἑώρακας καὶ ἤκουσας.	15 For you shall be his witness to all men, of what you have seen and heard.
16 And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord.	16 καὶ νῦν τί μέλλεις; ἀναστὰς βάπτισαι καὶ ἀπόλουσαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας σου, ἐπικαλεσάμενος τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου.	16 And now why do you delay? Arise, and be immersed, and wash away your sins, invoking the name of the Lord.
17 And it came to pass, that, when I was come again to Je-	17 Ἐγένετο δέ μοι ὑποστρέψαντι εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, καὶ προσευχομένου μου ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ,	17 And when I returned to Jerusalem, even while I prayed

of, to prefer, to select from others of the same class, tribe, or condition. For some reason, from *coesan*, Saxon, up to *שרר*, to collect, select, or to choose, intimates a class from which, and a class to which, the person or thing to which preference is given, is assigned. Indeed, all this is implied and expressed in the word *preference*, which we have taken from the Romans of ancient pagan Rome. *Preference*, in its etymology and in our currency, is placing one thing or person before another. This appears equally true in *creation*, *providence*, *moral government*, and in *redemption*.

*Προσχειροτονοῦμαι*, *præsus designor*. But why the word *χειρ*, hand! and that, too, as the central idea in the radix of this word! Its philology and philology is thus given by plenary authority. *Græca vox dicta est a porrigendis digitis quo gestro suffragabatur olim populus*. So Erasmus and Beza. In former or ancient times, the people gave their suffrage by stretching out their fingers; what we laconically call a *shew of hands*, or fingers. See *Critica Sacra, ad verbum*,

\* *Ὅτι εἶσι μαρτυρῶν*. *Μαρτυρῶν* and *μαρτυρῶν* always have in them the full orb'd idea of a *witness*. The *slain witnesses* have had the posthumous honor of having this word, almost if not altogether, appropriated to them. They constitute, in the minds of the multitude, the only martyrs. But it is a superlative mistake.

Paul and the original twelve were all *martyrs*, in its proper sense, from the day of Pentecost to the last verse, and to the last word of John at the close of the Apocalypse. All other martyrs, so called, are unworthy of the name, as used in the *Christian Scriptures*. Webster, in his Dictionary, says, "a martyr is one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Gospel." This is true lexicographically, or in the currency of English and other modern languages. But currency is not always gold; and, in this case, it is base coin. No one could be a *witness* of Christ's death, burial, resurrection, or ascension, who did not witness, or see, *with his own eyes*, these events; and this is precisely tantamount to saying, that no one could be a martyr on any other testimony than on

that of one, or more of his five senses. This is the reason why Paul was born out of due time, and never could have been a martyr, had not Jesus Christ visibly appeared to him, and so spoke that he both *saw* him, and *heard* his voice. Hence the declaration, you shall be his *witness*, or *martyr* to all men, of *what you have seen and heard*.

\* *Ἀναστὰς βάπτισαι καὶ ἀπόλουσαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας σου*. We have here three imperatives in fact, and two in form. *Ἀναστὰς*. This verse is felicitously exegetically developed by Professor Hackett. We shall quote the whole of it:

"*Ἀναστὰς* stands opposed to *μέλλεις*, that is, *without delay*. See on ch. 9: 18. *Βάπτισαι*, *be baptized*; or, with a stricter adherence to the form, *have thyself baptized* (De Wette). One of the uses of the middle voice is to express an act which a person procures another to perform for him. This is the only instance in which the verb occurs, in this voice, with reference to Christian baptism.

"*Καὶ ἀπολουσαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας σου*, and *wash away your sins*. This clause states a result of the immersion, in language derived from the nature of that ordinance. It answers to *εἰς ἀφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν*, in ch. 2: 38. Immersion is represented as having this importance or efficacy because it is the sign of the repentance and faith which are the conditions of salvation. *Ἐπικαλεσάμενος τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ* supplies, essentially, the place of *ἐπι τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*, in ch. 2: 38. See the note on that clause. *Τὸν Κύριον*, after *ὀνομα*, has much less support than *αὐτον*. It is rejected by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. The pronoun can refer only to Christ. Comp. ch. 9: 14."

Prof. Hackett sustains the com. ver. of this verse. His words are: "This clause states a result of baptism in language derived from the nature of that ordinance. It answers to *εἰς ἀφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν*, in Acts 2: 38. i. e., submit to the rite in order to be forgiven. In both passages baptism is represented as having this importance or efficacy, because it is the sign of the repentance and faith, which are the conditions of this salvation." See Hackett, 22: 10.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>rusalem, even while I prayed in the temple, I was in a trance;</p>	<p>γενέσθαι με ἐν ἐκστάσει, <sup>18</sup> καὶ ἰδεῖν αὐτὸν λέγοντά μοι, Σπεῦσον καὶ ἔξελθε ἐν τάχει ἐξ Ἱερουσαλήμ· διότι οὐ παραδέξονται σου τὴν μαρτυρίαν περὶ ἐμοῦ.</p>	<p>in the temple, I was in a 'trance; and beheld him say- 18</p>
<p>18 And saw him saying unto me, Make haste, and get thee quickly out of Jerusalem; for they will not receive thy testimony concerning me.</p>	<p>19 Κἀγὼ εἶπον, Κύριε, αὐτοὶ ἐπίστανται, ὅτι ἐγὼ ἤμην φυλακίζων καὶ δέρων κατὰ τὰς συναγωγὰς τοὺς πιστεύοντας ἐπὶ σέ· <sup>20</sup> καὶ ὅτε ἐξεχείτο τὸ αἷμα Στεφάνου τοῦ μάρτυρός σου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἤμην ἐφεστῶς καὶ συνευδοκῶν τῇ ἀναιρέσει αὐτοῦ, καὶ φυλάσσω τὰ ἱμάτια τῶν ἀναιρούντων αὐτόν. <sup>21</sup> Καὶ εἶπε πρὸς με, Πορεύου, ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰς ἔθνη μακρὰν ἐξαποστελῶ σε.</p>	<p>ing to me, Make haste, and go quickly out of Jerusalem; for they will not receive your testimony concerning me. And 19 I said, Lord, they know that I imprisoned, and beat in every synagogue those who believed on thee: And when the blood 20 of Stephen thy 'witness, was shed, I also was standing by consenting, and kept the raiment of them who slew him. And he said to me, Depart; 21 for I will send you out far 'hence to the Gentiles.</p>
<p>19 And I said, Lord, they know that I imprisoned, and beat in every synagogue them that believed on thee:</p>	<p><sup>22</sup> Ἦκουον δὲ αὐτοῦ ἄχρι τοῦ του τοῦ λόγου, καὶ ἐπήραν τὴν φωνὴν αὐτῶν λέγοντες, Αἶρε ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς τὸν τοιοῦτον· οὐ γὰρ καθήκον αὐτὸν ζῆν. <sup>23</sup> Κραυγαζόντων δὲ αὐτῶν, καὶ ῥιπτούν-</p>	<p>22 this word, and then raised their voices, and said, Away with such a fellow from the earth: for it is not fit that he should 'live. And as they 23</p>
<p>20 And when the blood of thy martyr Stephen was shed, I also was standing by, and consenting unto his death, and kept the raiment of them that slew him.</p>	<p>21 Καὶ εἶπε πρὸς με, Πορεύου, ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰς ἔθνη μακρὰν ἐξαποστελῶ σε.</p>	<p>shouted, and threw up their 'clothes, and cast dust into</p>
<p>21 And he said unto me, Depart: for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles.</p>	<p><sup>22</sup> Ἦκουον δὲ αὐτοῦ ἄχρι τοῦ του τοῦ λόγου, καὶ ἐπήραν τὴν φωνὴν αὐτῶν λέγοντες, Αἶρε ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς τὸν τοιοῦτον· οὐ γὰρ καθήκον αὐτὸν ζῆν. <sup>23</sup> Κραυγαζόντων δὲ αὐτῶν, καὶ ῥιπτούν-</p>	<p>And they heard him up to 22</p>
<p>22 And they gave him audience unto this word, and then lifted up their voices, and said, Away with such a fellow from the earth: for it is not fit that he should live.</p>	<p>23 Κραυγαζόντων δὲ αὐτῶν, καὶ ῥιπτούν-</p>	<p>And they heard him up to 22 this word, and then raised their voices, and said, Away with such a fellow from the earth: for it is not fit that he should 'live. And as they 23</p>
<p>23 And as they cried out, and</p>	<p>καὶ ῥιπτούν-</p>	<p>shouted, and threw up their 'clothes, and cast dust into</p>

<sup>1</sup> *Ἐκστασις*. Literally, an ecstasy. This word occurs eight times in the N. T., four times translated *trance*, twice *amazement*, and twice *astonishment*. *Trance*, in Luke's style, four times indicates an ecstasy, or suspension of the senses. It is such a paroxysm as suspends the action of all the senses for a time, and places the mind beyond the control of the physical laws of our being.

*Με* accompanies *γενεσθαι*, though *εγενετο* has the same logical subject.

<sup>18</sup> See v. 15, note r.

*Τῆ ἀναίρεσει* omitted by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.

<sup>19</sup> *Ἐξαποστελλῶ*. *Στέλλω*, I send; *ἀπο*, from me; *ἐξ*, out; or, I send out from me. *Ἀποστελλῶ* whence *ἀποστολος*, and whence *ἀποστολή*. This is a very peculiar word. It is first found in N. Test., Matt. 10 : 2; but it is of higher antiquity. It was used by the Greeks from a very high antiquity. It was first indicative of any one sent out with power, or authority—*mittere cum potestate et autoritate aliqua*.

The captains of ships, long before the Christian era, were by the ancients called *apostles*. Chamier, quoted by Leigh, in his Crit. Sacra, says, "Significat cursum navis dirigere et de dirigendis navibus disponere et constituere." Indeed, *στολος* *classe* significat; hence the commander of a fleet, or navy

was called, by the ancient Greeks, an *apostle*, or *apostolos*.

Jesus Christ, the great captain of salvation, is called an *apostle*, rather *the apostle*, as well as the *high priest* of our religion, Heb. 3 : 1; certain brethren, 2 Cor. 8 : 23, are called the *apostles* of the churches—messengers, com. ver. Epaphroditus is called an apostle of the church at Philippi. All persons commissioned by an individual, a city, a government, and sent with any message, or on any errand, is entitled to the full import and meaning of the word *apostle*. But those whom Jesus Christ himself educated, inspired, and commissioned, are the only apostles clothed with his authority, and entitled to all obedience, respect, and honor by all the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, emphatically himself called *the apostle*, as well as *the high priest* of our religion.

*Ἐξαποστελλῶ*, I will send you out as an apostle. This phrase cannot be exactly rendered in our language.

<sup>21</sup> *Ἀχρη τουτου του λογου*. This is specially definitive of the very word on the utterance of which he was interrupted. We have a similar instance of such definiteness in the narrative, in ch. 19 : 25. *Ου γαρ καθηκον αυτον ζην*, for it was inexpedient, or, it was not fit that he should live.

<sup>23</sup> *Ῥιπτούντων τα ἱματια*, "not throwing off their garments as a preparation for stoning Paul," (Grotius, Hack.) being



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
cast off <i>their</i> clothes, and threw dust into the air,	των τὰ ἱμάτια, καὶ κοινορτὸν βαλλόντων εἰς τὸν ἄερα, <sup>24</sup> ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ὁ χιλιάρχος ἄγεσθαι εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν, εἰπὼν μᾶστιξιν ἀνετάξασθαι αὐτὸν, ἵνα ἐπιγνῶ δι' ἣν αἰτίαν οὕτως ἐπέφώνουν αὐτῷ. <sup>25</sup> ὡς δὲ πρότεινεν αὐτὸν τοῖς ἱμάσιν, εἶπε πρὸς τὸν ἐστῶτα ἐκατόνταρχον ὁ Παῦλος, <i>Εἰ ἄνθρωπον Ῥωμαῖον καὶ ἀκατάκριτον ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν μαστίξαι;</i> <sup>26</sup> Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ ἐκατόνταρχος, προσελθὼν ἀπήγγειλε τῷ χιλιάρχῳ λέγων, Ὅρα τί μέλλεις ποιεῖν ὁ γὰρ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος Ῥωμαῖός ἐστι.	the air, the chiliarch com- <sup>24</sup> manded him to be brought into the castle, and ordered that he should be examined by scourging, that he might ascertain wherefore they cried out against him. And as they <sup>25</sup> were binding him with thongs, Paul said to the centurion who stood by, Is it lawful for you to scourge a man who is a Roman, and uncondemned? When the <sup>26</sup> centurion heard that, he went and told the chiliarch, saying, Take heed what you are about to do; for this man is a Roman.
24 The chief captain commanded him to be brought into the castle, and bade that he should be examined by scourging; that he might know wherefore they cried so against him.		Then the chiliarch came, and <sup>27</sup> said to him, Tell me, are you a Roman? He said, Yes. And <sup>28</sup> the chiliarch answered, With a great sum I obtained this citizenship; and Paul said, But I was born <i>with it</i> . Then <sup>29</sup> immediately they departed from him who were about to have examined him; and the chiliarch also was afraid after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him.
25 And as they bound him with thongs, Paul said unto the centurion that stood by, Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned?		
26 When the centurion heard that, he went and told the chief captain, saying, Take heed what thou doest; for this man is a Roman.		
27 Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea.		
28 And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was <i>free-born</i> .		
29 Then straightway they departed from him which should have examined him: and the chief captain also was afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him.		
30 On the morrow, because he would have known the cer-	30 <i>Τῇ δὲ ἐπαύριον βουλόμενος γνῶναι τὸ ἀσφαλές, τὸ τί κατη-</i>	sious to know with certainty

now a prisoner—rather tossing them in a frenzied mood into the air—at the same time casting dust into the air. This is usually done by mobs and infuriate persons, to excite the passions of those around them.

<sup>24</sup> Ὁ χιλιάρχος—ἐκέλευσεν—μαστιξιν ἀνετάξασθαι αὐτον, the chiliarch gave orders that he should be examined by scourging. Such was Roman civilization compared with ours, or rather with Christian civilization. *Εἰπων*, directing; saying is too tame for such an oracle at such a time. *Εἶπω* is sometimes represented by *command*, Luke 4: 3; 9: 54; 2 Cor. 4: 6, etc.

<sup>25</sup> Ὅς δὲ προτεινεν αὐτον τοῖς ἱμάσιν, “as they stretched him

forth for the thongs,” De Wette, Meyer, Rob. Others say, “stretched him forth with the thongs,” consisting of a plurality. It would appear *with those in use*, according to law. This seems to be indicated by the fact that the chiliarch commanded him to be unbound, as soon as he understood that he was a Roman citizen. Hack.

Binding him as a prisoner was not illegal, but binding him for scourging was illegal, and, therefore, the centurion feared the law, and released him.

<sup>26</sup> “Take heed,” lacks authority, and is rejected by Gb., and others. It is merely a supplement. The most approved reading is simply, “What do you?” This man is a Roman!

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
tainty wherefore he was accused of the Jews, he loosed him from <i>his</i> bands, and commanded the chief priests and all their council to appear, and brought Paul down, and set him before them.	γορεύεται παρὰ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, ἔλυσεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν ἔλθειν τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον αὐτῶν· καὶ καταγαγὼν τὸν Παῦλον ἔστησεν εἰς αὐτούς.	on what account he was accused by the Jews, he loosed him from his bonds, and commanded the chief priests and all their council to appear, and having brought down Paul, he placed him before them.
CHAP. XXIII.	CHAP. XXIII.	CHAP. XXIII.
AND Paul, earnestly beholding the council, said, Men <i>and</i> brethren, I have lived in all good conscience before God until this day.	'ΑΤΕΝΙΣΑΣ δὲ ὁ Παῦλος τῷ συνεδρίῳ εἶπεν, ἄνδρες ἀδελφοὶ, ἐγὼ πάσῃ συνειδήσει ἀγαθῆ πεπολίτευμαι τῷ Θεῷ ἄχρι ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας. <sup>2</sup> Ὁ δὲ ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀνανίας ἐπέταξε τοῖς παρῶσιν αὐτῷ, τύπτειν αὐτοῦ τὸ στόμα. <sup>3</sup> τότε ὁ Παῦλος πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπε, Τύπτειν σε μέλλει ὁ Θεός, τοίχε κεκοιναμένε· καὶ σὺ κάθη κρίνων με κατὰ τὸν νόμον, καὶ παρανομῶν κελεύεις με τύπτεσθαι; <sup>4</sup> Οἱ δὲ	AND Paul, earnestly beholding the council, said, <sup>1</sup> Brethren, I have lived to God with all good conscience until this day. And the high priest <sup>2</sup> Ananias commanded them who stood by him, to strike him on the mouth. Then <sup>3</sup> Paul said to him, God will strike you, you whited wall: for do you sit to judge me according to the law, and command me to be struck contrary to the law? And they <sup>4</sup>

<sup>b</sup> *Ατενίσας* δε ὁ Πάυλος τῷ συνεδρίῳ. Earnestness in oratory is well defined, and recommended in this case. *Ατενίσω*, oculos in aliquem defigo, *to fasten, to fix, with a piercing, penetrating gaze, the eyes upon a person or object.* Something of excitement, or of intensity of feeling, is unambiguously indicated by Paul in his exordium on this occasion. There is much of argument and eloquence in a look. There is an all-puissant, all-subduing glance of the eye; and Paul, in his earnestness and point on this occasion, affords us a fine specimen of it.

*Τῷ συνεδρίῳ*—*συνεδρίον*, *Sanhedrim council.* Luke, in this single book, refers to it fourteen times, and once in his gospel. All the other writers in the N. T. refer to it only seven times. Its etymology is fully indicative of its distinctive character—*οὐν, together, εδρα, sedes—a sitting together.* Moses and his seventy elders gave it a local habitation and a name, in both sacred and profane history. *Συνεδρίον*, in Grecian history, indicates a *council, a court—et locus in quem conveniunt senatores.* *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae.* Num. ch. 11; Deut. 27: 1; 31: 9; Ezekiel 8: 11. In one acceptance of it, “An assembly of prelates and doctors convened to regulate matters of discipline in Church affairs.”

Looking in the face of the whole tribunal, he, with an intrepid countenance, affirms *εγὼ πάσῃ συνειδήσει ἀγαθῇ.*

*Ego optima gaudens conscientia voluntatis divinæ ad hunc usque diem.* Activum, *πολιτεῖν*, et medium, *πολιτεῖσθαι*, notat rempublicam administrare, publicum in civitate munus administrare. Thucyd. viii. 97. Kuin. vol. 3, p. 330. Conscience, in this case, is well defined. It is a judge, whose verdict upon our own acts, in thought, in volition, in word, or in action, creates within us pleasing or displeasing associations or feelings, as contemplated in reference to a perfect law of perfect happiness, and an omniscient Judge.

*Συνειδήσει ἀγαθῇ πεπολίτευμαι.* It is worthy of notice, that in some thirty-two occurrences of this word *συνειδήσις*, in the Christian Scriptures, it is always, in com. ver., translated *conscience.*

*Πολιτεῖσθαι* is found only twice, and *πολιτεῖν* once, in the N. Test. Both words are, com. ver., translated *conversation*; the latter, literally, *enfranchisement, or community.* Greek Concordance of N. Test.; the former, “*I have lived,*” Acts 23: 1; and Phil. 1: 27. *conversation.* But this is *obsolete.* Webster, “*familiar intercourse.*” *Behavior*, in general, is intended; and such was its currency at the date of the com. ver.

The natural or syntactic order of this sentence is as follows, and ought, in my judgment, to be preferred: “Brethren, I have lived to God, with all good conscience, until this day.”



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
said, Revilest thou God's high priest?	παρεστῶτες εἶπον, Τὸν ἀρχιερέα τοῦ Θεοῦ λοιδορεῖς; <sup>5</sup> Ἐφη τε	who stood by, said, Do you revile God's high priest?
5 Then said Paul, I wist not, brethren, that he was the high priest: for it is written, Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people.	ὁ Παῦλος, Οὐκ ᾔδειν ἀδελφοί, ὅτι ἐστὶν ἀρχιερεύς· γέγραπται γὰρ, Ἀρχοντα τοῦ λαοῦ σου οὐκ ἔρεις κακῶς. <sup>6</sup> Γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Παῦλος ὅτι τὸ ἐν μέρος ἐστὶ Σαδδουκαίων, τὸ δὲ ἕτερον Φαρισαίων, ἔκραξεν ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ, Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί, ἐγὼ Φαρισαῖός εἰμι, υἱὸς Φαρισαίου· περὶ ἐλπίδος καὶ ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν ἐγὼ κρίνομαι. <sup>7</sup> Τοῦτο δὲ αὐτοῦ λαλήσαντος, ἐγένετο στάσις τῶν Φα-	Then said Paul, "I knew not, 5 brethren, that he was the high priest; for it is written, You shall not speak evil of the ruler of your people.
6 But when Paul perceived that the one part were Sadducees, and the other Pharisees, he cried out in the council, Men and brethren, I am a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee: of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question.	But when Paul perceived that the one part were Sadducees, and the other Pharisees, he cried out in the council, Brethren, I am a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee: concerning a hope and a resurrection of the dead I am now judged. And 7	6 when he had so said, there
7 And when he had so said, there arose a dissension between	σταντος, ἐγένετο στάσις τῶν Φα-	when he had so said, there

<sup>c</sup> Ὁ ἀρχιερεὶς τοῦ Θεοῦ, pontificem, qui jussu et auctoritate Dei agit, vicem Dei gerit. Conviciis proscindere. Kuin. The high priest Ananias, not the Annas or Ananus named 4 : 6 ; Luke 3 : 2 ; John 18 : 13. "He, unquestionably," says Winer, "is the son of Nebedæus, who obtained the office of high priest under procurator Tiberius Alexander, A. D. 48, the immediate successor of Camidus or Camithus." (Josep. Ant. 20 : 5, 2. Hack.)

A pontiff, who by the command and authority of God acts for God, most certainly stands in his place; and we must approach to God and commune with God through him, while through him God communes with us. Such a dignity is not to be contemned.

Οὐκ ᾔδειν ἀδελφοί, ὅτι ἐστὶν ἀρχιερεύς. These words have long been in debate. Cameranus, Marnixius, Thiessius and Heinrichius regard these words as used ironically; equivalent to, that he did not execute the office. Others interpret them, that he did not acknowledge him to be high priest, but as usurping this dignity. But, as well observed by others, if the apostle did not wish this dignity to enure to him, he would not have said that he did not know. Οὐκ ᾔδειν, but rather οὐκ οἶδα τουτον ἀρχιερεα. I do not know, or acknowledge, this person as high priest of this people. Kuin.

Ananias had been dispossessed of this office, and Jonathan raised to that dignity. On the death of Jonathan, it continued for some time vacant; and, in this interval, Ananias undertook to fill it, but without proper authority. Boothr. "I was not aware that he was the high priest," Οὐκ ᾔδειν ὅτι ἐστὶν ἀρχιερεύς, cannot be fairly translated, I do not acknowledge him to be high priest. Nor is it probable that Paul would enter into a discussion of the legality of his claim. He simply declares his own ignorance of the fact, having been some time absent from the country. He, however, apologizes

for his charge or allegation of hypocrisy, and more especially as Ananias was, at least, a magistrate in authority.

<sup>d</sup> "I did not know." This might not be literally true, and yet, in the Hebrew license of this verb, it was true. It is equivalent, in Hebrew currency, to perceive, to know, to make known, to acknowledge, and to consider. At the moment the idea of the judge, absorbed the idea of the high priest, so that Paul did not consider, or regard him as acting the high priest but the civil judge.

<sup>e</sup> "I am a Pharisee," was true, in one sense, so far as he was the son of a Pharisee. But this is an oratorical argument, on the principle—Divide and conquer. It was as lawful as rhetorical.

<sup>f</sup> Περὶ ἐλπίδος καὶ ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν ἐγὼ κρίνομαι, de spe et resurrectione mortuorum ego in judicium vocor. Beza, Biblia Sacra, I. Tremellio et Francisco Junio, London. 1581. Literally, according to the text, concerning a hope and a resurrection of the dead, I am judged. "Concerning the hope," Boothr., Wakefield. They supply the. "For hope's sake and a resurrection of the dead," Meyer, De Wette. Or, by Hendiadys, "the hope of the resurrection," Kuin., Ols., quoted by Hack. "For a hope even of a resurrection of the dead," Thomp. "The hope and resurrection of the dead," Dodd. "The hope of a resurrection," Penn. So many theories of the resurrection of the dead, extant and obsolete, we prefer to be strictly literal. Hence, according to Bagster's Improved and Corrected Text, we render it, "concerning a hope and a resurrection of the dead I am now judged." Other reasons give to this an importance greater than the then existing controversy between the Pharisees and the Sadducees. Instead of Φαρισσαίου, Φαρισσαίων is regarded as a better reading by Ln., Tf., Gb.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
the Pharisees and the Sadducees: and the multitude was divided.	ρισαίων καὶ τῶν Σαδδουκαίων, καὶ ἐσχίσθη τὸ πλῆθος. <sup>8</sup> Σαδδουκαῖοι μὲν γὰρ λέγουσι μὴ εἶναι ἀνάστασιν, μηδὲ ἄγγελον μήτε πνεῦμα· Φαρισαῖοι δὲ ὁμολογοῦσι τὰ ἀμφότερα. <sup>9</sup> ἐγένετο δὲ κραυγὴ μεγάλη· καὶ ἀναστάντες οἱ γραμματεῖς τοῦ μέρους τῶν Φαρισαίων διεμάχοντο λέγοντες, Οὐδὲν κακὸν εὐρίσκομεν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τούτῳ· εἰ δὲ πνεῦμα ἐλάλησεν αὐτῷ ἢ ἄγγελος, μὴ θεομαχῶμεν. <sup>10</sup> Πολλῆς δὲ γε-	arose a <sup>s</sup> dissension between the Pharisees and the Sadducees; and the multitude was divided. For the Sadducees say <sup>8</sup> that there is no resurrection nor angel, nor spirit; but the Pharisees confess <sup>b</sup> both. And <sup>9</sup> there arose a great clamor; and the scribes who were of the Pharisees' party arose, and strove, saying, We find no evil in this man: but, if an angel or spirit spoke to him,— <sup>i</sup> And when there arose 10

<sup>s</sup> Στασις, *insurrection, sedition, dissension, uproar, standing*. Such is the whole currency of *σχιζω*, in N. Test. Its usual representatives in the N. Test. are: *rend. divide, open, break*. It is, with one exception, only found in the historical books. In Hebrews, ch. 9 : 8, it is literally and properly rendered *standing*; because, applied to the tabernacle, indicating its mere continuance; literally, *having a standing*. This word is a valuable monument of the fact, that often the *subject* and the *context* must decide the sense or meaning of a word, especially when it has a liberal currency.

<sup>b</sup> Μηδε αγγελον μητε πνευμα, are often represented by *neque, neither*, but when, as here, in conjunction, in one member of a sentence, they stand to each other as *neither* and *nor*, in our vernacular. But in certain cases, as in the one before us, when preceded by a negative absolute, we extend it to the whole category—no resurrection, no angel, no spirit. Μηδε adds a second denial to the first, while μητε expands this denial into its parts. See Matt. 5 : 34, 35, 36, Hack., Winer, Stuart. Here are four specifications.

Τα αμφοτερα, both. Yet there are three specifications of the Sadducean infidelity—*ἀναστασις, αγγελος, πνευμα*, no resurrection, nor angel, nor spirit. Boothroyd gets out of this grammatical difficulty by translating it, "*no resurrection nor angel or spirit*." Also Hack. But Penn has it, "*there is no resurrection, nor angel, nor spirit*;" and instead of "*the Pharisees confess both*," he gives it, "*confess all these*." This difficulty has occurred to many thinkers. It occurred to Chrysostom. But it is found in the oldest Greek poets and philosophers. Hence Kuinoel decides "*vocabulum αμφοτερου de duobus usurpari solet, sed tria nominata sunt, quæ Sadduceæ infelicitata esse dicuntur, tenendum igitur est αμφοτερον etiam de pluribus dici*." Chrysostomus, vol. 3, p. 334.

It is, indeed, found in Homer's *Odys.* 15, 78, *αμφοτερον, κνδος τε και αηλατη, και ονειρα*. We regard it as indicative of only two distinct ideas, giving two specifications of the

second—*angel* and *spirit*—as representative of a future state—and a spiritual universe—a literal resurrection, and a literal spiritual universe, both which were denied by the Sadducees, and affirmed by the Pharisees. *Τα αμφοτερα*—Prof. Hackett has it, according to the above analysis, "a resurrection, and the reality of spiritual existences, whether angels, or the souls of the departed." There yet appears a cloud in the horizon of many on the *true analysis of man*, as to the true constituency of man. Man, in Holy Writ, is contemplated as a miniature *trinity* in his nature, the "*likeliest image*" of God in the universe. Hence the grand reason for his redemption. The word *angel* necessarily denotes no personality in the universe. It is essentially and exclusively an *official* name. It applies to *men, winds, lightnings, pestilence*. These are scripturally called God's *angels*, Psalm 78 : 49. It is applied to men—even *the spies*, entertained by the innkeeper Rahab, are called *angels*, James 2 : 25. Acts 12 : 15. Fire and lightning are God's *angels*, Heb. 1 : 7. They are called *ministering* spirits, *officially*. They are in *nature* spirits, but in *office* and employment *ministers*. Man has a body, a house. He has also a *ψυχη*, a *soul*, a *life animal*. He has also a *πνευμα*, a *spirit*. These three make one man. I Thess. 5 : 23. To draw the lines of distinction, though somewhat palpable, is not a task to be undertaken here. We can only say that the *spirit* is from God; the *animal soul* is the seat and centre of the animal instincts. In the *lapses* of humanity it predominates over the spirit, the reason and conscience of man. Hence the necessity of a spiritual new birth. That which is born of the flesh is *flesh*, and that which is born of the spirit is *spirit*.

<sup>i</sup> Οι γραμματεῖς. The Σαδδουκαῖοι μὲν and the Φαρισαῖοι δὲ stand in contraposition; hence we have *ἀναστάντες οἱ γραμματεῖς*, and hence the *κραυγή μεγάλη*, the great clamor and the favor shown to the apostles by the Pharisees, because of their more cogent evidence of a resurrection in the asser-



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>great dissension, the chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in pieces of them, commanded the soldiers to go down, and to take him by force from among them, and to bring <i>him</i> into the castle.</p>	<p>νομένης στάσεως, εὐλαβηθεῖς ὁ χιλιάρχος μὴ διασπασθῆ ὁ Παῦλος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐκέλευσε τὸ στράτευμα καταβὰν ἀρπάσαι αὐτὸν ἐκ μέσου αὐτῶν, ἄγειν τε εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν.</p>	<p>a great dissension, the 'chiliarch, fearing that Paul would have been pulled in pieces by them, commanded the soldiery to go down, and take him by force from among them, and to bring him into the castle.</p>
<p>11 And the night following the Lord stood by him, and said, Be of good cheer, Paul: for as thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome.</p>	<p><sup>11</sup> Τῆ δὲ ἐπιούσῃ νυκτὶ ἐπιστὰς αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος εἶπε, Θάρσει Παῦλε· ὡς γὰρ διεμαρτύρω τὰ περὶ ἐμοῦ εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ, οὕτως εἰ καὶ εἰς Ῥώμην μαρτυρήσαι.</p>	<p>And the night following, the <sup>11</sup> Lord stood by him, and said, Take courage, for as you have testified of me in Jerusalem, so must you also bear</p>
<p>12 And when it was day, certain of the Jews banded together, and bound themselves under a curse, saying, that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul.</p>	<p><sup>12</sup> Γενομένης δὲ ἡμέρας, ποιήσαντές τινες τῶν Ἰουδαίων συστροφὴν, ἀνεθεμάτισαν ἑαυτοὺς, λέγοντες μήτε φαγεῖν μήτε πιεῖν ἕως οὗ ἀποκτείνωσι τὸν Παῦλον.</p>	<p>And when it was day, the <sup>12</sup> Jews, having formed a 'combination, bound themselves under a curse, saying, that they would neither eat nor drink, till they had killed Paul: and <sup>13</sup></p>
<p>13 And they were more than</p>	<p><sup>13</sup> ἦσαν δὲ πλείους</p>	<p>till they had killed Paul: and <sup>13</sup></p>

tion of the real *ἀναστάσις τῶν νεκρῶν*, in the case and person of the Lord Jesus. The literal resurrection of the dead, in the person of the son of Mary and the son of God, was the omnipotent argument, wielded with irresistible power by the eye-witnesses of the fact, against Sadduceeism and every form of materialism and infidelity which any form of philosophy, falsely so called, has ever obtruded upon mankind.

*Μη θεομαχομεν* is, we think, justly repudiated by Gb., Sch., Ln., and Tf. It is nowhere else found in the Christian Scriptures. We have *θεομαχος* once only in the Christian Scriptures, Acts 5 : 39; but the verb *θεομαχεω* never, but in this place; and that, without adequate evidence, from ancient manuscripts or versions.

While Bagster's text retains, "let us not fight against God," it must be conceded that it is without satisfactory authority. Sundry critics repudiate it, and the evidences are against it.

<sup>1</sup> *Εὐλαβηθεῖς* is somewhat of doubtful authority in this place; for which, *φοβηθεῖς* is substituted by Ln., but by Gb. regarded as not so strongly supported. We, therefore, give our suffrage for *εὐλαβηθεῖς*, and retain the com. ver.

<sup>k</sup> *Παυλε*, deservedly, as we think, is repudiated by Gb., Ln., Tf., Sch. *Διαμαρτυρομαι*, 2d per. sing. 1st aor. mid., from *διαμαρτυρομαι*, *etiam atque etiam obtestor*. *You must again and again witness for me*. "So must thou testify," Beethr., Wes. "So thou must bear witness," Thomp. "So must thou bear testimony," Penn. "So also art thou to testify," Murd. "So must thou also testify," Wake. "So shall thou also bear testimony," Dodd. *Sic et oportet etiam Romæ testificare*—Beza—So it behooves you also to bear witness at Rome.

*Διαμαρτυρομαι* is, etymologically, more than *μαρτυρομαι*, yet are they frequently represented by the same word, in the com. ver., as well as in others. The prefix *δια* to *μαρτυρομαι*, extends, or intensifies, its value or import. It is more continuative in its operations and activities. It is clumsily expressed by *thoroughly testify*, or *fully* or *completely testify*. Yet this is only expressive of its full signification. This is one of the cases, or instances, wherein the Greek language excels our language. In this case, it contemplates a continuous effort.

<sup>1</sup> For *τινες τῶν Ἰουδαίων συστροφην*, are substituted *συστροφην οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι* by Gb., Ln., Sch., Tf. "Some of the Jews combined together and bound themselves under a curse, saying: that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul." Beethr. "Certain of the Jews banded together and bound themselves under a curse."

*Συστροφή*, *concursum*, *sedition*, Arabs bene, *sedition*. *Tumultuarium enim et seditionum concursum significat: ut ανστρεφειν est populum factiose cogere—sic ανστροφη est factiosus coeptus*. Crit. Sacra, *in loco*. So the Septuagint, on Judges 14 : 8, *ανστροφη του λαου*—*is, sedition coilio populi*. Hence they use it for *conjurational*, *ῥωβ*, *ανστασις*, *a confederacy*, *a conspiracy*. The Romans, in their patriotic mood, would say, on any ominous movement of conspirators, *Qui rempublicam vult salvam esse me sequatur*. Such was the *ανστασις*, the *αννομοσια*, of the Greeks. "Having formed a combination," Mey., Rob., Hack.

This combination, literally, said, "We anathematize ourselves that we will neither eat nor drink till we have killed Paul."

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
forty which had made this conspiracy.	τεσσαράκοντα οἱ ταύτην τὴν συνωμοσίαν πεποιηκότες. <sup>14</sup> οἵτινες προσελθόντες τοῖς ἀρχιερεῦσι καὶ τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις εἶπον, Ἀναθέματι ἀνεθεματίσαμεν ἑαυτοὺς, μηδενὸς γεύσασθαι ἕως οὗ ἀποκτείνωμεν τὸν Παῦλον.	there were more than forty who had formed this conspiracy. And they went to <sup>14</sup>
14 And they came to the chief priests and elders, and said, We have bound ourselves under a great curse, that we will eat nothing until we have slain Paul.	τὸν ἀρχιερέα καὶ τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους, καὶ εἶπον, Ἀναθέματι ἀνεθεματίσαμεν ἑαυτοὺς, μηδενὸς γεύσασθαι ἕως οὗ ἀποκτείνωμεν τὸν Παῦλον.	the chief priest and elders, and said, We have bound ourselves under a great "curse, that we will eat nothing till we have slain Paul. Now, <sup>15</sup>
15 Now therefore ye with the council signify to the chief captain, that he bring him down unto you to-morrow, as though ye would inquire something more perfectly concerning him: and we, or ever he come near, are ready to kill him.	ἄρα, ὡς μέλλοντας διαγινώσκειν ἀκριβέστερον τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ. ἡμεῖς δὲ, πρὸ τοῦ ἐγγίσει αὐτόν, ἐτοιμοὶ ἐσμεν τοῦ ἀνελεῖν αὐτόν.	therefore, you with the "council, signify to the chiliarch that he bring him down to you to-morrow, as though you would inquire something more exactly concerning him: and we, before he can come near, will be ready to kill him.
16 And when Paul's sister's son heard of their lying in wait, he went and entered into the castle, and told Paul.	ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀδελφῆς Παύλου τὸ ἔνεδρον, παρεγένετο καὶ εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν, ἀπήγγειλε τῷ Παύλῳ.	And when Paul's sister's son heard of the ambush, he went and entered into the castle, and told Paul. Then <sup>17</sup>
17 Then Paul called one of the centurions unto him, and said, Bring this young man unto the chief captain; for he hath a certain thing to tell him.	καλεσάμενος δὲ ἓνα τῶν ἑκατοντάρχων, εἶπε, Τὸν νεανίαν τοῦτον ἀπάγαγε πρὸς τὸν χιλιάρχον· ἔχει γάρ τι ἀπαγγεῖλαι αὐτῷ.	Paul called one of the "centurions to him, and said, Bring this young man to the chiliarch; for he has a certain thing to tell him. And so he <sup>18</sup>
18 So he took him, and brought him to the chief captain, and said, Paul the prisoner called me unto him, and prayed me to bring this young man	πρὸς τὸν χιλιάρχον, καὶ φησιν, Ὁ δέσμιος Παῦλος προσκαλεσάμενός με ἠρώτησε, τοῦτον τὸν	took him, and brought him to the chiliarch, and says, Paul the "prisoner called me to

<sup>14</sup> Ἀνεθεματίσαμεν ἑαυτοὺς. We have cursed ourselves—as explained, v. 13, συνωμοσίαν πεποιηκότες, conjuratio. Crit. Sacr., in loco. The reflexive of the third person (as in v. 12) may follow a subject of the first or second person. Kuhner's Greek Gram. and Buttman; Hackett.

<sup>15</sup> Συνοδῶν—συνεδρίων, consessus, always, in N. Test., translated council. Com. ver.—it was called the court of the seventy and two, and was held only in Jerusalem; from which the Jews retained this word, calling the judges the Sanhedrim. None might appeal to any other. Num. II : 26. Critica Sacra. Synagogues are ecclesiastic conventions. Synedria are conventions of civil judges, more frequently alluded to, and named, in this book of Acts, than in all the other Christian Scriptures, but never once applied to any Christian assembly, summoned or convened for any act of Christian discipline, legislation, or judgment. It always refers to a pagan or a Jewish institution; never to any Christian assembly.

Χιλιάρχῳ συν τῷ συνεδρίῳ—χιλιάρχος, seventeen times occurring in this book, always rendered chief captain. Com. ver. The chiliarch, often called a tribune, had, as his name indicates, the command of a thousand men. Tribunus militum—John 8 : 12—vertendum fuit prefectus cohortis. A military tribune, called the prefect of a cohort; for so the Latins called him whom the Greeks called a chiliarch. But adds Crit. Sacra, a tribune is he who presides over a legion. These, among the Jews, were called chiliarchs. Grotius, Leigh.

<sup>16</sup> Ἐνα τῶν ἑκατοντάρχων—τον ἀνελεῖν depends on ἐτοιμοὶ as a genitive construction. Hack. Ἐκατοντάρχος is often rendered centurion; because, in fact, he was the captain or commander of one hundred men; and such is its etymology.

<sup>18</sup> Ὁ δεσμιος indicates that Paul was still a prisoner, and that by a chain. The Roman custom was to attach the chain, on the person of the prisoner, to the arm of a Roman soldier.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
unto thee, who hath something to say unto thee.	νεανίαν ἀγαγεῖν πρὸς σε, ἔχοντά τι λαλήσαι σοι. <sup>19</sup> Ἐπιλαβόμενος, δὲ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ ὁ χιλιάρχος, καὶ ἀναχωρήσας κατ' ἰδίαν ἐπυνθάνετο, Τί ἐστὶν ὃ ἔχεις ἀπαγγεῖλαί μοι; <sup>20</sup> Εἶπε δέ, Ὅτι οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι συνέθεντο τοῦ ἐρωτῆσαι σε, ὅπως αὐρίον εἰς τὸ συνέδριον καταγάγῃς τὸν Παῦλον, ὡς μέλλοντές τι ἀκριβέστερον πυνθάνεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ.	him, and requested me to bring this young man to you. Then <sup>19</sup> the chiliarch took him by the hand, and went with him aside privately, and asked him, What is that you have to say to me? And he said, The <sup>20</sup> Jews have agreed to request you, that you would bring down Paul to-morrow into the council, as though they would inquire something about him more perfectly. But do not <sup>21</sup> you yield to them: for there lie in wait for him more than forty men of them, who have bound themselves with an oath, that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him; and now are they ready, looking for a promise from thee.
19 Then the chief captain took him by the hand and went with him aside privately, and asked him, What is that thou hast to tell me?	Ἐπερὶ αὐτοῦ. <sup>21</sup> σὺ οὖν μὴ πεισθῆς αὐτοῖς· ἐνεδρεύουσι γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἄνδρες πλείους τεσσαράκοντα, οἵτινες ἀνεθεμάτισαν ἑαυτοὺς μήτε φαγεῖν μήτε πιεῖν ἕως οὐ ἀνέλωσιν αὐτόν· καὶ νῦν ἔτοιμοί ἐῖσι προσδεχόμενοι τὴν ἀπὸ σοῦ ἐπαγγελίαν. <sup>22</sup> Ὁ μὲν οὖν χιλιάρχος ἀπέλυσε τὸν νεανίαν, παραγγείλας μηδεὶ ἐκλαῆσαι, ὅτι ταῦτα ἐνεφάνισας πρὸς με. <sup>23</sup> Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος δύο τινὰς τῶν ἑκατοντάρχων εἶπεν, Ἐτοιμάσατε στρατιώτας διακοσίους, ὅπως πορευθῶσιν ἕως Καισαρείας, καὶ ἵππεῖς ἑβδομήκοντα, καὶ δεξιολάβους διακοσίους, ἀπὸ τρίτης ὥρας τῆς νυκτός. <sup>24</sup> κτήνη τε παραστήσαι, ἵνα ἐπιβιβάσαντες τὸν Παῦλον διασώσωσι πρὸς Φήλिका τὸν	you, that you would bring down Paul to-morrow into the council, as though they would inquire something about him more perfectly. But do not <sup>21</sup> you yield to them: for there lie in wait for him more than forty men of them, who have bound themselves with an oath, that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him; and now are they ready, looking for the promise from you. So the chiliarch let <sup>22</sup> the young man depart, and charged him, Tell no person that you have showed these things to me. And he call- <sup>23</sup> ed to him some two of the centurions, saying, Make ready two hundred soldiers, and seventy horsemen, and two hundred spearmen, to go to Cesarea, at the third hour of the night; and let them pro- <sup>24</sup> vide beasts on which they may place Paul, and bring him safe to Felix the governor. And he <sup>25</sup>
20 And he said, The Jews have agreed to desire thee, that thou wouldest bring down Paul to-morrow into the council, as though they would inquire somewhat of him more perfectly.	21 But do not thou yield unto them: for there lie in wait for him of them more than forty men, which have bound themselves with an oath, that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him: and now are they ready, looking for a promise from thee.	22 So the chief captain then let the young man depart, and charged him, See thou tell no man that thou hast shewed these things to me.
21 But do not thou yield unto them: for there lie in wait for him of them more than forty men, which have bound themselves with an oath, that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him: and now are they ready, looking for a promise from thee.	22 So the chief captain then let the young man depart, and charged him, See thou tell no man that thou hast shewed these things to me.	23 And he called unto him two centurions, saying, Make ready two hundred soldiers to go to Cesarea, and horsemen threescore and ten, and spearmen two hundred, at the third hour of the night;
23 And he called unto him two centurions, saying, Make ready two hundred soldiers to go to Cesarea, and horsemen threescore and ten, and spearmen two hundred, at the third hour of the night;	24 And provide them beasts, that they may set Paul on, and bring him safe unto Felix the governor.	24 And provide them beasts, that they may set Paul on, and bring him safe unto Felix the governor. And he <sup>25</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Προσδεχόμενοι τὴν—ἐπαγγελίαν—Looking for, expecting, waiting for—the promise. No word, of the same frequency of occurrence in this book, is more uniformly represented by one word than this is—by the word *promise*. Its only exception is found, I. JOHN 1 : 5, in the word *message*; and in this case alone does it extend beyond one idea. A *message*, indeed, generally, in the *evangelical* economy, is a promise. A *message*, however, is more general, including a promise, or a threatening. In John's first epistle, it indicates an *annunciation* or *message*, and not simply a promise.

be doubtful whether two or more; but two, at least. *Tis*, joined with numerals, renders them indefinite. So Winer, Kuinoel, Hack., Stuart, etc., regard it.

*Δεξιολάβους* "occurs only here, and in two obscure writers of the iron age. Its meaning is a riddle," De Wette. The proposed explanations are these: *παρασπλιναίτες*, military liectors who guarded prisoners; so called from their taking the right-hand side (Snid., Beza, Kuinoel). *Lancers* (Vulg. Eng. ver.), a species of light-armed troops (Meyer), since they are mentioned once in connection with archers and peltasts. Codex A reads, *δεξιόβολους*. *Jaculantes dextra*. Syr., Hack.

<sup>2</sup> Δυο τινας των ἑκατονταρχων—tis is indefinite—it may

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
25 And he wrote a letter after this manner:	ἡγεμόνα· <sup>25</sup> γράψας ἐπιστολὴν περιέχουσαν τὸν τύπον τοῦτον·	wrote a letter after this manner: Claudius Lysias, to the
26 Claudius Lysias, unto the most excellent governor Felix, sendeth greeting.	<sup>26</sup> Κλαύδιος Λυσίας τῷ κρατίστῳ ἡγεμόνι Φήλικι χαίρειν.	most excellent governor Felix, sends greeting. This man was
27 This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been killed of them: then came I with an army, and rescued him, having understood that he was a Roman.	<sup>27</sup> Τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον συλληφθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, καὶ μελλόντα ἀναρρεῖσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐπιστάς σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξιλόμην αὐτὸν, μαθὼν ὅτι Ῥωμαῖός ἐστι.	27 taken by the Jews, and was about to be killed by them; but I came with the soldiery, and rescued him, having learned that he was a Roman.
28 And when I would have known the cause wherefore they accused him, I brought him forth into their council:	δὲ γνῶναι τὴν αἰτίαν δι' ἣν ἐνεκάλουν αὐτῷ, κατήγαγον αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ συνέδριον αὐτῶν.	28 And when I wished to know the cause for which they accused him, I brought him forth into their council: and
29 Whom I perceived to be accused of questions of their law, but to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of bonds.	<sup>29</sup> ὃν εὔρον ἐγκαλούμενον περὶ ζητημάτων τοῦ νόμου αὐτῶν, μηδὲν δὲ ἄξιον θανάτου ἢ δεσμῶν ἔγκλημα ἔχοντα.	29 found him to be accused about questions of their law, but to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of bonds. And when it was told
30 And when it was told me how that the Jews laid wait for the man, I sent straightway to thee, and gave commandment to his accusers also, to say before thee what they had against him. Farewell.	<sup>30</sup> δέ μοι ἐπιβουλῆς εἰς τὸν ἄνδρα μέλλειν ἔσεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, ἔξαυτῆς ἔπεμψα πρὸς σε, παραγγείλας καὶ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς λέγειν τὰ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σοῦ. Ἐρρωσο.	30 me how the Jews laid wait for the man, I sent him immediately to you, and gave commandment to his accusers also, to say before you what they had against him. Farewell.
31 Then the soldiers, as it was commanded them, took Paul,	<sup>31</sup> Οἱ μὲν οὖν στρατιῶται, κατὰ τὸ διατεταγμένον αὐτοῖς,	31 Then the soldiers, as it was commanded them, took Paul,

\* Περιέχουσαν τὸν τύπον τοῦτον. "Containing this outline." Τύπος, represented by print, figure, fashion, example, ensample, pattern, in com. ver. *Proprie significat notam insculptam pulsatione.*

† Μελλειν, omitted by Ln. Ὑπο τῶν Ἰουδαίων, omitted by Ln. and Tf. Το μελλειν εἰσεσθαι, Kuin. objects, as an *anacoluthon*, indicating a want of sequence, not correspondent with the remainder of the sentence; and, therefore, should be written *μηροθεντος μελλοντος εἰσεσθαι*, or *μηροθεντος δε μοι—επιβουλην μελλειν εἰσεσθαι*. "The writer falls out of his construction here. He says *μηροθεντος* at the beginning of the sentence, as if he would have added *της μελλοντος*; but, in the progress of the thought, adds *μελλειν*, as if he had commenced with *μηροσαντων . . . επιβουλην*. The idea of the thing disclosed, yields to that of the persons who disclose it." Hack. "And when it was made known to me that the Jews laid wait for the man, I sent him immediately to you, and commanded his accusers also to say before you what they

had against him. Farewell." Booth. "But having been informed of a plot laid against the man by the Jews." Wake. "And when it was shown me that an ambush was about to be laid for the man by the Jews." Wes. "But when it was signified to me that an ambush would be laid by the Jews." Dodd. "But receiving intelligence of a plot against the man which the Jews were in act to execute." Thomp. "*Indicatis autem mihi insidiis quæ a Judæis ei struerentur, statim cum ad te misi, et accusatoribus ejus præcepi, ut accusationes suas coram te proferrent.*" Kuin. "Quum autem mihi indicatum esset insidias huic viro factum iri a Judæis eo ipso momento misi cum ad te: et denuntiavi quoque accusatoribus ut quæ habent adversus eum dicant apud te. Vale." This we presume to be a full expression of the original text, and would render it: *But soon as it was indicated to me that an ambush was about to be laid by the Jews, against this man, I immediately sent him to you, having given orders to his accusers to state to you whatsoever they have against him.* Ἐρρωσο. Farewell. Om., Ln., Tf.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
and brought <i>him</i> by night to Antipatris.	ἀναλαμβάνοντες τὸν Παῦλον, ἤγαγον διὰ τῆς νυκτὸς εἰς τὴν Ἀντιπατρίδα. <sup>32</sup> τῇ δὲ ἐπαύριον	and brought him by night to Antipatris; and on the mor- row they left the horsemen to
32 On the morrow they left the horsemen to go with him, and returned to the castle:	ἔασαντες τοὺς ἵππεῖς πορεύεσθαι σὺν αὐτῷ, ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν. <sup>33</sup> οὔτινες εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὴν Καισάρειαν, καὶ ἀναδόντες τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τῷ ἡγεμόνι, παρέστησαν καὶ τὸν Παῦλον αὐτῷ. <sup>31</sup> ἀναγνούς δὲ	go with him (and returned to the castle): who, when they came to Cesarea, and delivered
33 Who, when they came to Cesarea, and delivered the epistle to the governor, presented Paul also before him.	ὁ ἡγεμῶν, καὶ ἐπερωτήσας ἐκ ποίας ἐπαρχίας ἐστὶ, καὶ πυθόμενος ὅτι ἀπὸ Κιλικίας, <sup>35</sup> Διακούσομαί σου, ἔφη, ὅταν καὶ οἱ κατήγοροί σου παραγένωνται. Ἐκέλευσέ τε αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ πραιτωρίῳ τοῦ Ἡρώδου φυλάσσεσθαι.	the epistle to the governor, presented Paul also before him. And when the governor had read the letter, he asked
34 And when the governor had read <i>the letter</i> , he asked of what province he was. And when he understood that <i>he was</i> of Cilicia;	ὁ ἡγεμῶν, καὶ ἐπερωτήσας ἐκ ποίας ἐπαρχίας ἐστὶ, καὶ πυθόμενος ὅτι ἀπὸ Κιλικίας, <sup>35</sup> Διακούσομαί σου, ἔφη, ὅταν καὶ οἱ κατήγοροί σου παραγένωνται. Ἐκέλευσέ τε αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ πραιτωρίῳ τοῦ Ἡρώδου φυλάσσεσθαι.	of what province he was. And when he understood that he was of Cilicia, he said, I will hear
35 I will hear thee, said he, when thine accusers are also come. And he commanded him to be kept in Herod's judgment-hall.		you, when your accusers are also come. And he command- ed him to be kept under guard in the pretorium of Herod.
CHAP. XXIV.	CHAP. XXIV.	CHAP. XXIV.
AND after five days, Ananias the high priest descended with the elders, and <i>with</i> a certain orator <i>named</i> Tertullus, who informed the governor against Paul.	ΜΕΤΑ δὲ πέντε ἡμέρας κατέβη ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀνανίας μετὰ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων καὶ ῥήτορος Τερτύλλου τινὸς, οὔτινες ἐνεφάνισαν τῷ ἡγεμόνι κατὰ τοῦ Παύλου. <sup>2</sup> κληθέντος δὲ αὐτοῦ, ἤρξατο κατηγορεῖν ὁ Τέρτυλλος λέγων, <sup>3</sup> Πολλῆς εἰρήνης τυγχάνοντες διὰ σοῦ, καὶ κατορθω-	Now after five days, Ana- nias the high priest came down to Cesarea with the elders, and with a certain ora- tor named Tertullus, who ap- peared before the governor against Paul. And when he was called, Tertullus proceed- ed to accuse him, saying, See- ing that through you we enjoy much peace, and that many

<sup>32</sup> Ἐάσαντες τοὺς ἵππεῖς, having left or permitted the horsemen to go with him, they returned to the castle; *relictis equitatibus qui cum eo irent, reversi sunt in castra.* Beza. For πορεύεσθαι, ἀπερχεσθαι is substituted by Ln., Tf., and thought probable by Gb.

<sup>31</sup> Ὁ ἡγεμῶν is repudiated by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. It is, however, an appropriate supplement. *Ἐπερωτήσας, κ. τ. λ.*, having asked from what province he is. This suggests his profession of being a Roman citizen.

<sup>35</sup> Διακούσομαί σου. *I will hear you fully.*

<sup>\*</sup> Ἐν τῷ πραιτωρίῳ τοῦ Ἡρώδου, in Herod's *praetorium*. The residence of the Roman procurators. A palace built by him at Caesarea; then occupied as the residence of Roman procurators. Hack.

<sup>2</sup> Μετα δε πέντε ἡμερας, *post quinque dies advenit* Ananias, *potius die quinto—on the fifth day*, Kuin. Michaelis, Dindorfius, Rosenmüllerus count these days from the captivity of Paul in Jerusalem, as cited by Kuin., in which view Meyer, De Wette, and Hackett agree.

<sup>3</sup> ἤρξατο κατηγορεῖν, *began to accuse*, or, *proceeded to accuse*. Tertullus instituted, if not in form, in fact, three distinct counts, or charges—*sedition, heresy, profanation* of the temple, vv. 5, 6. Instead of κατορθωμάτων, some copies read διορθωμάτων, which reading Grotius, Griesbach, and Valckenarius approve. Kuin.

<sup>3</sup> Πολλῆς εἰρήνης, "much peace," rather than "great quietness;" "many worthy deeds," rather than "very worthy deeds."

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
unto this nation by thy providence,	μάτων γινομένων τῷ ἔθνει τούτῳ	very worthy <sup>a</sup> deeds are done
3 We accept it always, and in all places, most noble Felix, with all thankfulness.	διὰ τῆς σῆς προνοίας πάντῃ τε καὶ πανταχοῦ, ἀποδεχόμεθα, κράτιστε Φῆλιξ, μετὰ πάσης εὐχαριστίας.	this nation through your prudent administration; we <sup>3</sup> receive it in every way, and
4 Notwithstanding, that I be not further tedious unto thee, I pray thee, that thou wouldest hear us of thy clemency a few words.	ἵνα δὲ μὴ ἐπὶ πλείον σε ἐγκόπτω, παρακαλῶ ἀκοῦσαί σε ἡμῶν συντόμως τῇ σῇ ἐπιεικείᾳ.	every where, most <sup>1</sup> noble Felix, with all thankfulness. But <sup>4</sup> that I may not weary you longer, I pray you of your clemency to hear a few words from
5 For we have found this man a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ring-leader of the sect of the Nazarenes:	ἄνδρα τοῦτον λοιμὸν, καὶ κινουῦντα στάσιν πᾶσι τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις τοῖς κατὰ τὴν οἰκουμένην, πρωτοστάτην τε τῆς τῶν Ναζωραίων αἱρέσεως.	us. For we have found this <sup>5</sup> man a pest, and exciting disturbance among all the <sup>5</sup> Jews throughout the world, a chief-leader of the sect of the Nazarenes: who also has gone about <sup>6</sup>
6 Who also hath gone about to profane the temple: whom we took, and would have judged according to our law:	ὅς καὶ τὸ ἱερόν ἐπέειρασε βεβηλώσαι, ὃν καὶ ἐκράτησαμεν καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἡμέτερον νόμον ἠθέλησαμεν κρίνειν.	to profane the temple: whom we took, and would have judged according to our <sup>6</sup> law: but

<sup>4</sup> Πολλῶν being understood.

Ἰα τῆς σῆς προνοίας. Προνοίας is found only here and in Rom. 13: 14; here *providence*, there *provision*.

The verb προνοεω is found three times, and is uniformly translated *provide*, com. ver. Providing for good and against evil, classifies all the duties of civil government. *Prudence* is itself a species of providence.

Εὐχαριστία is a favorite with Paul. With two exceptions, found in the Apocalypse, he engrosses its whole currency in the Christian Scriptures. His use of the verb εὐχαριστεω is quite as remarkable. Tertullus the orator justifies his use of it.

<sup>e</sup> We concur with Robinson and others, in preferring "every way, and everywhere," to "always, and in all places," as being more apposite to the use of παντῃ.

<sup>f</sup> Κρατιστε Φηλιξ, most noble, most excellent. Tertullus, Claudius Lysias, Luke, and Paul are alike courteous in their use of this complimentary term. In the same style he uses the phrase, τῇ σῇ ἐπιεικειᾳ, gentleness, clemency. *Gentile*, *gentle*, and *genteel* are of the same family, and in Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian of the same radical orthography. Gentleness is one of the most conspicuous fruits of the Holy Spirit, and, therefore, he alone creates a *true* gentleman. The language of Tertullus is heartless flattery. Felix, according to Tacitus, Josephus, and hoary tradition, was one of the most corrupt and corrupting governors ever sent from Rome into Judea.

<sup>g</sup> Λοιμὸν, pro λοιμωδης, vel λοιμῖνος, ut Lat. *pestis* pro *pestifer*. Kuin. A pest, for a pestilent fellow, "exciting disturbance among" or unto all the Jews, amongst themselves, not amongst the Romans. Ναζωραίων, a term of reproach. Ols., Hack.

<sup>h</sup> ὅς καὶ τὸ ἱερόν ἐπέειρασε βεβηλώσαι, ὃν καὶ ἐκράτησαμεν. The following words connected with these are omitted by Ln., Tf., (Gb.,—a probable omission)—"καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἡμέτερον νόμον ἠθέλησαμεν κρίνειν. (V. 7.) παρελθὼν δὲ Λυσίας ὁ χιλιάρχος μετὰ πολλῆς βίας ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν ἡμῶν ἀπαγαγε, (V. 8.) κελενούς τοὺς κατηγοροὺς αὐτὸν ἐρχεσθαι ἐπὶ σέ." They are, indeed, repudiated by Ln. and Tf., thought doubtful by Gb., regarded as an interpolation by Mill, Beng., Morus, Heinr. But with Kuinœl, after considerable vacillation, I concur. His conclusion is: "After weighing the objections of Mill, Beng., Mor., and Heinr., and their motion to have them stricken out of the text—equidem tamen verba textus genuina existimanda puto—notwithstanding I am of the opinion that they are to be regarded as the genuine words of the text." They are rejected by De Wette, Mill, Bengel, Lachmann, and some others. But inasmuch as they are reported as found in different forms in a majority of extant manuscripts, I must vote for their retention.

The following are the popular versions of this passage: "And having seized him, we wished to judge him according to our law. But Lysias the chiliarch came, and with great violence took him out of our hands." Syriac Peshito. "Qui templum quoque tentavit profanari: quem etiam prehensum volumus secundum Legem nostram indicare sed interveniens tribunus Lysias cum magna vi abducit cum e manibus nostris." Beza, edition of Junius and Tremellius, Old and New Testament, London, A. D. 1581. "Who attempted to profane the temple, and whom we, therefore, seized: by examining whom thou canst obtain knowledge of the things of which we accuse him." Penn. "Who attempted to profane even the temple, we apprehended him, and would have judged him according to our law." Thomp. To the same effect, Boothr., Dodd., Wes., Wakef. See ch. 21: 31, 33.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>7 But the chief captain Lysias came upon us, and with great violence took him away out of our hands,</p>	<p><sup>7</sup> παρελθὼν δὲ Λυσίας ὁ χιλιάρχος μετὰ πολλῆς βίας ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν ἡμῶν ἀπήγαγε, <sup>8</sup> κελεύσας τοὺς κατηγοροὺς αὐτοῦ ἔρχεσθαι ἐπὶ σέ· παρ' οὗ δυνήσῃ αὐτὸς ἀνακρίνας περὶ πάντων τούτων ἐπιγνῶναι ὧν ἡμεῖς κατηγοροῦμεν αὐτοῦ. <sup>9</sup> Συνέθεντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, φάσκοντες ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχειν.</p>	<p>the chiliarch Lysias came upon us, and with great violence took him away out of our hands, commanding his accusers to come to you: by examining of whom you yourself may obtain knowledge of all these things whereof we accuse him. And the Jews also assailed him, saying that these things were so.</p>
<p>8 Commanding his accusers to come unto thee: by examining of whom, thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things whereof we accuse him.</p>	<p><sup>10</sup> Ἀπεκρίθη δὲ ὁ Παῦλος, νεύσάντος αὐτῷ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος λέγειν, Ἐκ πολλῶν ἐτῶν ὄντα σε κριτὴν τῷ ἔθνει τούτῳ ἐπιστάμενος, εὐθυμότερον τὰ περὶ ἔμαυτοῦ ἀπολογοῦμαι. <sup>11</sup> Δυναμένου σου γνῶναι ὅτι οὐ πλείους εἰσὶ μοι ἡμέραι ἢ δεκαδύο, ἀφ' ἧς ἀνέβην προσκυνήσων ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ· <sup>12</sup> καὶ οὔτε ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ εὐρόν με πρὸς τινα διαλεγόμενον ἢ ἐπισύστασιν ποιοῦντα ὄχλου, οὔτε ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς, οὔτε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν· <sup>13</sup> οὔτε παραστήσαί με δύνανται περὶ ὧν νῦν κατηγοροῦσί μου. <sup>14</sup> ὁμολο-</p>	<p>Then Paul, after that the governor had beckoned to him to speak, answered:—Knowing that you have been for many years a judge for this nation, I do the more cheerfully answer for myself; it being in your power to know that there are yet but twelve days since I went up to Jerusalem to worship. And they neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, neither stirring up the people, neither in the synagogue, nor in the city: neither can they prove the things of which they now accuse me.</p>
<p>9 And the Jews also assented, saying, That these things were so.</p>		
<p>10 Then Paul, after that the governor had beckoned unto him to speak, answered, Forasmuch as I know that thou hast been of many years a judge unto this nation, I do the more cheerfully answer for myself:</p>		
<p>11 Because that thou mayest understand, that there are yet but twelve days since I went up to Jerusalem for to worship.</p>		
<p>12 And they neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, neither raising up the people, neither in the synagogues, nor in the city:</p>		
<p>13 Neither can they prove the things whereof they now accuse me.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> In μετα πολλης βιας, Tertullus mistates the fact. On the appearance of Lysias, the Jews released Paul without any struggle.

<sup>1</sup> Ἐπι σε, before thee. Hack. Ανακρισις indicates any form of inquisition.

<sup>8</sup> For συνεθεντο, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf. substitute συνεπεθεντο. They did more then assent, they assailed him at the same time. It is again found in ch. 23 : 30.

<sup>1</sup> Ἐκ πολλων ετων, since many years. Κριτην governs εθνει. The relation was for their benefit. Hence the dative.

<sup>m</sup> Δυναμενον σου γνωναι, while, or since, you are able to know, you may know, it being in your power to know. Η δεκαδυο later editions omit. "The best mode of reckoning the twelve days is the following—beginning with the day of their arrival at Jerusalem (ch. 21 : 17); second, their interview with James (21 : 18); third, the assumption of the vow (21 : 26); fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, the vow continued, to have been kept seven days, being interrupted on the fifth ;

eighth, Paul before the sanhedrim (22 : 30; 23 : 1-10); ninth, the plot of the Jews, and the journey to Antipatris (23 : 12-31); tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth, the days at Cæsarea (24 : 1), on the last of which the trial was then taking place. The number of complete days would, therefore, be twelve; the day in progress at the time of speaking is not counted. So Wetstein Augm., Meyer, De Wette, and others." Hackett.

Ἀφ' ἧς, an abbreviation for απο της ημερας ἧς. Προσκυνησων, worshipping, or, in order to worship. Ἀφ' ἧς elliptice positum est pro αφ' ημερας ἧς ανεβην, et in Jerusalem positum pro εις Ιερουσαλημ. Kuinæ, in loco.

<sup>n</sup> For επισοτασιν some read επισασιν, substituted by Ln., Gb., not so well sustained. Vox rarior occurrit apud Joseph. C. Apion l. 20. Οτι εκ της αυτης επισοτασεως, qui in eadem seditione fuerat. Esr. V, 70. Και επιβουλας και δημαγωγιας και επισοτασεις ποιουμενοι, verbum επισοτασθαι concursum facere legitur ap. Joseph. Ant. 14, 1, 3. Kuin.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
14 But this I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets:	γῶ δὲ τοῦτο σοι, ὅτι κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν λέγουσιν αἵρεσιν, οὕτω λατρεύω τῷ πατρῷ Θεῷ, πιστεύων πᾶσι τοῖς κατὰ τὸν νόμον καὶ τοῖς προφήταις γεγραμμένοις,	But this I confess to you, that after the way which they call a sect, so I worship the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets:
15 And have hope toward God, which they themselves also allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust.	<sup>15</sup> ἐλπίδα ἔχων εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, ἣν καὶ αὐτοὶ αὐτοὶ προσδέχονται, ἀνάστασιν μέλλειν ἔσεσθαι νεκρῶν, δικαίων τε καὶ ἀδίκων.	and have a hope towards God, which they themselves also entertain, that there is to be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and also of the unjust. And in this do
16 And herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men.	16 ἐν τούτῳ δὲ αὐτὸς ἀσκῶ, ἀπρόσκοπον συνείδησιν ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαπαντός. <sup>17</sup> δι' ἐτῶν δὲ πλειόνων παρεγενόμην ἐλεημοσύνας ποιήσων εἰς τὸ ἔθνος μου καὶ προσφοράς.	I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense towards God and men.
17 Now, after many years, I came to bring alms to my nation, and offerings.	<sup>18</sup> ἐν οἷς εὐρὸν με ἡγνισμένον ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, οὐ μετὰ ὄχλου οὐδὲ μετὰ θορύβου, τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας Ἰουδαῖοι,	Now, after many years, I came in order to bring alms to my nation, and to make offerings; on which
18 Whereupon certain Jews from Asia found me purified in the temple, neither with multitude, nor with tumult:	<sup>19</sup> οὓς δεῖ ἐπὶ σοῦ παρεῖναι καὶ κατηγορεῖν εἴ τι ἔχοιεν πρὸς με. <sup>20</sup> ἢ αὐτοὶ οὗτοι εἰπάτωσαν, εἴ τι εὐρὸν ἐν ἐμοὶ ἀδίκημα, στάντος	occasion certain Jews from Asia found me purified in the temple, but neither with a crowd, nor with tumult: who
19 Who ought to have been here before thee, and object, if they had aught against me.		ought to have been here before you to accuse me, had they any charge against me; or
20 Or else let these same heresay, if they have found any evil		else let these themselves say,

\* Κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν λέγουσιν αἵρεσιν, which they call a sect—literally, *heresy*. At the beginning it was a word of middle signification, and, in general, signified any opinion good or bad. *Non sum in eadem cum illo hæresi*, i. e. *sententiam*—I am not of the same opinion with him. Tull. Paradox. *Secta odiosus est vocabulum quam hæresis: a secundo dicitur. Hæresis Græcis dicitur ab elegendo.* Ecclesiastical writers take it for an error in religion, and so it may be defined. *Heresy* is, however, regarded rather as a fundamental error taught and defended with obstinacy. Two things are regarded as essential to heresy. 1st, it must respect and concern *the articles of our faith*; 2dly, there must be a stubborn and a pertinacious affirmation of it: there must be error *in ratione, et pertinacia in voluntate.* Taken in Scripture, *malam partem.* Leigh's Crit. Sacra. The word is found ch. 5 : 17; 15 : 5; for a sect, ch. 24 : 5, and 28 : 22.

*Αἱρετικὸς*, Titus 3 : 5, indicates one who takes pleasure in sectarisms. Crit. Sacra.

† *Νεκρῶν*, after *ἀναστασιν*, is rejected by Ln., Tf., Gb. as a reading not strongly supported. A resurrection of the just and of the unjust.

‡ *Δοκῶ*, I exercise myself, not in force and compass equal to this term. I use *diligence, skill, and constancy.* *Δοκῶ meditare est et ex exercere se in re aliqua.* Gregorius. It is constantly to meditate and exercise one's self in any thing *διαπαντός, perpetually, without ceasing.*

§ *Προσφοράς*, oblations, offerings, ch. 21 : 26. Rom. 15 : 16. Heb. 10 : 5, 8, 10, 14, 18. Græci appellabant *προσφοράν.* When they had finished their social prayers, bread and wine were presented to the minister who was accustomed to recite the words of the Supper and its institution. This was after, and independent of their contributions to the poor. Crit. Sacra.

¶ *Ἐν οἷς εὐρὸν με ἡγνισμένον ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ.* *Ἐν οἷς*, in his duty occupied, dum ejusmodi pietatis officia exsequor, while engaged in these services, or duties, the Jews found me purified—*certain Jews from Asia*—excited a tumult, not I, as my accusers allege. The verb is wanting, and the context suggests the supplement. For *ἐν οἷς*, Sch., Ln., Gb. suggest *ἐν αἷς.*

‡ *Εἴ τι ἐχοιεν.*



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>doing in me, while I stood before the council,</p>	<p>μου ἐπὶ τοῦ συνεδρίου.<sup>21</sup> ἢ περὶ μιᾶς ταύτης φωνῆς, ἧς ἔκραξα ἐστὼς ἐν αὐτοῖς, Ὅτι περὶ ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν ἐγὼ κρίνομαι σήμερον ὑφ' ὑμῶν.</p>	<p>if they found any evil in me, when I stood before the council, except it be for this one expression which I made standing among them, Concerning the resurrection of the dead I am this day called in question.</p>
<p>21 Except it be for this one voice, that I cried, standing among them, Touching the resurrection of the dead I am called in question by you this day.</p>	<p><sup>22</sup> Ἀκούσας δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Φῆλιξ ἀνεβάλετο αὐτοὺς, ἀκριβέστερον εἰδὼς τὰ περὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ, εἰπὼν, Ὅταν Λυσίας ὁ χιλιάρχος καταβῆ, διαγνώσομαι τὰ καθ' ὑμᾶς.</p>	<p>And when Felix heard these things, knowing more accurately the things in regard to the way, he deferred them, and said, When Lysias the chiliarch shall come down, I will thoroughly examine the matters between you. And he commanded the centurion that Paul should be kept, and that he should have a relaxation, and that he should forbid none of his acquaintance to minister, or come to him. And, after some</p>
<p>22 And when Felix heard these things, having more perfect knowledge of that way, he deferred them, and said, When Lysias the chief captain shall come down, I will know the uttermost of your matter.</p>	<p><sup>23</sup> διαταξάμενός τε τῷ ἑκατοντάρχη τηρεῖσθαι τὸν Παῦλον, ἔχειν τε ἄνεσιν, καὶ μηδένα κωλύειν τῶν ἰδίων αὐτοῦ ὑπηρετεῖν ἢ προσέρχεσθαι αὐτῷ.</p>	<p>22 things, knowing more accurately the things in regard to the way, he deferred them, and said, When Lysias the chiliarch shall come down, I will thoroughly examine the matters between you. And he commanded the centurion that Paul should be kept, and that he should have a relaxation, and that he should forbid none of his acquaintance to minister, or come to him. And, after some</p>
<p>23 And he commanded a centurion to keep Paul, and to let him have liberty, and that he should forbid none of his acquaintance to minister, or come unto him.</p>	<p><sup>24</sup> Μετὰ δὲ ἡμέρας τινὰς παραγενόμενος ὁ Φῆλιξ σὺν Δρουσίλλῃ τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ οὔσῃ Ἰουδαία, μετεπέμψατο τὸν Παῦλον, καὶ ἤκουσεν αὐτοῦ περὶ τῆς εἰς Χριστὸν πίστεως.</p>	<p>23 days, when Felix came with his wife Drusilla (who was a Jewess), he sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ.</p>
<p>24 And after certain days, when Felix came with his wife Drusilla, which was a Jewess, he sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ.</p>	<p><sup>25</sup> διαλεγόμενον δὲ αὐτοῦ περὶ δικαιο-</p>	<p>And as he reasoned concern-</p>

<sup>21</sup> *Εἰ τι ἐγὼν*, If they have any thing against me, if they found anything in me. *Ἄδικον*, anything unjust, anything wicked. *Στατός μου εἰ τοῦ συνεδρίου*, when I appeared, or, while I was standing *εἰ*, before. This versatile preposition freely takes the condition, color, or sense of its associates, or associations in the Christian Scriptures. When in connection with magistrates, courts, or councils, it is generally in the Christian Scriptures, com. ver., represented by *before*.

<sup>22</sup> *Επι*, in this case, is the prefix to *τοῦ συνεδρίου*, and indicates the attitude of trial before a court. *Περί* is equally latitudinarian in its currency, and in cases of this sort it answers to our word *concerning*. The trial here is *περὶ ἀναστάσεως*.

<sup>23</sup> *Ἀναβάλλομαι*, here *Φηλιξ ἀνεβάλετο*, he deferred them. It is an *ἀπαξ λεγόμενον*, found only in this one case N. T.

*Ἀκριβέστερον*, found only in this book in the Christian Scriptures—*more perfectly*, thrice; *more perfect*, once.

*Διαγνώσομαι, διαγνώσις*. This is one of Luke's special words, and is indicative that he was a *physician*. The *διαγνώσις* of disease is as old as *Æsculapius*, deified after his death for his *διαγνώσις* and his *προγνώσις*, *precognition* of disease. Luke, Acts 2 : 23, has also this word. Besides Luke, Peter

only once uses it. Its use indicates a thorough knowledge. Felix is distinguished for a full developed inquisitiveness in all cases brought before him. Therefore he trembled before the logic and rhetoric of Paul (v. 25). He promised to hear him thoroughly, and to examine the case of Paul when chief captain Lysias had come down.

<sup>24</sup> *Ἐχειν τε ἀνεσιν*. *Ἄνεσις*, liberty, relaxation, rest, take off his chains. After Paul, *αὐτον* is added by Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.; *ἢ προσέρχεσθαι* rejected by Ln., Tf., and doubtful by Gb. *Τηρεῖσθαι αὐτον*, being passive, and not mid. voice, should not be, *to keep him*, but, that he should be kept. *Ἄνεσις* means a *relaxation*. This is, in a case, the only word in our language that represents its acceptance in this passage. Our *liberty* limits more than indicate *ἀνεσις*, and our word *liberty* transcends it. This is a special relaxation of the rigors of the law, in Paul's favor, amounting to a release, and yet it was not legally a release. "To keep Paul at rest," Murd.; "without confinement," Wakef.

<sup>25</sup> Felix with Drusilla his wife were curious to hear Paul while in Judea, and sent for him. They heard him on the thrilling theme, *περὶ τῆς εἰς Χριστὸν πίστεως*, the faith into, or towards Christ, in relation to Christ.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.</p>	<p>σύνης καὶ ἐγκρατείας καὶ τοῦ κρίματος τοῦ μέλλοντος ἔσεσθαι, ἔμβοβος γενόμενος ὁ Φῆλιξ ἀπεκρίθη, Τὸ νῦν ἔχον πορεύου· καιρὸν δὲ μεταλαβὼν μετακαλέσομαί σε· <sup>26</sup> ἅμα δὲ καὶ ἐλπίζων, ὅτι χρήματα δοθήσεται αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου, ὅπως λύσῃ αὐτόν· διὸ καὶ πυκνότερον αὐτόν μεταπεμπόμενος ὠμίλει αὐτῷ. <sup>27</sup> Διευτίας δὲ πληρωθείσης ἔλαβε διάδοχον ὁ Φῆλιξ Πόρκιον Φῆστον· θέλων τε χάριτας καταθέσθαι τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις ὁ Φῆλιξ, κατέλιπε τὸν Παῦλον δεδεμένον.</p>	<p>ing justice, self-government, and the judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go your way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will send for you. <sup>26</sup>At the same time hoping that money would have been given him by Paul, that he might release him, he therefore sent for him the oftener, and conversed with him. But after <sup>27</sup>two years Felix had a successor, Poreius Festus; and Felix, willing to show the Jews a favor, left Paul bound.</p>
CHAP. XXV.	CHAP. XXV.	CHAP. XXV.
<p>Now when Festus was come into the province, after three days he ascended from Cesarea to Jerusalem.</p>	<p>ΦΗΣΤΟΣ οὖν ἐπιβὰς τῇ ἐπαρχίᾳ, μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀνέβη εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα ἀπὸ Καισαρείας. <sup>2</sup> ἐνεφάνισαν δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ ἀρχιε-</p>	<p>Now when Festus had come <sup>1</sup>into the province, after three days, he went up from Cesarea to Jerusalem. Then the <sup>2</sup>high priest, and the chief of</p>

<sup>1</sup> Διαλεγόμενον, though represented by *disputing*, com. ver., six times; by *reasoning*, four times; *preaching*, twice; *speaking*, once; *discoursing*, or *discussing*, is its generic sense. Words have their *genera* and *species*, as well as plants and animals. The abstract or generic idea in this word is *dissero, dicendo rem diducere*, to deduce a matter, a fact, a cause, or a thing by discussion, or reasoning—the dialectic art. There is neither preaching nor teaching, neither discussing nor exhorting, neither affirming nor denying in the essence or act of reasoning. *It is a simple comparison of objects, and for deduction.*

The faculty of reasoning is exhibited in comparing and deducing. When Paul reasoned on certain topics Felix trembled. His response demonstrated the power of Paul's reasonings in his presence. *Ἐσοθαι* is omitted by Ln., Sch., Gb. It appears redundant or pleonastic, but pleonasm is allowable in such cases.

<sup>22</sup> Ὅπως λυση αὐτον omitted by Sch., Ln., Tf., and doubtful by Gb. It naturally occurs from *ἐλπίζων, διὸ χρήματα δοθήσεται*, and seems to be a circumstantial inference of much plausibility.

ὠμίλει αὐτῷ, 3d sing. imp. ind. act. of *ὠμιλεω, colloquor*, he conversed with Paul familiarly. This word is found only four times in the Christian Scriptures. It indicates familiar conversation—"una versari sed hic accipitur pro colloqui," Beza.

"Talked together," "communed together," is its currency and import in N. T., the topic may be either good, or evil. It seems to have been conducted on the part of Felix from a mercenary spirit, as the sequel warrants.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἐπαρχια*, found only twice in this book of Acts, is represented by the word *province*, a verbal from *επαρχομαι, auspicio*, cœpi, from which *επαρχος, præfectus*—from *επι* and *αρχω, incipio*—also *επαρχοτης*, identical in import with *επαρχια*, a *province*. *Αρχη*, the root, does not indicate that which is passive, but that which is active in originating. *Αρχη* non principium passivum sed activum significat, a quo omnes creature principium suum ducunt: quam interpretationem utriusque Testamenti pagina evincit. It is taken for the *magistrate*, Luke 12 : 11. Titus 3 : 1. *Αρχαι* qui mero imperio utuntur. Those who under God have plenary power, and by that power command, administer justice within their respective dominions. Hence a *province* is a department of an empire placed under the management or government of one, invested with supreme authority, whether it be human or divine, or both. In this view Jesus Christ, Heb. 12 : 2, is called *Autorem fidei et consummatorem fidei*—the author and founder of the faith; not a particular or special faith, but the faith, *the whole Christian institution*. Crit. Sacra. This is that province assigned to Jesus Christ by the apostles.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>the chief of the Jews informed him against Paul, and besought him,</p>	<p>ρεὺς καὶ οἱ πρῶτοι τῶν Ἰουδαίων κατὰ τοῦ Παύλου, καὶ παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν, <sup>3</sup> αἰτούμενοι χάριν κατ' αὐτοῦ, ὅπως μεταπέμψηται αὐτὸν εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἐνέδραν ποιοῦντες ἀνελεῖν αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν. <sup>4</sup> ὁ μὲν οὖν Φῆστος ἀπεκρίθη, τηρεῖσθαι τὸν Παῦλον ἐν Καισαρείᾳ, ἐάν τὸν δὲ μέλλειν ἐν τάχει ἐκπορεύεσθαι. <sup>5</sup> Οἱ οὖν δυνατοὶ ἐν ὑμῖν, φησὶ, συγκαταβάντες, εἴ τι ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ ἀνδρὶ τούτῳ, κατηγορεῖωσαν αὐτοῦ.</p>	<p>the Jews, informed him against Paul, and besought him, <sup>3</sup> asking for themselves a favor against him, that he would send for him to Jerusalem, preparing an <sup>4</sup>ambush to kill him on the way. But Festus answered that Paul should be kept in <sup>5</sup>custody at Cesarea, and that he himself would shortly depart thither. Let the <sup>5</sup>powerful among you, said he, go down with me and accuse this man, if there is any wickedness in him.</p>
<p><sup>3</sup> And desired favour against him, that he would send for him to Jerusalem, laying wait in the way to kill him.</p>	<p><sup>6</sup> Διατρίψας δὲ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας πλείους ἢ δέκα, καταβὰς εἰς Καισάρειαν, τῇ ἐπαύριον καθίσας ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, ἐκέλευσε τὸν Παῦλον ἀχθῆναι. <sup>7</sup> παραγενομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ, περιέστησαν οἱ ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων καταβεβηκότες Ἰουδαῖοι, πολλὰ καὶ βαρέα αἰτιάματα φέροντες κατὰ τοῦ Παύλου, ἃ οὐκ ἴσχυρον ἀποδείξαι,</p>	<p>And when he had tarried <sup>6</sup>among them more than ten days, he went down to Cesarea; and the next day sitting on the judgment-seat, commanded Paul to be brought. And when he was come, the <sup>7</sup>Jews who came down from Jerusalem stood around <sup>7</sup>him, and laid many and heavy complaints against Paul, which they could not prove; while <sup>8</sup>he answered for himself, Neither against the law of the Jews, <sup>8</sup>nor against the temple,</p>
<p><sup>4</sup> But Festus answered, that Paul should be kept at Cesarea, and that he himself would depart shortly thither.</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> ἀπολογουμένου αὐτοῦ, ὅτι οὔτε εἰς τὸν νόμον τῶν Ἰουδαίων, οὔτε</p>	<p>Jews, <sup>8</sup>nor against the temple,</p>
<p><sup>5</sup> Let them therefore, said he, which among you are able, go down with me, and accuse this man, if there be any wickedness in him.</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p><sup>6</sup> And when he had tarried among them more than ten days, he went down unto Cesarea; and the next day sitting on the judgment-seat, commanded Paul to be brought.</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p><sup>7</sup> And when he was come, the Jews which came down from Jerusalem stood round about, and laid many and grievous complaints against Paul, which they could not prove;</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p><sup>8</sup> While he answered for himself, Neither against the law of the Jews, neither against the</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>

<sup>b</sup> For ὁ αρχιερεὺς is substituted οἱ αρχιερεῖς by Ln., Tf., a reading not so strongly supported by Gb. The priests and elders were as much as ever enraged against Paul, and nothing but his blood would satisfy their malice. Gb., Boothr.

<sup>c</sup> Ἐνέδραν ποιοῦντες. "Forming a plot to kill him," Penn; "having laid an ambush," Thomp.; "placing an ambush," Murd.; "lying in wait to kill him," Wes.; "preparing an ambush," Hack.; "to lie in wait to destroy him," Boothr.

<sup>d</sup> Ἀπεκρίθη—εκπορεύεσθαι. This indicates not a refusal, but an intimation that he should be still kept at Cæsarea, inasmuch as Festus was about to return to that place, and would, when there, judge his case.

Τηρεῖσθαι. "That Paul was in custody," Thomp.; "kept in custody," Hack.

<sup>e</sup> Οἱ οὖν δυνατοὶ ἐν ὑμῖν, the powerful, not the able. Not those who are able have it in their power. Cal., Grot., Hack. "Let the chief men among you go down with me," Thomp.; "let those, therefore, among you who are able, said he, come down with me," Penn; "Let those, therefore, among you who are able," Murd. Verba οἱ δυνατοὶ ἐν ὑμῖν Erasmus, Grotius alii explicant: quibus commodum est Cæsarum

venire. Sed ut Pricæus recte monuit, hoc si Lucas voluisset, scripsisset. Josephus uses οἱ δυνατοὶ in the same sense, and many other writers as indicative of power, whether physical, moral, or ecclesiastical.

<sup>f</sup> Περιέστησαν, "stood around him, not the tribunal," Kuin.; "stood round about," "stood around him," Hack., Penn; "stood around," Thomp.; "Surrounded him," Murd. "Most manuscripts omit κατὰ τοῦ Παύλου, after γεροντες," Hack. Tf. has καταγεροντες, instead of γεροντες, before κατὰ τοῦ Παύλου. Αποδείξαι—αποδεικνυμι, probo, demonstro, Acts 2:22. 2 Thess. 2:4.

<sup>g</sup> Οὔτε εἰς τὸν νόμον—τὸ ἱερόν—εἰς Καισάρᾳ. Οὔτε three times very specific—neither against the law, the temple, nor against Cæsar.

Εἰς is seldom translated against. For the most part it occurs in cases of trial, charge, or legal prosecution. Relation to, for, or against, is often indicated by it. The context must decide its value. Εἰς Χριστόν may, according to the import of the preceding verb, be either for, or against Christ.

Οὔτε εἰς Καισάρᾳ τι ἥμαρτον, neither have I in any respect sinned against Cæsar.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
temple, nor yet against Cesar have I offended any thing at all.	εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, οὔτε εἰς Καίσαρά τι ἤμαρτον. <sup>9</sup> Ὁ Φῆστος δὲ τοῖς	nor yet against Cesar have I at all offended. But Festus, <sup>9</sup>
9 But Festus, willing to do the Jews a pleasure, answered Paul, and said, Wilt thou go up to Jerusalem, and there be judged of these things before me?	Ἰουδαίοις θέλων χάριν καταθέσθαι, ἀποκριθεὶς τῷ Παύλῳ εἶπε, Θέλεις εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα ἀναβὰς, ἐκεῖ περὶ τούτων κρίνεσθαι ἐπ' ἐμοῦ; <sup>10</sup> Εἶπε δὲ ὁ Παῦλος,	willing to do the Jews a <sup>b</sup> favor, answered Paul, and said, Will you go up to Jerusalem, and there be judged of these things before me? Then said Paul, <sup>10</sup>
10 Then said Paul, I stand at Cesar's judgment-seat, where I ought to be judged: to the Jews have I done no wrong, as thou very well knowest.	Ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος Καίσαρος ἐστῶς εἰμι, οὐδ' με δεῖ κρίνεσθαι. Ἰουδαίους οὐδὲν ἠδίκησα, ὡς καὶ σὺ κάλλιον ἐπιγινώσκεις. <sup>11</sup> εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἀδικῶ καὶ ἄξιον θανάτου πέπραχά τι, οὐ παραιτοῦμαι τὸ ἀποθανεῖν· εἰ δὲ οὐδέν ἐστιν ὧν οὗτοι κατηγοροῦσί μου, οὐδεὶς με δύναται αὐτοῖς χαρίσασθαι.	I stand at Cesar's judgment-seat, where I ought to be judged: to the Jews I have done no wrong, as you 'yourself very well know. For if I <sup>11</sup>
11 For if I be an offender, or have committed any thing worthy of death, I refuse not to die: but if there be none of these things whereof these accuse me, no man may deliver me unto them. I appeal unto Cesar.	Καίσαρα ἐπικαλοῦμαι. <sup>12</sup> Τότε ὁ Φῆστος συλλαλήσας μετὰ τοῦ συμβουλίου, ἀπεκρίθη, Καίσαρα ἐπικέκλησαι, ἐπὶ Καίσαρα πορεύσῃ.	am doing wrong, and have committed any thing worthy of death, I refuse not to die; but if there is nothing in these matters of which they accuse me, 'no man can deliver me up to them: I appeal to Cesar. Then Festus, when <sup>12</sup>
12 Then Festus, when he had conferred with the council, answered, Hast thou appealed unto Cesar? unto Cesar shalt thou go.	ὁ Φῆστος συλλαλήσας μετὰ τοῦ συμβουλίου, ἀπεκρίθη, Καίσαρα ἐπικέκλησαι, ἐπὶ Καίσαρα πορεύσῃ. <sup>13</sup> Ἡμερῶν δὲ διαγενομένων	he had talked with the council, answered, 'You have appealed to Cesar, to Cesar shall you go.
13 And after certain days, king Agrippa and Bernice came unto Cesarea, to salute Festus.	τινῶν, Ἀγρίππας ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ Βερνίκη κατήντησαν εἰς Καισάρειαν, ἀσπασόμενοι τὸν Φῆστον.	And after certain days, king <sup>13</sup> Agrippa and Bernice came to Cesarea to 'salute Festus. And <sup>14</sup>
14 And when they had been	<sup>14</sup> ὡς δὲ πλείους ἡμέρας διέτριβον	when they had been there many

<sup>b</sup> Καταθεσθαι, second aor. infin. mid. of κατατιθεμι, *reponere*, to reinstate himself; ch. 24 : 27, to ingratiate himself with the Jews, Felix left Paul a prisoner. On ch. 24 : 27 Kuinöl makes the following remark: "Χαρῶν, χάριτα, χάριτας κατατιθεσθαι τινι denotat, gratiam inire apud aliquem, ut suo tempore vicissim res grata expectari vel etiam possei possit," of which examples from Demosthenes, Plato, Diodorus are adduced; and further refers to Kypkins, Elsner, Wetstein. It is an act of prudent selfishness to confer a favor upon a person, in expectation that in some emergency it may redound to our advantage; nay, that it may be demanded as a right. "To do the Jews a pleasure," com. ver.

<sup>1</sup> Ἐπὶ τὸν βῆματος, κ. τ. λ. Ἐπὶ, followed by a genitive, occurs Matt. 27 : 19. In connection with judges and tribunals, and in appearing before them, connected with a genitive, ἐπὶ is often represented by the word *before*. 23 : 30; 24 : 19; 25 : 26; 26 : 2.

<sup>1</sup> Χαρίζομαι, to give, to give frankly, to grant, to forgive. Here alone, in com. ver., it is represented by *to deliver up*;

forensically, *to deliver, to give up*; in our currency, to deliver into custody. "No one can give me up to them, merely to gratify," Dodd.; "no one has power to deliver me up to them," Penn; "no one should deliver me up to gratify them," Boothr.; "no one can gratify them at my expense," Wakef.; "no one may sacrifice me to their pleasure," Murd. —a very free translation—; "no man can give me up to gratify them," Thomp.

Καίσαρα ἐπικαλοῦμαι—ἐπικαλεομαι, σῆμαι—cognominor, modo *passive*, modo *active* sumitur, et utroque, *to call upon* another for help in extremity, sometimes merely to call, to name, Heb. 11 : 16. 1 Pet. 3 : 15. Crit. Sacra.

<sup>κ</sup> Συλλαλήσας, *communing with, talking with*, conferred with, is its current value, N. T. μετὰ—συμβουλίου, in its currency five times, N. T., counsel, twice council. Ἐπικέκλησαι; hast thou appealed to Cesar? Frequently surnamed *call on, or upon*.

<sup>1</sup> Ἀσπασόμενοι. *Salute, greet, and embrace* are its representatives in N. T., com. ver. Here *salute* is most apropos.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>there many days, Festus declared Paul's cause unto the king, saying, There is a certain man left in bonds by Felix:</p>	<p>ἐκεῖ, ὁ Φῆστος τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀνεθετο τὰ κατὰ τὸν Παῦλον λέγων, Ἄνθρωπος τις ἐστὶ καταλελειμμένος ὑπὸ Φήλικος δέσμιος, <sup>15</sup> περὶ οὗ, γενομένου μου εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, ἐνεφάνισαν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Ἰουδαίων, αἰτούμενοι κατ' αὐτοῦ δίκην. <sup>16</sup> πρὸς οὗς ἀπεκρίθην, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἔθος Ῥωμαίοις χαρίζεσθαί τινα ἄνθρωπον εἰς ἀπόλειαν, πρὶν ἢ ὁ κατηγορούμενος κατὰ πρόσωπον ἔχῃ τοὺς κατηγοροῦς, τόπον τε ἀπολογίας λάβῃ περὶ τοῦ ἐγκλήματος. <sup>17</sup> συνελθόντων οὖν αὐτῶν ἐνθάδε, ἀναβολὴν μηδεμίαν ποιησάμενος, τῇ ἑξῆς καθίσας ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, ἐκέλευσα ἀχθῆναι τὸν ἄνδρα. <sup>18</sup> περὶ οὗ σταθέντες οἱ κατήγοροι οὐδεμίαν αἰτίαν ἐπέφερον ὧν ὑπενόουν ἐγώ. <sup>19</sup> ζήτηματα δέ τινα περὶ τῆς ἰδίας δεισιδαιμονίας εἶχον πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ περὶ τίνος Ἰησοῦ</p>	<p>days, Festus set forth to the king the facts concerning Paul, saying, There is a certain man left prisoner by Felix; about <sup>15</sup> whom, when I was at Jerusalem, the chief priests and the elders of the Jews brought an information, asking for themselves justice against him; to <sup>16</sup> whom I answered: It is not the custom of the Romans to deliver any man to die before he that is accused have his accusers face to face, and have an opportunity to answer for himself concerning the charge. Therefore, when they had come <sup>17</sup> hither, without any delay on the morrow, I sat on the judgment-seat, and commanded the man to be brought; against whom, <sup>18</sup> when the accusers stood up, they brought no accusation of such things as I surmised: but had certain questions <sup>19</sup> against him respecting their own religion, and of one Je-</p>
<p>15 About whom, when I was at Jerusalem, the chief priests and the elders of the Jews informed me, desiring to have judgment against him.</p>		
<p>16 To whom I answered, It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have license to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him.</p>		
<p>17 Therefore, when they were come hither, without any delay on the morrow I sat on the judgment-seat, and commanded the man to be brought forth;</p>		
<p>18 Against whom, when the accusers stood up, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed:</p>		
<p>19 But had certain questions against him of their own superstition, and of one Jesus, which</p>		

<sup>m</sup> *Ἀνεθετο*, "laid the case of Paul before the king" Penn, Wakef.; laid the *business*," Dodd.

<sup>n</sup> *Εἰς ἀπόλειαν* omitted by Gb., Ln., Tf.

*Χαρίζεσθαι τινα ἀνθρώπον*, "to gratify any man with the condemnation of another," Wakef.; "to give up any man to destruction," Thomp., Dodd.; "to give up a man gratuitously to be slain," Murd.; "to give up any man," Penn; "to deliver up any man to die," Boothr.

<sup>o</sup> *Ἀναβολὴν*—*ἀν ἀπαξ λεγομένων*—*delay*.

<sup>p</sup> *Ὑπενόουν ἐγώ*, imperfect active of *ὑπονοέω*, *suspicor*. "Against whom, when his accusers stood up, they brought no accusation of such things as I supposed," Dodd. "And his accusers stood up with him, and they were not able to substantiate any criminal charge against him as I had expected," Wakef. "They advanced no charge of such things as I expected," Thomp.

After *ὑπενόουν ἐγώ, ποιήσαν* is added by Ln., doubtful by Gb.

*Ὑπενόουν*, "which is suspected," Hackett; "expected," Wakef., Thomp.; "supposed," Wes., Penn.

<sup>q</sup> *Δεισιδαιμονίας*, and *δεισιδαιμονιστέρος*, ch. 17 : 22, are

the only occurrences of this word in the N. T., rendered, com. ver., *superstition*, and *superstitious*.

Not too *superstitious*, some say, because Paul would not have aroused their prejudices. This is doubtful. "Much given to Divine worship," not too superstitious, as our translators have expressed. "*Feyne worshiperes*," Wielif; "more than others attentive to religious matters," Bloomfield. This is sufficiently paraphrastic. Pollux has assigned *δεισιδαιμονία* to the *pious*. It is by some supposed that Paul used it in this favorable sense, to propitiate the ears of the Athenians. None doubt that Paul found a true bill when he charged the Athenians of being exceedingly devoted to the worship of the shades or spirits of dead hero-men.

*Δεισιδαιμονιστέρος*, a vox medio, may signify also, more superstitious," Hack., who on ch. 17 : 21-23 adds: "It is improbable, as a matter of just rhetoric, that the apostle employed it in that reproachful sense at the outset of his remarks." He proceeds to deduce their seeking after God (which Paul, doubtless, considered as something good) from this *δεισιδαιμονία*, or religious propensity, so prevalent among the Athenians. He announces himself as one who would guide their *δεισιδαιμονία*, not rightly conscious of its object

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was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive.	τεθνηκότος, ὃν ἔφασκεν ὁ Παῦλος ζῆν. <sup>20</sup> ἀπορούμενος δὲ ἐγὼ εἰς τὴν περὶ τούτου ζήτησιν, ἔλεγον, εἰ βούλοιο πορεύεσθαι εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ, κακεῖ κρίνεσθαι περὶ τούτων. <sup>21</sup> τοῦ δὲ Παύλου ἐπικαλεσαμένου τηρηθῆναι αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ διάγνωσιν, ἐκέλευσα τηρεῖσθαι αὐτὸν, ἕως οὗ πέμψω αὐτὸν πρὸς Καίσαρα.	sus, who had died, whom Paul affirmed to be alive. And because I doubted how to investigate such questions, I asked him whether he would go to Jerusalem, and be judged concerning these matters:
20 And because I doubted of such manner of questions, I asked <i>him</i> whether he would go to Jerusalem, and there be judged of these matters.	but Paul having appealed, to <sup>21</sup> be kept as a prisoner, with a view to the examination of Augustus, I commanded him to be kept till I shall send him to Cæsar. Then Agrippa <sup>22</sup> said to Festus, I myself also would wish to hear the man. To-morrow, said he, thou shalt hear him.	but Paul having appealed, to <sup>21</sup> be kept as a prisoner, with a view to the examination of Augustus, I commanded him to be kept till I shall send him to Cæsar. Then Agrippa <sup>22</sup> said to Festus, I myself also would wish to hear the man. To-morrow, said he, you shall hear him.
21 But when Paul had appealed to be reserved unto the hearing of Augustus, I commanded him to be kept till I might send him to Cesar.	23 Τῇ οὖν ἐπαύριον ἐλθόντος τοῦ Ἀγρίππα καὶ τῆς Βερνίκης μετὰ πολλῆς φαντασίας, καὶ εἰσελθόντων εἰς τὸ ἀκροατήριον, σὺν τε τοῖς χιλιάρχοις καὶ ἀνδράσι τοῖς κατ' ἐξοχὴν οὐσι τῆς πόλεως, καὶ κελεύσαντος τοῦ Φῆστου, ἤχθη ὁ Παῦλος. <sup>24</sup> καὶ φησιν ὁ Φῆστος, Ἀγρίππα βασιλεῦ, καὶ πάντες οἱ συμπρόντες ἡμῖν ἄνδρες, θεωρεῖτε τοῦτον	And on the morrow, when <sup>23</sup> Agrippa had come, and Bernice, with much pomp, and had entered into the place of audience, with the chiliarchs and principal men of the city, at the command of Festus, Paul was brought forth. Then <sup>24</sup> Festus says, King Agrippa, and all men who are present with us, you see this
22 Then Agrippa said unto Festus, I would also hear the man myself. To-morrow, said he, thou shalt hear him.		
23 And on the morrow, when Agrippa was come, and Bernice, with great pomp, and was entered into the place of hearing, with the chief captains and principal men of the city, at Festus' commandment Paul was brought forth.		
24 And Festus said, King Agrippa, and all men which are here present with us, ye see this man about whom all the multi-		

and aim, to a state of clear self-consciousness, by a revelation of the object to which it thus ignorantly tended. Neander, Hackett.

*Θρησκεία* is the word used by James and Paul to indicate religion in its Jewish and Christian sense and currency, and much more in concert with its object and design than *θειοδαιμορία*.

<sup>†</sup> *Διαγνώσασθαι—διαγνώσις*. The latter term occurs but once in the Christian Scriptures, and is here rendered, in com. ver., *hearing*, the *hearing of Augustus*. Cognition is its most appropriate representative in our vernacular. The judgment, or hearing of a cause—a *trial*, or an *investigation*, or examination—presents it in its full import. Any one of these, indeed, answers the present occasion. This is a striking instance of the freedom of interpretation of metaphorical language. *Cognosco* instead of *connosco*, or of *con* and *nosco*.

Cicero uses this word as equivalent to *make inquiry*, and Suetonius, to *judge*, or *determine* a matter. Physicians have introduced this word into their science and art, and now we

have the *διαγνώσις*—*diagnosis* of disease, or its symptoms—as an English word naturalized and nationalized.

\* *Εβουλόμην και αυτος*. *Εβουλόμαι*, was minded, willing, intended, *disposed*, *would*. Such is the variety of its renderings, com. ver. *I myself was willing*, quite analogous to Paul's style, Rom. 9 : 3, *τηχομην γαρ αυτος*. Like the Jews, said Paul, *For I too myself was wishing* to be accursed from Christ, *αναθημα ειναι*—not when he wrote to the Romans, but comparing himself to them in his former state, as if he had said, "As they are now so once was I," wishing to be accounted accursed from Christ. So Agrippa said to Festus, *Εβουλόμην και αυτος*, I also myself am wishing to hear him, I desire to hear him. Agrippa ad eujus aures plura de Jesu et Christianorum secta pervenerant. Vide 26 : 28. Kuin.

† *Μετα πολλης φαντασιας*, cum ingenti pompa—with great pomp—*εισελθόντων εις το ακροατηριον*, having entered with great pomp into *το ακροατηριον*, the Hall of audience—the place of hearing—found only in this place N. T., *Auditorium*.



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GREEK TEXT.

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tude of the Jews have dealt with me, both at Jerusalem, and also here, crying that he ought not to live any longer.

25 But when I found that he had committed nothing worthy of death, and that he himself hath appealed to Augustus, I have determined to send him.

26 Of whom I have no certain thing to write unto my lord. Wherefore I have brought him forth before you, and specially before thee, O king Agrippa, that after examination had, I might have somewhat to write.

27 For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him.

περὶ οὗ πάντων τῶν πλήθους τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐνέτυχόν μοι ἔν τε Ἱεροσολύμοις καὶ ἐνθάδε, ἐπιβοῶντες μὴ δεῖν ζῆν αὐτὸν μηκέτι. <sup>25</sup> ἐγὼ δὲ καταλαβόμενος μηδὲν ἄξιον θανάτου αὐτὸν πεπραχέναι, καὶ αὐτοῦ δὲ τούτου ἐπικαλεσαμένου τὸν Σεβαστὸν, ἔκρινα πέμπειν αὐτόν. <sup>26</sup> περὶ οὗ ἀσφαλές τι γράψαι τῷ κυρίῳ οὐκ ἔχω· διὸ προήγαγον αὐτὸν ἐφ' ὑμῶν, καὶ μάλιστα ἐπὶ σοῦ, βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίππα, ὅπως τῆς ἀνακρίσεως γενομένης σχῶ τι γράψαι. <sup>27</sup> ἄλογον γάρ μοι δοκεῖ, πέμποντα δέσμιον, μὴ καὶ τὰς κατ' αὐτοῦ αἰτίας σημάσαι.

man about whom "all the multitude of the Jews have interceded with me, both at Jerusalem, and also here, crying out that he ought not to live any longer. But when I found <sup>25</sup> that he had committed nothing worthy of death, and he himself having appealed to Augustus, I determined to send him: of whom I have <sup>26</sup> nothing certain to write to my sovereign, wherefore I have brought him forth before you; and especially before you, king Agrippa, that after examination, I may have something to write. For it <sup>27</sup> seems to me "unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not also to signify the charges against him.

CHAP. XXVI.

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THEN Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and answered for himself:

2 I think myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews:

ἈΓΡΙΠΠΑΣ δὲ πρὸς τὸν Παῦλον ἔφη, Ἐπιτρέπεται σοι ὑπὲρ σεαυτοῦ λέγειν. Τότε ὁ Παῦλος ἀπελογεῖτο, ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα, <sup>2</sup> Περὶ πάντων ὧν ἐκαλοῦμαι ὑπὸ Ἰουδαίων, βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίππα, ἡγήμαι ἐμαυτὸν μακάριον μέλλων ἀπολογεῖσθαι ἐπὶ σοῦ σήμερον. <sup>3</sup> μάλιστα γνώ-

THEN Agrippa says to Paul, <sup>1</sup> You are "permitted to speak for yourself. Then Paul stretched forth his hand, and answered for himself: I think <sup>2</sup> myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before you, concerning all the things of which I am accused by <sup>b</sup>Jews:

<sup>v</sup> The procurator could say, *πάν το πλήθος των Ιουδαιων*, "all the whole multitude of the Jews." A very vague charge, *επιβοωντες μη δειν ζην αυτον μηκει*.

*Ενετυχον μοι, in malem partem*, interceded with me. "Some manuscripts read, *ζην αυτον*, others, *αυτον ζην*—and so in the next verse some read, *θαυατον αυτον*, and others, *αυτον θαυατου*." Hack.

<sup>v</sup> *Περὶ οὗ*, concerning whom I have nothing sure, definite to write to the sovereign. "In *σχω τι γραψαι* the pronoun belongs to the first verb, not to the second," Kuin., Hack. "Some repeat *ασφαλεις* after *τι* (Mey.), which is not necessary," Hack. For *γραψαι* Ln., Tf. *γραψω*, Gb. doubtful.

<sup>w</sup> "For it is unsuitable when we send up a prisoner, not to designate his offense," Murd.; "unreasonable in sending a prisoner, not to signify the charges against him," Wes., Penn.; "without specifying the charge," Thomp.; "signifying the charge," Wakef.; "the charges," Boothr.

<sup>a</sup> *Επιτρεπεται σοι υπερ σεαυτου λεγειν*. For *υπερ*, Ln., Tf., Gb. would substitute *περι*. Nothing important in deciding this case; whether concerning himself, or for himself, is quite equal in law, or equity. And whether we represent *επιτρεπω* by *suffer*, or *permit*, or *have leave*, or *license*, or *liberty*, is wholly a matter of taste, as it is, indeed, in a hundred other cases. In our taste, we would prefer, "you are permitted to speak for yourself;" or, *thou art permitted to speak for thyself*. You should be followed by *yourself*, and *thou* by *thyself*, a congruity which is not always appreciated, or even perceived.

<sup>b</sup> Grammatically, there is a difference between *Jews*, and *the Jews*. The former may be only a *clique*; the latter is the whole nation. We appreciate the difference between, Americans have taken Cuba, and, *the* Americans have taken Cuba. As a scribe, or even as a prudent man, Paul would not have represented himself before King Agrippa as having the whole

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>3 Especially, <i>because I know</i> thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews: wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently.</p>	<p>στην ὄντα σε πάντων τῶν κατὰ Ἰουδαίους ἐθῶν τε καὶ ζητημάτων.</p>	<p>because I know you to be 3 especially skilled in all customs and questions which are among Jews; wherefore I beseech you to hear me patiently.</p>
<p>4 My manner of life from my youth, which was at the first among mine own nation at Jerusalem, know all the Jews,</p>	<p>διὸ δέομαί σου, μακροθύμως ἀκούσαί μου. <sup>4</sup> τὴν μὲν οὖν βίωσίν μου τὴν ἐκ νεότητος, τὴν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς γενομένην ἐν τῷ ἔθνει μου ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις, ἴσασι πάντες οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, <sup>5</sup> προγινώσκοντές με ἀνωθεν, ἐὰν θέλωσι μαρτυρεῖν, ὅτι κατὰ τὴν ἀκριβεστάτην αἵρεσιν τὴν ἡμετέρας θρησκείας ἔζησα Φαρισαῖος.</p>	<p>My manner of life from my 4 youth, which was at the first among my own nation at Jerusalem, all the Jews know, who have known me from 5 the beginning, if they would testify, that after the strictest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee. And now I stand, 6</p>
<p>5 Which knew me from the beginning, (if they would testify,) that after the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee.</p>	<p><sup>6</sup> καὶ νῦν ἐπ' ἐλπίδι τῆς πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας ἐπαγγελίας γενομένης ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔστηκα κρινόμενος, <sup>7</sup> εἰς ἣν τὸ δωδεκάφυλλον ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκτενείᾳ νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν λατρεῖον ἐλπίζει κατανατῆσαι περὶ ἧς ἐλπίδος ἐγκαλοῦμαι, βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίππα, ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων. <sup>8</sup> τί; ἄπιστον κρίνε-</p>	<p>and am judged for the hope of the promise made by God to our fathers: to the accom- 7 plishment of which promise our twelve tribes, earnestly serving God day and night, hope to attain; on account of which hope, king Agrippa, I am accused by Jews. What! 8</p>
<p>6 And now I stand, and am judged for the hope of the promise made of God unto our fathers:</p>		
<p>7 Unto which <i>promise</i> our twelve tribes, instantly serving God day and night, hope to come. For which hope's sake, king Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews.</p>		
<p>8 Why should it be thought</p>		

nation of the Jews combined against him; he very legally and judiciously says, Jews, *certain Jews*.

On this *ἔπος Ἰουδαίων* Professor Hackett says—"without the article (comp. 22:30), because he would represent the accusation as purely *Jewish* in its character." Very good; indeed; but not quite enough. *Purely Jewish* may include the whole nation of the Jews; but that was still too formidable for the occasion. To have the Jewish people all in combination against him, was, indeed, greatly enhancing the argument against himself. But Paul, still more prudently, gives the bald indefinite word *Jews*, indicating a mere clique, and neither a tribe, nor a nation, nor a whole people. It is not often that we find an illustration, so unambiguous and forcible, of the grammatical power of the presence or absence of the article. The power of its absence can only be valued by the power of its presence. "The head and front of his offending" extends only to an indefinite class of Jews. We, therefore, prefer, "I am accused by *Jews*," to, "I am accused by *the Jews*."

<sup>c</sup> *Μαλιστα γνωστῶν*, especially intelligent, is good; but we think, *skilled, especially skilled*, is better.

*Wisdom, skill, and knowledge*, are not synonymous, but often confounded. There is no writer known to us that does not often confound these terms. And, indeed, our lexicographers

are perplexed in defining them. Webster himself is bewildered in his efforts to discriminate and clearly distinguish them. Our very best writers and orators confound them. *Knowledge* is both speculative and practical. *Wisdom* is the maximum of knowledge, prudence, and discretion combined. We may have much knowledge, and no wisdom. We sometimes find intelligent fools, and comparatively ignorant wise men. "I *wisdom* dwell with *prudence*, and find out the knowledge of artful devices," said the wisest and the most intelligent man of Bible history. Knowledge is theoretic and speculative; wisdom is discriminating and practical. "The *Sophia* of the Greeks, and the *Chachemah* of the Hebrews, are indicative of that prudence and discretion which enable men to perceive what is fit or suitable to be done, according to the knowledge they may possess of the circumstances of time, place, persons, manners, and end of doing." So defines Alexander Cruden in his Concordance; and in this definition he excels all the lexicographers that come within my horizon.

<sup>d</sup> *Προγινώσκοντες με ἀνωθεν*. "Who knew me from the first," Wes.; "who were acquainted with me many years ago," Wakef.; they have a prior knowledge of me, from an early period," Thomp.; "Who have known me from the beginning," Penn.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?</p>	<p>ται παρ' ὑμῶν, εἰ ὁ Θεὸς νεκροὺς ἐγείρει; <sup>9</sup> ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ἔδοξα</p>	<p>Is it judged incredible with you *that God raises the dead?</p>
<p>9 I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth.</p>	<p>ἔμαντῶ πρὸς τὸ ὄνομα Ἰησοῦ τοῦ Ναζωραίου δεῖν πολλὰ ἐναντία πράξαι. <sup>10</sup> ὁ καὶ ἐποίησα ἐν</p>	<p>I, indeed, thought with myself <sup>9</sup> that I ought to do many things against the name of Jesus of Nazareth. Which things I also <sup>10</sup></p>
<p>10 Which thing I also did in Jerusalem: and many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them.</p>	<p>Ἱεροσολύμοις, καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν ἁγίων ἐγὼ φυλακαῖς κατέκλεισα, τὴν παρὰ τῶν ἀρχιερέων ἐξουσίαν λαβών· ἀναιρουμένων τε αὐτῶν κατήνεγκα ψῆφον. <sup>11</sup> καὶ</p>	<p>did in Jerusalem: and many of the saints I shut up in prisons, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my vote against them. And <sup>11</sup></p>
<p>11 And I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities.</p>	<p>κατὰ πάσας τὰς συναγωγὰς πολλάκις τιμωρῶν αὐτοὺς, ἠνάγκαζον βλασφημεῖν· περισσῶς τε ἐμμαινόμενος αὐτοῖς, ἐδίωκον ἕως καὶ εἰς τὰς ἕξω πόλεις. <sup>12</sup> ἐν οἷς</p>	<p>punishing them often throughout all the synagogues, I compelled them to revile <i>Jesus</i>, and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even to foreign cities.</p>
<p>12 Whereupon, as I went to Damascus, with authority and commission from the chief priests,</p>	<p>καὶ πορευόμενος εἰς τὴν Δαμασκὸν μετ' ἐξουσίας καὶ ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς παρὰ τῶν ἀρχιερέων, <sup>13</sup> ἡμέρας μέσης, κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν εἶδον,</p>	<p>In doing this, as I went to Da- <sup>12</sup> mascus, with authority and commission from the chief priests, at mid-day, O king, I saw along <sup>13</sup></p>
<p>13 At mid-day, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me, and them which journeyed with me.</p>	<p>βασιλεῦ, οὐρανόθεν ὑπὲρ τὴν λαμπρότητα τοῦ ἡλίου, περιλάμψαν με φῶς καὶ τοὺς σὺν ἐμοὶ πορευομένους. <sup>14</sup> πάντων δὲ κα-</p>	<p>the <sup>e</sup>way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me, and those that journeyed with me. And when we had all fallen to <sup>14</sup></p>
<p>14 And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.</p>	<p>ταπεσόντων ἡμῶν εἰς τὴν γῆν, ἤκουσα φωνὴν λαλοῦσαν πρὸς με καὶ λέγουσαν τῇ Ἑβραίδι διαλέκτῳ, Σαοὺλ, Σαοὺλ, τί με διώκεις; σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν. <sup>15</sup> Ἐγὼ δὲ εἶπον, Τίς εἰ κύριε; Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, Ἐγὼ εἰμι Ἰησοῦς ὃν σὺ διώκεις. <sup>16</sup> ἄλλὰ</p>	<p>the earth, I heard a voice speaking to me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me? It is hard for you to kick against <sup>h</sup>goads. And I said, Who art <sup>15</sup> thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom you persecute. But rise, and stand upon <sup>16</sup></p>
<p>15 And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest.</p>	<p>ἀνάστηθι, καὶ στῆθι ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας σου· εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ὤφθην</p>	<p>your feet: for I have appeared to you for this purpose, to</p>
<p>16 But rise, and stand upon thy feet: for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to</p>	<p>make you a minister and a wit-</p>	<p>ness</p>

<sup>e</sup> *Ei* is very generally translated by *if*: by *that*, in the com. ver. *Ti*, interrogative, what? indicative of surprise. According to punctuation in Bagster's selected readings, we punctuate and render it, What? Is it judged, etc.

<sup>f</sup> To revile *Jesus*. *Jesus*, in this place, is a necessary supplement to ordinary readers. Indeed, it is contextually the sense of the passage. It was not as some, if not many, of the uneducated imagine, to blaspheme God. To

speak against Christ, or to speak disparagingly of him, is blasphemy.

<sup>g</sup> Κατα τὴν ὁδόν, "on the way," De Wette, (Mey., Rob.); "along the way," Hack.

<sup>h</sup> Instances of this formula are given, from Greek and Roman writers.

"Nam quæ incita est, Adversum stimulum calces."—TERENCE.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee;	σοι, προχειρίσασθαι σε ὑπέρ-την καὶ μάρτυρα ὧν τε εἶδες ὧν τε ὀφθήσομαί σοι, <sup>17</sup> ἔξαιρούμε-νός σε ἐκ τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ τῶν	ness both of those things you have seen, and of those things in which I will appear to you; delivering you from the peo- <sup>17</sup> ple, and from the Gentiles, to
17 Delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee,	ἐθνῶν, εἰς οὓς νῦν σε ἀποστέλλω, <sup>18</sup> ἀνοῖξαι ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν, τοῦ	whom I now send 'you, to <sup>18</sup> open their eyes, that they may
18 To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me.	ἐπιστρέψαι ἀπὸ σκοτόους εἰς φῶς καὶ τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ Σατανᾶ ἐπὶ τὸν Θεόν, τοῦ λαβεῖν αὐτοὺς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν, καὶ κληρὸν ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις, πίστει τῇ εἰς ἐμέ. <sup>19</sup> Ὅθεν βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίπ-πα, οὐκ ἐγενόμην ἀπειθῆς τῇ οὐρανίῳ ὀπτασίᾳ, <sup>20</sup> ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἐν Δαμασκῶ πρώτον καὶ Ἱεροσο-λύμοις, εἰς πᾶσάν τε τὴν χώραν τῆς Ἰουδαίας, καὶ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν,	turn from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, that they may 're-ceive forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them that are sanctified, by the faith respecting 'me.
19 Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision:	πα, οὐκ ἐγενόμην ἀπειθῆς τῇ οὐρανίῳ ὀπτασίᾳ, <sup>20</sup> ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἐν Δαμασκῶ πρώτον καὶ Ἱεροσο-λύμοις, εἰς πᾶσάν τε τὴν χώραν τῆς Ἰουδαίας, καὶ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν,	Whence, king Agrippa, I <sup>19</sup> was not disobedient to the heavenly vision, but showed <sup>20</sup> first to those of Damascus,
20 But shewed first unto them of Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judea, and then to the Gentiles,	πα, οὐκ ἐγενόμην ἀπειθῆς τῇ οὐρανίῳ ὀπτασίᾳ, <sup>20</sup> ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἐν Δαμασκῶ πρώτον καὶ Ἱεροσο-λύμοις, εἰς πᾶσάν τε τὴν χώραν τῆς Ἰουδαίας, καὶ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν,	and at Jerusalem, and through- out all the region of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that

<sup>1</sup> For *νῦν*, Gb., Ln., Tf. substitute *εἶπω*.

<sup>1</sup> *Τὸν λαβεῖν*, *κ. τ. λ.*, expresses the direct object of the second infinitive, and the alternate object of the first. Hack.

This is an impressive, as well as a most perspicuous and connected summary of *means* and *ends*. Paul's work is sentimentously expressed under the figure of "opening" closed eyes, or blind eyes. This was *his* work, being declared in this place as the end of his mission. *Their* work, whose eyes were enlightened, is also explicitly declared. It is distinctly, 1st, turning from darkness to light; 2dly, and, consequently, that they might receive, first, a "remission of sins;" and, in the next place, "an inheritance amongst the sanctified;" and then again *the means* are proposed—"through faith," or "by faith." It is *πίστει τῇ εἰς ἐμέ*.

\* *Πίστει τῇ εἰς ἐμέ*. "Our English translators, and some others, join with *ἡγιασμένος*; but the words specify evidently the condition by which believers obtain the pardon of sin, and an interest in the heavenly inheritance." Hackett. *Eis* is seldom represented by *upon*, and even in those cases it may be, if not more, intelligibly rendered "in regard to," *in reference to*," or, *in order to* some end, or object.

*Eis* = *πίστει τῇ*. This is the distinctive and most characteristic instrument in the Evangelical dispensation, or the present existing administration of the remedial system, consummated in the person, the mission, and the work of the Lord Jesus Christ. Faith is, however, but an instrument. It is never an ultimate end, but a means to the attainment of ultimate ends.

The translators of the Received Version were quite arbitrary in their respect to the presence of the article. Some forty times they have annihilated it in their version, when the apostles wrote it as all important to the proper and profitable understanding of the mind of the Spirit.

*Πίσις*, *faith*, and *ἡ πίστις*, *the faith*, are very distinct ideas. We have this most important common noun in the apostolic writings in two very different, distinct, and clearly appreciable attitudes; *subjectively* and *objectively* contemplated. When used *subjectively*, in reference to a *person*, unless it become itself the subject of a proposition, it is *anarthrous*; when *objectively*, with the article always, or with some other distinguishing connective, indicative of its special significance and association. On turning to Paul's splendid development of the renowned "cloud of witnesses," he summons the mighty men of faith to demonstrate his own definition of it. He first defines faith, and gives *twenty-three* cases of it, illustrative of it as a principle of action in its subject. In each and every one of these cases it is *anarthrous*. In conclusion (Heb. 11:39) he says, *οὗτοι πάντες μαρτυροῦντες δια τῆς πίστεως*. Thus distinguishing *the faith* objectively, from *faith* subjectively contemplated;—an inheritance *through the faith*.

*Eis ἐμέ*, *towards me*, *into me*, are awkward and clumsy formulas of speech. *With regard to me*, or *respecting me*, are not only good English, but as fashionable as *unto me*, *toward me*, *concerning me*, *upon me*, *at me*, all of which, and many similar are, in com. ver., constituted representatives of *eis*, in its numerous and various associations.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance.</p>	<p>ἀπαγγέλλων μετανοεῖν, καὶ ἐπιστρέφειν ἐπὶ τὸν Θεὸν, ἄξια τῆς μετανοίας ἔργα πράσσοντας.</p>	<p>they should reform and turn to God, and do works proper for reformation. For these 21</p>
<p>21 For these causes the Jews caught me in the temple, and went about to kill me.</p>	<p><sup>21</sup> ἕνεκα τούτων με οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι συλλαβόμενοι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, ἐπειρῶντο διαχειρίσασθαι.</p>	<p>causes the Jews seized me in the temple, and tried to kill me. Having, however, ob- 22</p>
<p>22 Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come:</p>	<p><sup>22</sup> ἐπικουρίας οὖν τυχὼν τῆς παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἄχρι τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ἕστηκα, μαρτυρούμενος μικρῷ τε καὶ μεγάλῳ, οὐδὲν ἐκτὸς λέγων ὧν τε οἱ προφῆται ἐλάλησαν μελλόντων γίνεσθαι καὶ Μωσῆς,</p>	<p>tained the help of God, I continue to this day, testifying both to small and great, saying no other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say would come: that 23</p>
<p>23 That Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should shew light unto the people, and to the Gentiles.</p>	<p><sup>23</sup> εἰ παθητὸς ὁ Χριστὸς, εἰ πρῶτος ἐξ ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν φῶς μέλλει καταγγέλλειν τῷ λαῷ καὶ τοῖς ἔθνεσι.</p>	<p>the Christ was to suffer, and that he first, by his resurrection from the dead, would show light to the people, and to the Gentiles.</p>
<p>24 And as he thus spake for himself, Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad.</p>	<p><sup>24</sup> Ταῦτα δὲ αὐτοῦ ἀπολογουμένου, ὁ Φῆστος μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ ἔφη, Μαίηνε Παῦλε· τὰ πολλά σε γράμματα εἰς μαῖνίαν περιτρέπει.</p>	<p>And as he thus spoke for 24 himself, Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, you are mad, much learning has made you mad. But he says, I am not mad, 25</p>
<p>25 But he said, I am not mad, most noble Festus; but speak forth the words of truth and soberness.</p>	<p><sup>25</sup> Ὁ δὲ, Οὐ μαίνομαι, φησὶ, κράτιστε Φῆστε, ἀλλ' ἀληθείας καὶ σωφροσύνης ῥήματα ἀποφθέγγομαι.</p>	<p>most excellent Festus; but speak the words of truth and of a sound mind. For the 26</p>
<p>26 For the king knoweth of these things, before whom also I speak freely. For I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner.</p>	<p><sup>26</sup> ἐπίσταται γὰρ περὶ τούτων ὁ βασιλεὺς, πρὸς ὃν καὶ παρρησιαζόμενος λαλῶ· λανθάνειν γὰρ αὐτὸν τι τούτων οὐ πείθομαι οὐδέν· οὐ γάρ ἐστιν ἐν γωνίᾳ πεπραγμένον</p>	<p>king well knows concerning these things, before whom, therefore, I speak boldly; for I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him: for this thing has not been done in a corner. King 27</p>

<sup>1</sup> We are still more penetrated with the conviction that *μετανοεω* and *μετανοια* should be represented in all cases by *reform* and *reformation*. They are not equivalents to *μεταμελομαι* and *μεταμελεια*. When and where the Holy Spirit uses two words, we should not use only one. *Penitencia* is not *reformatio*. A change of views is not a change of conduct, nor a change of life. That sinners should not only be penitent—regret, and mourn over the past—not merely profess reformation, but do works meet, or suitable to such profession of reformation. *Μεταμελεια* is mere painful and sorrowful remissances of the past, pregnant with fearful forebodings of the future; but a change of views, a change of mind and purpose, a change of heart and of life are represented by *μετανοια*. There are works meet and suitable to a change of views and a change of heart which are called *works meet for repentance*.

<sup>m</sup> *Εἰ παθητὸς ὁ Χριστὸς*, might otherwise be rendered, whether the Christ can suffer. De Wette, Mey. "Not whether he must

suffer in order to fulfill the Scripture." Hackett. "Some make *εἰ* = *ὅτι*, i. e., the sign of a moderated assertion." Hack. "That the Christ would suffer death," Wakef., Penn; "should suffer," Thomp., Boothr. According to Hackett, the Apostle "approaches the question on the Jewish side of it, not on the Christian, and that was, whether the Messiah being such as many of the Jews expected, could suffer." Others make *εἰ* equal *ὅτι*, that, = that he would suffer, and that he would rise, etc. He is, indeed, the *προτοτοκος ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν* with Christians. But such was not the Messiah expected by the Jews. And, therefore, the point in debate was whether, according to prophecy, the Messiah could suffer death. Paul proved that he could die, and did die, according to the Scriptures.

<sup>n</sup> *Σωφροσυνη*, sobriety. So rendered in its two other occurrences in Paul's writings. It is an antithesis of *μανια οἱ μαίνομαι*—*ἀληθείας*, of truth, "as opposed not merely to falsehood, but to the fancies and hallucinations of a disordered intellect." Hackett.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>27 King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest.</p> <p>28 Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.</p>	<p>τοῦτο. <sup>27</sup> πιστεύεις βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίππα τοῖς προφήταις; οἶδα ὅτι πιστεύεις. <sup>28</sup> Ὁ δὲ Ἀγρίππας πρὸς τὸν Παῦλον ἔφη, Ἐν ὀλίγῳ με πείθεις Χριστιανὸν</p>	<p>Agrippa, do you believe the prophets? I know that you believe them. Then Agrippa said to Paul, You in a little time persuade me to become a °Chris-</p>

° *Ἐν ὀλίγῳ—χρονῷ, in a little time.* At this rate you persuade me to be a Christian. By taking *ἔν ὀλίγῳ* as *quantitative* instead of *temporal*, Meyer brings out this sense from the expression, "with little effort you persuade me to become a Christian." In other words (said sarcastically), "you appeal to me as if you thought me an easy convert to your faith." "Should *ἔν μεγάλῳ*, according to Mey. and Tf., be adopted as the current reading in Paul's reply, instead of *ἔν πολλῷ*, this would be correct; but the testimony for the common text outweighs that against it," Hlack, Neander, De Wette. It is at present held to be unphilological to translate *ἔν ὀλίγῳ* almost (Beza, Grotius, Eng. Ver.). "The Greek for that sense would have been *ὀλίγον δεῖ*, or *παρ' ὀλίγον*. Agrippa appears to have been moved by the apostle's earnest manner, but attempts to conceal his emotion under the form of a jest," Hlack.

Whatever may have been his motives or convictions, sincerely or insincerely expressed, he gives conspicuity and emphasis to the Christian name as then of some notoriety. As to the *origin* of this name, the consideration of which we deferred to this place though occurring ch. 11 : 26, we are called upon to notice. The word *Χριστιανός* is found only three times in the Christian Scriptures, Acts 11 : 26 ; 26 : 28 ; 1 Pet. 4 : 16. Whether this name was self-imposed, or imposed on the disciples of Christ by their enemies, is even yet a litigated question. The com. ver. makes the disciples *passive* in receiving this name; so does Wakef., Murd., Dodd., Thomp., Boothr., Wielif, Tynd., Cranmer, the Genevan, the Rheims, all lying before me. I have before me also the London Polyglott, published by Bagster and Sons, under the supervision of the distinguished Dr. Lee. In this admirable work at one opening, we have the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English Old Testament and New; and in all these, so far as we understand them, we find them unanimous and uniform in presenting the disciples at Antioch not as *active*, but as *passive*, in receiving the name *Christian*. Superadded to these authorities the impressive fact that every creature in the universe is *passive*, in receiving a name, confirms our convictions that neither Paul nor Barnabas, nor any inspired man, then and there, *first called* the disciples of Christ at Antioch *Christians*. Sacred history, from its first to its last page, presents this view. God himself gave the first man a name. Adam gave to his wife the name *Eve*, or *life*, and to the whole animal creation around him. He did this work so appropriately that God confirmed it all; for Moses says, "The Lord God brought every beast of the

field, and every fowl of the air to Adam to see what he would call them. And whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that became the name thereof." Gen. 2 : 19. Adam was, therefore, the most learned zoologist that ever lived.

But we must hear the profound Kuinzel on this verb *chreematizoo*. *Χρηματιζω* (*chreematizoo*) among the Greeks in Attica indicated *to transact anything*, or so to transact a matter that it should thence obtain a name. His own words are: "*Atticis erat res agere: apud recensiores res ita agere ut nomen inde adspicaris hinc significatione intransitiva.*" In consulting *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae, secundum Constantini methodum et Schrevellii, Reseratus, concinnatus, et adornatus, studio et industria Guilelmi Robertson, Cantabrigiæ, A. D. 1676*, we find this name dilated upon in the words following, to wit: "*Χρηματισοι τους μαθητας Χριστιανους, nam cognomenta hominibus imponi solebant ex negotio quod tractabant, vel ex officio quo fungebantur; item oraculo reddo. Responsum do at postulata, ut προεβειας χρηματιζειν. Diodorus.*" To this high authority we shall only add that of Leigh's Crit. Sacra, London, A. D. 1650: "*Χρηματιζω, ομαι, nominor, Divinitas nunciator. Rom. 7 : 3, χρηματισει, vocabitur scil. adultera—she shall be called an adulteress.*" Acts 11 : 26 it indicates "*to be called,*" "*to be named,*" not to call themselves. Let us hear Kuinzel a little further. "*Quæritur, imposuerintne Christi Sectatores sibi ipsi hoc nomen, an illud acceperint ab aliis. Christi cultores ipsos primum usos esse Christianorum appellatione non modo probari nequit, sed etiam gravibus negari potest argumentis. Primum enim, si sibi ipsi peculiare nomen vindicassent, invidiam adversus se graviorem excitasent, et magis magisque aluissent.*" "*That the Christian worshippers placed this name upon themselves is not only void of all scriptural evidence; but can be denied with weighty arguments. If they had asserted, or vindicated a right to the name, they would have only excited a more grievous enmity against themselves, and more and more nourished it.*" So reasoned Kuinzel. Besides, the Greek text, fairly interpreted, affords no authority for such an idea. That it may with all propriety, and with little or no reasonable offense, now be assumed and worn by the disciples of Christ everywhere, is not to be questioned, at least, comes not within our present horizon.

But it may be said, Does not the word *χρηματιζω* in Hebrew style intimate a Divine oracle? Does it not in the Christian currency imply or involve a Divine *communication*, or suggestion? We can positively say that while this may sometimes be the case, it does not necessarily indicate such an



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>29 And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds.</p>	<p>γενέσθαι. <sup>29</sup> Ὁ δὲ Παῦλος εἶπεν, Εὐξαίμην ἂν τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ καὶ ἐν πολλῷ οὐ μόνον σε, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας μου σήμερον, γενέσθαι τοιούτους ὁποῖος καὶ γὰρ εἰμι, παρεκτὸς τῶν δεσμῶν τούτων.</p>	<p>tian. And Paul said, ¶I would <sup>29</sup> to God, that not only you, but also all that hear me this day, were, in a little or much time, such as I am, except these bonds.</p>
<p>39 And when he had thus spoken, the king rose up, and the governor, and Bernice, and they that sat with them :</p>	<p><sup>30</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ, ἀνέστη ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ὁ ἡγεμῶν, ἢ τε Βερνίκη, καὶ οἱ συγκαθηήμενοι αὐτοῖς.</p>	<p>And when he had said these <sup>30</sup> things, the king rose up, and the governor, and Bernice, and they who sat with them, and <sup>31</sup></p>
<p>31 And when they were gone aside, they talked between themselves, saying, This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of bonds.</p>	<p><sup>31</sup> καὶ ἀναχωρήσαντες ἐλάλουν πρὸς ἀλλήλους λέγοντες, Ὅτι οὐδὲν θανάτου ἄξιον ἢ δεσμῶν πράσσει ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὗτος.</p>	<p>when they had gone aside, they talked among themselves, saying, This man does nothing worthy of death, or of bonds.</p>
<p>32 Then said Agrippa unto Festus, This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed unto Cesar.</p>	<p><sup>32</sup> Ἀγρίππας δὲ τῷ Φῆστῳ ἔφη, Ἀπολελύσθαι ἐδύνατο ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, εἰ μὴ ἐπεκέκλητο Καίσαρα.</p>	<p>Then Agrippa said to Festus, <sup>32</sup> This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed to Cesar.</p>

idea. Its use in the Christian Scriptures does not always indicate such an idea. For example, in its nine occurrences it is fully exhausted by the words, *called, admonished, spoke*. Rom. 7 : 3, she shall be *called an adulteress*, according to law, not according to a Divine suggestion, or impulse. "It was *revealed*," Luke 2 : 26, and it is once represented by the mere term *spoke*, Heb. 12 : 25, and by the Romans translated in their own currency to *name, named—appellor, nominor*. *Χρημα*, its root in Greek, is, *negotium res, consilium, necessitas*. They assume too much who say it necessarily involves the idea of a Divine oracle in this connection. It *may*, or it *may not*, is the most that can be philologically and truthfully said of it. It would, indeed, be assuming too much, to affirm that it here indicates a special Divine communication. It is quite as possible and as probable, that because the disciples of Jesus spoke so much of his being *the Christ*, that their enemies indignantly called them *Christians*. This becomes more plausible from an allusion to the sufferings of the early Christians on the part of Peter, 1st Ep. ch. 4 : 16, "If any

man suffer *as a Christian*, let him not be ashamed, but let him glorify God in that name;" or, "*on account of that name*," Penn. It is the most probable presumption, that being the custom in all the sects of philosophy to call the school after its founder—Platonists, Pythagoreans, Aristotelians; or as the Christian sects, Lutherans, Calvinists, Arminians, etc., glorify their founders. So did the disciples either voluntarily, or by constraint, the author and the founder of the faith. "If any man suffer *as a Christian*, let him not be ashamed, but let him glorify God on that account."

¶ *Εὐξαίμην ἀν τῷ Θεῷ*, I could pray to God, according to my feelings. *ἂν*, with the optative, intensifies the idea, *καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ καὶ ἐν πολλῷ*. *Ἐφη* (v. 28) omitted by Ln., Tf., Gb. For *πολλῷ*, Ln., Tf., Gb. substitute, as a better reading, *μεγαλῷ*.

¶ After *ἀνέστη, τε* is properly inserted before *ὁ βασιλεὺς*, both the king and the governor, etc. *Then the king rose up* is in better taste.

KING JAMES' VERSION. CHAP. XXVII.	GREEK TEXT. CHAP. XXVII.	REVISED VERSION. CHAP. XXVII.
AND when it was determined, that we should sail into Italy, they delivered Paul and certain other prisoners unto <i>one</i> named Julius, a centurion of Augustus' band.	ἮΩΣ δὲ ἐκρίθη τοῦ ἀποπλεῖν ἡμᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, παρεδίδουν τὸν τε Παῦλον καὶ τινὰς ἑτέρουσ δεσμώτας ἑκατοντάρχη, ὀνόματι Ἰουλίῳ, σπειρήσ Σεβαστήσ. <sup>2</sup> ἐπιβάντες δὲ πλοίῳ Ἀδραμυττηνῶ, μέλλοντες πλεῖν τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τόπους, ἀνήχθημεν, ὄντος σὺν ἡμῖν Ἀριστάρχου Μακεδόνοσ Θεσσαλονικέωσ. <sup>3</sup> τῇ τε ἑτέρα κατήχθημεν εἰς Σιδῶνα· φιλανθρώπως τε ὁ Ἰούλιωσ τῷ Παύλῳ χρησάμενοσ, ἐπέτρεψε πρὸσ φίλουσ πορευθέντα ἐπιμελείασ τυχεῖν. <sup>4</sup> καὶ κείθεν ἀναχθέντεσ ὑπεπλεύσαμεν	AND when it was determined <sup>1</sup> that we should sail to Italy, they delivered Paul and certain other prisoners to a centurion of the Augustan <sup>2</sup> cohort, named Julius. And entering into a vessel of Adramyttium, <sup>2</sup> we put to sea, being about to sail by the coasts of Asia, Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica, being with us. And the next day we landed <sup>3</sup> at Sidon: and Julius courteously treated Paul, and gave him liberty to go to the <sup>3</sup> friends, to partake of their kindness. And when we had <sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> loosed from thence, we sailed

<sup>a</sup> *Ἐκριθη τὸν ἀποπλεῖν ἡμᾶς.* Not their departure, but the time of it, *that we* (Luke and company) *should sail.* The infinitive with *τὸν* is generally indicative of purpose. *Τινὰς ἑτέρουσ δεσμώτασ,* certain other prisoners; *ἕτεροσ,* other; tantamount to *ἄλλοσ—σπειρήσ Σεβαστήσ,* of the Augustan band or cohort—called Italian—generally composed of Italians.

<sup>b</sup> *Πλοίῳ Ἀδραμυττηνῶ,* a ship of Adramyttium, a sea-port of Mysia. *Μέλλοντεσ,* by Gb., Tf. and Meyer, is preferred to *Μέλλοντεσ*—ambiguous according to De Wette. *Πλεῖν τοὺσ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τόπουσ;* *εἰσ* after *πλεῖν* seems to be wanting, and is in some texts supplied. By what authority we know not.

<sup>c</sup> *Κατήχθημεν εἰσ Σιδῶνα,* first per. plur. aor. I. ind. pass., of *καταγω,* *deduco.* We landed at Sidon, *εκ κατὰ,* downwards, *et ago,* *duco;* literally, *we were borne down into Sidon,* a Phœnician city. Our Saviour had visited the confines of Tyre and Sidon; reported Matt. 15: 21. *Τοὺσ φίλουσ,* not his friends, but the friends, i. e., the brethren. This title, *οἱ φίλοι,* of the brethren, occurs 3d John, v. 15, twice.

*Φιλανθρώπως τε ὁ Ἰούλιωσ τῷ Παύλῳ χρησάμενοσ.* *Χρᾶω,* *commodato do,* quasi *e manu in manum;* *I benignantly place my hand in yours.* Captain Julius treated benignantly, *φιλανθρωπικῶσ;* *courteously,* is not enough; *most benignantly.* Captain Julius was a true Roman gentleman. *Ἡμεράσ ἕκτα* may be indefinite; *about a week.* Hack., ch. 20: 6, "Means probably about a week.

<sup>d</sup> *Ἀναχθέντεσ ὑπεπλεύσαμεν τὴν Κυπρον—εὐαντιουσ.* *Ἀναγω,* *subduco, adduco, produco, reduco;* *ἀναγειν,* *proficere, ascendere.*—Crit. Sacra. This is a word of special favor with Luke. In the Christian Scriptures *ἀναγω* is found *twenty-four* times;

and of these, *out of Luke's writings, only three are found.* So largely in the use of this word, he gives much latitude to its import, as well as a very free circulation. Our translators found themselves obliged to give no less a variety in their version of it. On examining it with much care, we find they have given to it the following variety of representatives: *lead, lead up, bring, bring up, bring up again, take up, launch, launch forth, offer, loose, sail, set forth, depart.* Here are thirteen distinct and distinguishable acts represented in the currency of one man by one and the same word; and these occurring in only *two* of the *twenty-seven* documents that constitute the Christian Scriptures!

How much, then, depends upon the subject, and the context, and the discrimination of the interpreter or translator.

As further developing the progress of our language and of the literature, the taste and science of the age we live in, and more especially the marvelous change that has silently and progressively come upon our language and our taste, we shall give a few versions of the 4th and 5th verses of this 27th ch. "And whanne we remoueden fro thennes we vndirsaileden to Cipre, for that Wyndis weren contrarie. V. 5, And we seileden in the see of Silici, and Panfili: and camen to Listris that is Licie." Wiclif, A. D. 1380. V. 4, "And from thence lanchd we, and sayled harde by Cypers because the wyndes were contrarye. V. 5, Then sayled we over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphilia and came to Myra a cite in Lycia." Tyndale, A. D. 1534. V. 4, "And whan we had lanchd from thence, we sayled hard by Cypers, because the Wyndes were contrarye. V. 5, And whan wo had sayled over the see of Cilicia and Pamphilia we cam to Myra which is in Lycia." Crammer,



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
Cyprus, because the winds were contrary.	τὴν Κύπρον, διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἀνέμους εἶναι ἐναντίους. <sup>5</sup> τὸ τε πέλαγος	under Cyprus, because the winds were contrary. And <sup>5</sup>
5 And when we had sailed over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia.	τὸ κατὰ τὴν Κιλικίαν καὶ Παμφυλίαν διαπλεύσαντες, κατήλθομεν εἰς Μύρα τῆς Λυκίας. <sup>6</sup> Κακεῖ	when we had sailed over the sea along Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia: and there the cen- <sup>6</sup>
6 And there the centurion found a ship of Alexandria sailing into Italy; and he put us therein.	εὐρῶν ὁ ἑκατόνταρχος πλοῖον Ἀλεξανδρίνον πλέον εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ἐνεβίβασεν ἡμᾶς εἰς αὐτό. <sup>7</sup> ἐν ἰκαναῖς δὲ ἡμέραις	turion found a ship of Alexandria sailing into Italy, and he put us on board of it. And when we had sailed <sup>7</sup>
7 And when we had sailed slowly many days, and scarce were come over against Cnidus, the wind not suffering us, we sailed unto Crete, over against Salmone:	βραδυπλοῦντες, καὶ μόλις γενόμενοι κατὰ τὴν Κνίδον, μὴ προσεῶντος ἡμᾶς τοῦ ἀνέμου, ὑπεπλεύσαμεν τὴν Κρήτην κατὰ Σαλμώνην. <sup>8</sup> μόλις τε παραλεγόμενοι αὐτὴν, ἤλθομεν εἰς τόπον	slowly many days, and with <sup>7</sup> difficulty came off Cnidus, the wind not permitting us, we sailed <sup>8</sup> under Crete, over against Salmone; and <sup>8</sup> coast-
8 And hardly passing it, came unto a place which is called, The Fair Havens; nigh whereunto was the city of Lasea.	τινὰ καλούμενον Καλοὺς Λιμένας, ᾧ ἐγγὺς ἦν πόλις Λασαία.	ing along it with difficulty, came to a certain place called, The Fair Havens; near which was the city of Lasea.

A. D. 1539. V. 4, "And from thence we launched, and sayled harde by Cyprus, because the Windes were contrary. V. 5, Then sayled over the sea by Cilicia and Pamphilia, and came to Myra, a citie in Lycia." Cranmer, A. D. 1557. V. 4, "And vwhen vve had loosed thence vve sailed vnder Cypres, because the vvindes vvere contrarie. V. 5, And sailing the sea of Cilicia and Pamplia, vve came to Lystra vvhich is in Lycia." Rheims, A. D. 1582. V. 4, "And when we had lanched from thence we sailed vnder Cyprus, because the winds were contrary. V. 5, And when we had sailed over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia we came to Myra, a citie of Lysia." Com. Ver. A. D. 1611.

Such was the progress, and such were the changes in our English Sacred Scriptures during 231 years.

It will be observed, that the *proper* names changed less than the *common* nouns. The reason was, the originals from which they were borrowed were substantially the same, being Grecian and Roman. Again, it will be noted in many places, that a few instances only appear in these two verses of a change in the verbiage in our version, compared with the authorized of 1611. These were not made by any assembly recognized in Protestant Christendom, but were made by the unauthorized editors or publishers of them. This is the most convincing argument in vindication of the labors of the Bible Union to have a thorough revision. These selections were made without an election of any place.

\* Literally, "upon it." Luke abounds in nautical expressions, and to do him justice, we ought to translate it, technically, "he put us on board of it."

<sup>f</sup> *Πολις*. The com. ver. supposes their *having sailed so far* for the *difficulties* they had to encounter, which is absolutely the import of *πολις*. See again v. 8, which, in the com. ver., sustains this change.

<sup>e</sup> Ὑπεπλευσαμεν τὴν Κρήτην κατὰ Σαλμώνην, we sailed under Crete against Salmone. Under Crete, not literally! but under its protection against the wind and the swollen waves dashing upon its wind-beaten side. On the leeward, or sheltered side of the island. "We sailed under Crete against Salmone." This promontory is yet recognized, "forming the eastern extremity of that island," and still retaining the original name. The allusions to this island and its wind-beaten side, and its present map, all correspond with the references here found.

<sup>h</sup> Μόλις τε παραλεγόμενοι αὐτήν. Παραλεγόμεναι, *præter lego, præternavigo*. *Proprie significat, q. d. lego littus vel oram littoris lego, I scan the shore of the sea.* The Romans had in their nomenclature *præternavigatio, a παραπλοῦς—a sailing by, or along the coast.* "Nautical authorities assure us that this place is the furthest point to which an ancient ship could have attained with northwesterly winds, because the land turns suddenly to the north." Haack.

<sup>φ</sup>—Λασαία. *φ* is here governed as an adverb by *εγγυς*.

Crete, once covered with its hundred cities in which Christian churches abounded, spread over an area of 270 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, celebrated for its lying poets, according to Epimenides, is now called Candia, and famous only for what it once was.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
9 Now, when much time was spent, and when sailing was now dangerous, because the fast was now already past, Paul admonished <i>them</i> ,	9 Ἰκανοῦ δὲ χρόνου διαγενομένου, καὶ ὄντος ἤδη ἐπισφαλοῦς τοῦ πλοῦς, διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν νηστίαν ἤδη παρεληλυθέναι, παρῆναι ὁ Παῦλος <sup>10</sup> λέγων αὐτοῖς,	Now a <sup>1</sup> long time having <sup>9</sup> elapsed, the navigation being now unsafe (because also the fast was already past), Paul exhorted them, saying, <i>Sirs</i> , I <sup>10</sup>
10 And said unto them, <i>Sirs</i> , I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the lading and ship, but also of our lives.	"Ἄνδρες, θεωρῶ ὅτι μετὰ ὑβρεως καὶ πολλῆς ζημίας οὐ μόνον τοῦ φόρτου καὶ τοῦ πλοίου, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ψυχῶν ἡμῶν μέλλειν ἔσεσθαι τὸν πλοῦν. <sup>11</sup> Ὁ δὲ ἑκατόν-	<sup>1</sup> perceive that the voyage will be with violence and much loss, not only of the cargo and ship, but also of our lives. Nevertheless the centurion <sup>11</sup>
11 Nevertheless, the centurion believed the master and the owner of the ship more than those things which were spoken by Paul.	ταρχος τῷ κυβερνήτῃ καὶ τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ἐπέειπετο μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου λεγομένοις. <sup>12</sup> ἀνευθέτου δὲ τοῦ λιμένος ὑπάρχοντος πρὸς παραχειμασίαν, οἱ πλείους ἔθεντο βουλήν ἀναχθῆναι	Paul: and because the haven <sup>12</sup> was <sup>1</sup> incommodious to winter in, the majority also advised to depart thence, if by any means they might attain to Phenice,
12 And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the more part advised to depart thence also, if by any means they might attain to Phenice,	κάκειθεν, εἴπως δύναιτο κατανήσαντες εἰς Φοίνικα παραχειμά-	to Phenix, to winter, which is a

<sup>1</sup> Ἰκανοῦ δε χρόνου διαγενομένου, a long time having now transpired. Ἰκανός, in a former note, we have shown to be of great latitude, reaching from what is merely sufficient or enough to that which is great, and worthy, and able, and all potent, sufficient for any given purpose, or as a means to any proposed end. Την νηστείαν is generally thought here to refer to the great fast observed on the celebrated day of the great national expiation—the tenth of Tisri—about the autumnal equinox. "Philo also says that 'no prudent man thought of putting to sea after this season of the year.'" Jahn's Archæol., § 357. The Greeks and Romans thought that sailing in the Mediterranean was not safe after the middle of October nor till after the middle of March. And this is not far from the figures on the Atlantic.

<sup>1</sup> Θεωρεῶ. Literally, to see, with regard to physical nature, but to perceive, with regard to the intellectual, the moral, and the religious. We, however, metaphorically represent the perceptions of the inner man by the outward senses of the animal man. Hence we see, and hear, and feel internally, as well as externally.

\* Κυβερνήτη—ἑκατονταρχος—ναυκλήρω. Here stand three officers, the shipmaster, the centurion, and the owner of the ship. The last was most interested; the shipmaster or pilot, most responsible, having persons, and property, and his own life at stake; the centurion least concerned while at sea, but most responsible when on land.

In this book we have two words in the original, representative of the same officer; ἑκατονταρχος, only found in this book of Acts; and ἑκατονταρχος, used by both Matthew and

Luke—the former by Luke only. We can give no reason for it. We have in classic Greek the word αρχος, a prince, from which the English word arch, a prefix to bishops and some political potentates; and we have in classic Greek αρχη of large currency as a constituent of the highest officials in all realms. We observe, once more, that αρχη, wherever found, indicates, in the words of the distinguished Edward Leigh, of the first half of the sixteenth century, non principium passivum; sed activum significat, a quo omnes creature principium suum ducunt: quam interpretationem utriusque Testamenti pagina evincit. Amama, Antibarb. Bib. Lib. 3. Principium, John 1:1; height of place, or superiority of man in his office, 1 Cor. 15:24. It is taken for the magistrate, Luke 12:11. Titus 3:1, αρχαι, qui macro imperio utuntur—those who have primary and plenary power under God.

But we must distinguish the κυβερνήτης from its two associates. Here the helmsman, or the pilot, stands first, he is the master of the ship. He guides and commands its course, and, in this sense, he is not poetically nor rhetorically, but in fact the governor and director of the ship, and, as such, must be obeyed in his station by all aboard. To this effect says Kuinœl: "Sed κυβερνήτης est gubernator navis, qui clavum tenet, et puppim dirigit." He holds the helm, and directs the ship.

<sup>1</sup> Ἀνευθέτου, was incommodious, inconvenient. The question was, whether they should abide in that harbor or seek another, not whether they should proceed to Italy at that season. "Paul preferred that they should remain there, and the event justified his discernment." Hack. Οἱ πλείους, the



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>and there to winter; which is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the south-west and north-west.</p>	<p>σαι, λιμένα τῆς Κρήτης βλέποντα κατὰ λίβα καὶ κατὰ χάρον.</p>	<p>haven of Crete, facing south-west and northwest.</p>
<p>13 And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained <i>their</i> purpose, loosing <i>thence</i>, they sailed close by Crete.</p>	<p><sup>13</sup> ὑποπνεύσαντος δὲ νότου, δόξαντες τῆς προθέσεως κεκρατηκέναι, ἄραντες ἄσσου παρελέγοντο τὴν Κρήτην. <sup>14</sup> μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ ἔβαλε κατ' αὐτῆς ἄνεμος</p>	<p>Now when a south-wind <sup>13</sup> blew moderately, thinking to have gained their purpose, having weighed <i>anchor</i>, they sailed close by Crete. But imme-</p>
<p>14 But not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind, called Euroclydon.</p>	<p>τυφωνικός, ὁ καλούμενος Εὐροκλύδων. <sup>15</sup> συναρπασθέντος δὲ τοῦ πλοίου, καὶ μὴ δυναμένου</p>	<p><sup>14</sup> diately a "whirlwind, called Euroclydon, struck against the ship. And when it was <sup>15</sup></p>
<p>15 And when the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we let <i>her</i> drive.</p>	<p>ἀντοφθαλμῆν τῷ ἀνέμῳ, ἐπιδόντες ἐφερόμεθα. <sup>16</sup> νησιῶν δὲ τι ὑποδραμόντες καλούμενον Κλαύδην, μόλις ἰσχύσαμεν περικρατεῖς γενέσθαι τῆς σκάφης. <sup>17</sup> ἦν</p>	<p>borne away, and could not bear up against the wind, giving up, we let it drive. And <sup>16</sup></p>
<p>16 And running unto a certain island which is called Claudia, we had much work to come by the boat:</p>	<p>ἄραντες, βοηθείαις ἐχρώντο, ὑποζωννύντες τὸ πλοῖον· φοβούμεοί τε μὴ εἰς τὴν σύρτιν ἐκπέσωσι, χαλάσαντες τὸ σκεῦος, οὕτως ἐφέροντο, <sup>18</sup> Σφοδρῶς δὲ χειμαζομένων ἡμῶν, τῇ ἐξῆς ἐκβολὴν ἐποιοῦντο. <sup>19</sup> καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ αὐτόχειρες τὴν σκευὴν τοῦ πλοίου ἐρρίψαμεν. <sup>20</sup> μήτε δὲ ἡλίου, μήτε ἄστρων ἐπιφαινόντων ἐπὶ</p>	<p>running under a certain small island, called Claudia, with difficulty we were able to secure the boat: which when <sup>17</sup></p>
<p>17 Which when they had taken up, they used helps, undergirding the ship; and fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake sail, and so were driven.</p>	<p>πλείονας ἡμέρας, χειμῶνός τε οὐκ ὀλίγον ἐπικειμένου, λοιπὸν περιηρεῖτο πᾶσα ἐλπίς τοῦ σώζεσθαι ἡμᾶς. <sup>21</sup> πολλῆς δὲ ἀσιτίας ὑπαρχούσης, τότε σταθεῖς ὁ</p>	<p>they had taken up, they used helps, undergirding the ship; and fearing lest they should be stranded on the sand bank," they lowered the sail, and so were driven. Now we being <sup>18</sup></p>
<p>18 And we being exceedingly tossed with a tempest, the next <i>day</i> they lightened the ship;</p>	<p>Παῦλος ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν εἶπεν, "Ἐδεῖ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, πειθαρχήσαντάς μοι μὴ ἀνάγεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς Κρήτης, κερδήσαι τε τὴν ὕβριν ταύτην καὶ τὴν ζημίαν. <sup>22</sup> καὶ</p>	<p>exceedingly tempest tossed, the next day they lightened the ship; and the third day <sup>19</sup></p>
<p>19 And the third <i>day</i> we cast out with our own hands the tackling of the ship.</p>	<p>ταυῦν παραινῶ ὑμᾶς εὐθυμεῖν·</p>	<p>we cast out with our own hands the tackling of the ship. And when neither sun nor <sup>20</sup></p>
<p>20 And when neither sun nor stars in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on <i>us</i>, all hope that we should be saved was then taken away.</p>	<p>stars had for many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on us, at last all hope that we should be saved was utterly taken away.</p>	<p>stars had for many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on us, at last all hope that we should be saved was utterly taken away.</p>
<p>21 But after long abstinence, Paul stood forth in the midst of them, and said, <i>Sirs</i>, ye should have hearkened unto me, and not have loosed from Crete, and to have gained this harm and loss.</p>	<p>But after much abstinence, <sup>21</sup> Paul stood in the midst of them, and said, <i>Sirs</i>, you should have hearkened to me, and not have loosed from Crete, and so have "sustained this harm and loss. Yet now <sup>22</sup></p>	<p>But after much abstinence, <sup>21</sup> Paul stood in the midst of them, and said, <i>Sirs</i>, you should have hearkened to me, and not have loosed from Crete, and so have "sustained this harm and loss. Yet now <sup>22</sup></p>
<p>22 And now I exhort you to be of good cheer: for there shall</p>	<p>I exhort you to be of good cheer; for there shall be no</p>	<p>I exhort you to be of good cheer; for there shall be no</p>

majority. A consultation being had—the majority were for proceeding to Phœnicia, a port in Crete. Strabo mentions a harbor of this name on the south of Crete, and Ptolemy mentions a town called Phœnix, with a port which he names Phœnicus. On the contrary, Stephanus Byzantinus calls the town Phœnicus, which Hierocles again calls Phenice. *Κατα λίβα καὶ κατὰ χάρον*, looking towards, facing, rather than looking to. Lips and Corus, i. e., the points from which the

winds so called blew, viz., the southwest and the northwest. Hackett is very felicitous, as well as laborious in his exposition of the usual terms in this description.

<sup>m</sup> *Τυφωνικός*, a whirlwind, called a Typhon, Euroaquilo—Northeastern, Euroclydon.

<sup>n</sup> *Τὴν σύρτιν*, the syrtis; so called as drawn together by currents of the sea. Rob.

<sup>o</sup> *Κερδήσαι*. Literally, gained, sustained.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
be no loss of <i>any man's</i> life among you, but of the ship.	ἀποβολὴ γὰρ ψυχῆς οὐδεμία ἔσται ἐξ ὑμῶν, πλὴν τοῦ πλοίου.	loss of any man's life among you, except the ship.
23 For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve,	23 παρέστη γάρ μοι τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ ἄγγελος τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὃ εἰμι, ᾧ καὶ λατρεύω, 24 λέγων, Μὴ φοβοῦ Παῦλε, Καίσαρί σε δεῖ παραστῆναι· καὶ ἰδοὺ κεχάρισται σοι ὁ Θεὸς πάντας τοὺς πλέοντας μετὰ σοῦ. 25 Διὸ εὐθυμείτε ἄνδρες· πιστεύω γὰρ τῷ Θεῷ ὅτι οὕτως ἔσται καθ' ὃν τρόπον λέ-	For there stood by me this 23 night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I also worship, saying, Fear not, Paul; 24
24 Saying, Fear not, Paul; thou must be brought before Cesar: and lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee.	φάληται μοι. 26 εἰς νῆσον δέ τινα δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἐκπεσεῖν. 27 Ὡς δὲ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ νυξὲ ἐγένετο, διαφερομένων ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ	you must be brought before Cesar: and lo, God has given to you all those who sail with you. Wherefore, sirs, be of 25 good cheer: for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me. But still, we must 26
25 Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer: for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me.	λατρηῶν. 27 Ὡς δὲ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ νυξὲ ἐγένετο, διαφερομένων ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ	be cast upon some island.
26 Howbeit, we must be cast upon a certain island.	λατρηῶν. 27 Ὡς δὲ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ νυξὲ ἐγένετο, διαφερομένων ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ	But when the fourteenth 27
27 But when the fourteenth night was come, as we were	λατρηῶν. 27 Ὡς δὲ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ νυξὲ ἐγένετο, διαφερομένων ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ	night was come, as we were

<sup>p</sup> *Αἰτρεῖω*, I worship, I serve. In its twenty-one occurrences in the Christian Scriptures, it is, in com. ver., rendered *four* times *worship*, and seventeen times *serve*. "It is derived," says Erasmus, "of the particle *λα*, which is added (prefixed) for more vehemency, and the word *τρεῖω*, which signifies, to tremble, because it is the use of servants to be much afraid, and tremble at the presence of their masters." Suidas says, it is *idem quod merecede servire*, and sustains it out of profane writers, the same as to *serve for wages*. It is specially taken for *saerifice*, which is a special part of Divine worship, according to both law and gospel, Rom. 12:7. "*Θυσια* and *λατρεία* are joined together." Crit. Saera.

*Λατρεία*. In its five occurrences in N. T., *four* of which are found in Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews and Romans, it is represented by the word *service*, and *God*, in every case, is expressed, or implied.

*Προσκυνεῖω* is the word consecrated to *worship* in its highest and most sublime sense, when and where *Jehovah Elohim* is the object, or where persons of great dignity, as his ambassadors, are addressed. Its Roman representative is *adoro*. In the Septuagint it is, indeed, used promiscuously in reference to the homage paid to God and man. "Significat, proprie, capitis inclinati gestum, cum moto a fronte galero, caput submitimus. Erasmus. Adorare est manum ori admovere. It significeth an outward reverence of bowing down the body to the ground, as well civil as religious homage. It properly significeth, *in falling down to worship*, by which word Cornelius is represented as to his manner of worshipping Peter, Acts 10:25." Crit. Saera.

"The Hebrew word *Shachah* doth properly signify, *to bow down*, and, therefore, is used of such bowing down, as is not for adoration as Ps. 42:5, 6, and in divers other places. This Greek word also signifies to use some gesture of body in

worshipping, and sometimes *to fall down*." Dr. Fulk against Gregory Martin.

"It comes from *κων*, *canis*, a metaphor from the manner of spaniels, when they couch and crouch on the ground before their masters. Zanchius on the second commandment: or, according to others, from *κωω*, osculor—*to kiss*—because an ancient custom of adoring amongst the Persians was by kissing the hand, the mouth, or the knees, which was the most profound homage, or adoration. Vide Beza, Matt. 2:11; Rivet on Ps. 22:29; and Grotius on the second commandment." Crit. Saera.

<sup>q</sup> *Καίσαρι σε δεῖ παραστῆναι*. *Δεῖ*, it is necessary, it behooveth.

*Κεχάρισται—σοι*, God has given you all that sail with you. They should be all saved for the sake of Paul, because Paul had prayed for them. Such is the view of Calvin, Bengel, Olshausen, De Wette, Hackett, and others. Bengel here remarks: "*Facilius multi mali cum paucis piis servantur, quam unus pius eum multis reis perit. Navi huic similis mundus*." "Many wicked persons can be more easily saved with a few pious persons, than one pious person perish with many wicked persons." Or, more sententious, "Many wicked can be more easily saved with a few pious, than one pious perish with many wicked. *The world is like to this ship*."

<sup>r</sup> *Πιστεύω*, I believe. This indicates his consciousness of an authority, of which he felt himself possessed, over the minds of his fellow-passengers.

<sup>s</sup> *Εἰς νῆσον—τινα*, upon some island. Such indefiniteness is in good keeping with all the scenes before them. It is also in harmony with the tenor of all Divine responses, or communications to man, as to the future events of his life. Definite in end, indefinite in the means of escape.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
driven up and down in Adria, about midnight the shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country;	Ἀδρία, κατὰ μέσον τῆς νυκτὸς ὑπενόουν οἱ ναῦται προσάγειν τινὰ αὐτοῖς χώραν. <sup>28</sup> καὶ βολίσαντες εὐρον ὄργυιὰς εἴκοσι·	borne along in the Adriatic sea, about midnight the seamen thought that they drew near to some land; and sounded, and
28 And sounded, and found it twenty fathoms: and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again, and found it fifteen fathoms.	βραχὺ δὲ διαστήσαντες, καὶ πάλιν βολίσαντες, εὐρον ὄργυιὰς δεκαπέντε. <sup>29</sup> φοβούμενοί τε μήπως εἰς τραχεῖς τόπους ἐκπέσωσιν, ἐκ πρύμνης ῥίψαντες ἀγκύρας τέσσαρας, ἤρχοντο ἡμέραν γενέσθαι. <sup>30</sup> τῶν δὲ ναυτῶν	found it *twenty fathoms; and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again, and found it fifteen fathoms. Then fearing lest we should
29 Then fearing lest they should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day.	ζητούντων φυγεῖν ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου, καὶ χαλασάντων τὴν σκάφην εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, προφάσει ὡς ἐκ πῶρας μελλόντων ἀγκύρας ἐκτείνειν, <sup>31</sup> εἶπεν ὁ Παῦλος τῷ	29 have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and longed for day. And as the *seamen were
30 And as the shipmen were about to flee out of the ship, when they had let down the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship,	ἐκατοντάρχη καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις, Ἐὰν μὴ οὗτοι μείνωσιν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ, ὑμεῖς σωθῆναι οὐ δύνασθε. <sup>32</sup> Ὅτε οἱ στρατιῶται	30 about to flee out of the ship, when they had let down the boat into the sea, under pretense of carrying anchors out of the foreship, Paul said to
31 Paul said to the centurion, and to the soldiers, Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved.		31 the centurion, and to the *soldiers, Unless these abide in the ship, you can not be saved.
32 Then the soldiers cut off		32 Then the soldiers cut off the

<sup>†</sup> Τεσσαρεσκαίδεκατῆ νυξ, the fourteenth night—since they put to sea—διαφερομένων ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ Ἀδρια, we being borne through (the waves) in the Adriatic. “It has been said that the modern Malta lies too far south to be embraced in the sea so designated. The statement is erroneous. The Adriatic in our ancient maps was the name of the sea lying between Italy and Greece; but in its wider sense comprehended the Ionian Sea around Sicily, near which stood Melite.” Hack.

<sup>‡</sup> Βραχὺ δὲ διαστήσαντες, a short interval of time, and a short distance of space. The first sounding was twenty fathoms, the second, fifteen. This rate of decrease, in the depth of the water, on the coasts of Malta, is yet pretty much the same, according to the statements of modern sea-captains. The firmness of the bottom as anchor-ground is yet celebrated. In St. Paul’s Bay, the traditionary locality of this shipwreck, every circumstance stated here, as to the entire locality, is in good keeping with every allusion here, as shown in all the modern references to it.

<sup>§</sup> Εἰς τραχεῖς τόπους, upon rough = rocky places.

Strong and fearful apprehensions are inseparable from such a position. [We can confirm this fact from our own experience, having been shipwrecked on the coasts of Scotland in just such a bay, and on such a rocky bottom, that our anchors could not hold against the surges of the sea and the tossings of the tempest.] “By cutting away the anchors, (τας ἀγκύρας περιέλοντες), loosing the bands of the rudders, (ἀνεῖτες τὰς ξυκτηρίας), and hoisting the artemon (επαράντες

τον ἀρτεμονα), all of which could be done simultaneously, the ship was immediately under command, and could be directed with precision to any part of the shore which offered a prospect of safety.” *Ἠύχοντο ἡμέραν γενέσθαι, they desired that day might come.*

<sup>¶</sup> Τῶν δὲ ναυτῶν, &c. &c. This movement, so heartless, confirms the idea that the seamen believed that the ship was so seriously damaged as to render uncertain its fortunes for the night. Χαλασάντων τὴν σκάφην, having lowered down the boat—so recently hoisted on board—ἀγκύρας ἐκτείνειν, to carry, not cast out, anchors. But for Paul’s attention and discrimination, they would most likely have accomplished their purpose, and jeopardized the lives of many.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Εἶπεν στρατιώταις. Paul, apprehending that the officers of the ship were implicated in the plot, addressed himself to the centurion and the soldiers. They had charge of the prisoners, as the centurion had particular care of the apostle. Except these (the seamen), said he, abide in the ship, you cannot be saved. Soldiers could not manage the ship, and without the aid of mariners the ship could not be brought to land. This would indicate that the purpose or plan of abandoning the ship was very general, seamen and sailors alike implicated in it. Hence the position taken by Paul, that it was essential to their preservation that the seamen be prohibited from leaving the vessel. Thus means and ends are indissoluble.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
the ropes of the boat, and let her fall off.	ἀπέκοψαν τὰ σχοινία τῆς σκάφης, καὶ εἶασαν αὐτὴν ἐκπεσεῖν. <sup>33</sup> ἄχρι	ropes of the boat, and let it fall off. And while the day <sup>33</sup>
<sup>33</sup> And while the day was coming on, Paul besought them all to take meat, saying, This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried, and continued fasting, having taken nothing.	δὲ οὐ ἔμελλεν ἡμέρα γίνεσθαι, παρεκάλει ὁ Παῦλος ἅπαντας μεταλαβεῖν τροφῆς, λέγων, Τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτην σήμερον ἡμέραν προσδοκῶντες, ἄσιτοι διατελεῖτε, μηδὲν προσλαβόμενοι. <sup>34</sup> διὸ	was coming on, Paul besought them all to take food, saying, <sup>34</sup> This is the fourteenth day that you have been waiting, and continue fasting, having taken nothing. Wherefore <sup>34</sup>
<sup>34</sup> Wherefore I pray you to take some meat; for this is for your health: for there shall not an hair fall from the head of any of you.	παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς προσλαβεῖν τροφῆς· τοῦτο γὰρ πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας σωτηρίας ὑπάρχει· οὐδενὸς γὰρ ὑμῶν θριξὶ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς πεσεῖται. <sup>35</sup> Εἰπὼν δὲ ταῦτα, καὶ	I pray you to take some food, for this is <sup>35</sup> necessary for your preservation: <sup>35</sup> for there shall not a hair perish from the head of any of you. And when he <sup>35</sup>
<sup>35</sup> And when he had thus spoken, he took bread, and gave thanks to God in presence of them all; and when he had broken it, he began to eat.	λαβὼν ἄρτον, εὐχαρίστησε τῷ Θεῷ ἐνώπιον πάντων, καὶ κλάσας ἤρξατο ἐσθίειν. <sup>36</sup> εὐθυμοὶ δὲ	had thus spoken, having taken <sup>36</sup> a loaf, he gave thanks to God in presence of them all; and when he had broken it, he began to eat. Then were they <sup>36</sup>
<sup>36</sup> Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat.	γενόμενοι πάντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ προσελάβοντο τροφῆς· <sup>37</sup> ἦμεν δὲ ἐν	all of <sup>37</sup> good cheer, and they also themselves took some food. Now all the souls <sup>37</sup>
<sup>37</sup> And we were in all in the ship two hundred threescore and sixteen souls.	τῷ πλοίῳ αἱ πᾶσαι ψυχαί, διακόσμαι ἐβδομηκονταεξ. <sup>38</sup> κορεσθέντες δὲ τροφῆς, ἐκούφιζον τὸ πλοῖον, ἐκβαλλόμενοι τὸν σῖτον	together in the ship were two hundred and seventy-six. And <sup>38</sup>
<sup>38</sup> And when they had eaten enough, they lightened the ship, and cast out the wheat into the sea.	εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν. <sup>39</sup> Ὅτε δὲ	when they had eaten enough, they lightened the ship, and cast out the wheat into the sea.

<sup>γ</sup> Τα σχοινία τῆς σκάφης, the ropes of the boat, most probably those that fastened it to the vessel, not those by which they were lowering it. Notwithstanding the assurance which Paul cherished of the salvation of all on board, he is as special and particular in the direction and use of means as if he had no such assurance; indeed, as if the event desired were wholly contingent on the proper use of the proper means.

<sup>δ</sup> Σήμερον ἡμέραν, appositional.

<sup>α</sup> Τοῦτο γὰρ πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας σωτηρίας ὑπάρχει, for this is essential to your salvation. This is, in fact, not too strong: means are necessary to every proposed end. Without adequate means, no end can be attained, or obtained. Ὑπαρχω, sum; τα ἔπερχοντα, quæ quis habet, bona, facultates; often, "de bonis et figurative de omnibus quæ in hac vita diliguntur." Grotius. Sum and eimi are in their respective tongues absolute. Appropriate food is essential to every form of life, vegetable, animal, spiritual.

<sup>αα</sup> Θριξὶ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς πεσεῖται. Literally, for of not one of you a hair from the head shall perish: or, according to the textus receptus: for of not one of you a hair from the head shall fall. Ηεσεῖται is repudiated as a false reading by Gh., Sch., Ln., Tf., and for it ἀπολείται is adopted.

<sup>β</sup> Λαβὼν ἄρτον. Literally, having taken a bread, properly with us, a loaf. Bread is generic, a loaf is specific; "our daily bread" is not our daily loaf, nor our daily meat. Paul argues from one loaf, one body of Christ; not, as we think, from one bread, or one particle of a loaf. Ἄρτον, bread. This word by Hebraistic usage often signifies food in the New Test. But κλάσας, which follows, appears to exclude that sense here." And this, with equal propriety, applies to the monumental loaf of blessings which commemorates one Lord, one faith, one immersion, one God and Father of all, one body, one Spirit, one hope. These are the seven pillars of the Christian temple.

<sup>γ</sup> Εὐθυμοὶ, cheerful—they all became cheerful. The consequence was, προσελάβοντο τροφῆς. Despair annihilates, pro tempore, appetite; but the return of hope creates, or invigorates it.

<sup>δ</sup> Αἱ πᾶσαι ψυχαί, all the souls together. Πας, in this adverbial sense, is seldom found but in connection with numerals, equal to το παν, together. Διακόσμαι ἐβδομηκονταεξ, two hundred and seventy-six. This, according to calculations made, was quite a large ship, measuring from eleven to twelve hundred tons.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>39 And when it was day, they knew not the land: but they discovered a certain creek with a shore, into the which they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust in the ship.</p>	<p>ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, τὴν γῆν οὐκ ἀπεγίνωσκον· κόλπον δέ τινα κατενόουν ἔχοντα αἰγιαλόν, εἰς ὃν ἐβουλεύσαντο, εἰ δύναιτο, ἐξῶσαι τὸ πλοῖον. <sup>40</sup> καὶ τὰς ἀγκύρας περιελόντες εἶων εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, ἅμα ἀνέντες τὰς ζευκτηρίας τῶν πηδαλιῶν· καὶ ἐπάραντες τὸν ἀρτέμονα τῇ πνεύσῃ κατεῖχον εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλόν.</p>	<p>And when it was day, they <sup>39</sup> recognized not the land, but they perceived a certain inlet having a shore, into which they determined, were it possible, to thrust the ship. And <sup>40</sup> having entirely cut away the anchors, they abandoned them to the sea, and at the same time having unfastened the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the foresail to the wind, they made toward shore. And <sup>41</sup> having fallen into a place where two currents met, they ran the ship aground; and the prow sticking fast, remained immovable, but the stern was broken by the violence of the waves. And <sup>42</sup> the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, and escape. But the captain, <sup>43</sup> willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose, and commanded that they who could swim should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land; and the rest, <sup>44</sup> some on boards, and others on some of the things from the ship. And so they all escaped safe to land.</p>
<p>40 And when they had taken up the anchors, they committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore.</p>	<p><sup>41</sup> περιπεσόντες δὲ εἰς τόπον διθάλασσον, ἐπέκειλαν τὴν ναῦν· καὶ ἡ μὲν πρῶρα ἐρείσασα ἔμεινεν ἀσάλευτος, ἡ δὲ πρύμνα ἐλύετο ὑπὸ τῆς βίας τῶν κυμάτων. <sup>42</sup> τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν βουλή ἐγένετο ἵνα τοὺς δεσμώτας ἀποκτείνωσι, μήτις ἐκκολυμβήσας διαφύγοι.</p>	<p>And <sup>41</sup> having fallen into a place where two currents met, they ran the ship aground; and the prow sticking fast, remained immovable, but the stern was broken by the violence of the waves. And <sup>42</sup> the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, and escape. But the captain, <sup>43</sup> willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose, and commanded that they who could swim should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land; and the rest, <sup>44</sup> some on boards, and others on some of the things from the ship. And so they all escaped safe to land.</p>
<p>41 And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the forepart stuck fast, and remained unmoveable, but the hinder part was broken with the violence of the waves.</p>	<p><sup>43</sup> ὁ δὲ ἑκατόνταρχος βουλόμενος διασῶσαι τὸν Παῦλον, ἐκόλυσεν αὐτοὺς τοῦ βουλήματος, ἐκέλευσέ τε τοὺς δυναμένους κολυμβᾶν, ἀπορρίψαντας πρώτους ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἐξιέναι, <sup>44</sup> καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς, οὓς μὲν ἐπὶ σανίσιν, οὓς δὲ ἐπὶ τινῶν τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου. καὶ οὕτως ἐγένετο πάντας διασωθῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν.</p>	<p>And <sup>43</sup> willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose, and commanded that they who could swim should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land; and the rest, <sup>44</sup> some on boards, and others on some of the things from the ship. And so they all escaped safe to land.</p>
<p>42 And the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, and escape.</p>	<p>καὶ ἐπάραντες τὸν ἀρτέμονα τῇ πνεύσῃ κατεῖχον εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλόν.</p>	<p>And <sup>42</sup> the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, and escape. But the captain, <sup>43</sup> willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose, and commanded that they who could swim should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land; and the rest, <sup>44</sup> some on boards, and others on some of the things from the ship. And so they all escaped safe to land.</p>
<p>43 But the centurion, willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose, and commanded that they which could swim, should cast themselves first into the sea, and yet to land:</p>	<p>καὶ ἐπάραντες τὸν ἀρτέμονα τῇ πνεύσῃ κατεῖχον εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλόν.</p>	<p>And <sup>43</sup> willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose, and commanded that they who could swim should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land; and the rest, <sup>44</sup> some on boards, and others on some of the things from the ship. And so they all escaped safe to land.</p>
<p>44 And the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship. And so it came to pass, that they escaped all safe to land.</p>	<p>καὶ οὕτως ἐγένετο πάντας διασωθῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν.</p>	<p>And so they all escaped safe to land.</p>

<sup>e</sup> Τὴν γῆν—επεγίνωσκον, they did not recognize the land in view. Being shipwrecked on its coasts, probably at a considerable distance from the principal harbor.

Κόλπον—αιγιαλόν, "they perceived a certain inlet—creek—having a shore, on which they could run the ship with a hope of saving their lives. Luke uses here the correct hydrographical term." Hack.

Εἰς ὃν—πλοῖον, into which they determined to thrust forth the ship. Εξῶθεω, found only in this book in N. Test., ch. 7 : 45; 27 : 39. Drove out is its representative ch. 7 : 45; here, to thrust forth.

The whole family, in N. T. use, is composed of εξῶ, foras, foris; εξῶθεν, extra, extrinsic, quod foris est; το εξῶθεν, exterior pars, of frequent occurrence; and εξῶθειω, expello, ch. 7 : 45; and here, to thrust forth in any direction. Εξῶ-

οι, expellere, first aor. inf. act., to thrust forth, to drive ashore the ship. "To force the ship," Thomp.; "to drive the ship," Murd.; "to have thrust the ship," Dodd.

<sup>f</sup> Καὶ τὰς ἀγκύρας—θάλασσαν, "and having entirely cut away the anchors, they abandoned them to the sea." Our English translators followed the Vulgate in their inaccurate version of this clause. Ἄμα—πηδαλιῶν, at the same time having unfastened the bands of the rudders. Most of the ancient vessels were furnished with two rudders. Hack.

<sup>g</sup> "Pieces from the ship." Hack. These of course were boards; and as boards are already specified, it seems to me that some things more movable must have been intended, of which there were then, as now, a variety on which a drowning man, or one apprehensive of being drowned, would gladly seize.

KING JAMES' VERSION. CHAP. XXVIII.	GREEK TEXT. CHAP. XXVIII.	REVISED VERSION. CHAP. XXVIII.
AND when they were escaped, then they knew that the island was called Melita.	ΚΑΙ διασωθέντες, τότε ἐπέγνωσαν ὅτι Μελίτη ἡ νῆσος καλεῖται. <sup>2</sup> Οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι	AND when we had fully es- 1 caped, then we ascertained that the island was called Mel- ite. And the barbarous peo- 2
2 And the barbarous people shewed us no little kindness: for they kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold.	παρέιχον οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν φιλανθρωπίαν ἡμῖν· ἀνάψαντες γὰρ πυρὰν, προσελάβοντο πάντας ἡμᾶς, διὰ τὸν ὑέτον τὸν ἐφειστώτα, καὶ διὰ τὸ ψύχος. <sup>3</sup> Συστρέψαντος δὲ τοῦ Παύλου φρυγᾶνων πλήθος, καὶ ἐπιθέντος ἐπὶ τὴν πυρὰν, ἐχίδνα ἐκ τῆς θέρμης ἐξελθοῦσα καθῆψε τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ. <sup>4</sup> ὡς δὲ εἶδον οἱ βάρβαροι κρεμάμενον τὸ θηρίον ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ, ἔλεγον πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Πάντως φονεύς ἐστιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, ὃν διασωθέντα ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἡ δίκη ζῆν οὐκ εἴασεν. <sup>5</sup> Ὁ μὲν οὖν ἀποτινάξας τὸ θηρίον εἰς τὸ πῦρ, ἔπαθεν οὐδὲν κακόν. <sup>6</sup> οἱ δὲ προσεδό-	ple showed us no common philanthropy: for they kindled a fire, and brought us all to it, because of the present rain, and because of the cold.
3 And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand.	οὐδὲν κακόν. <sup>6</sup> οἱ δὲ προσεδό-	3 ed a great number of dry sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. And when the barba- 4
4 And when the barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand, they said among themselves, No doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live.	οὐδὲν κακόν. <sup>6</sup> οἱ δὲ προσεδό-	rians saw the venomous crea- 4 ture hanging on his hand, they said among themselves, No doubt this man is a mur- derer, whom, though he has escaped the sea, yet justice permits not to live. And he 5
5 And he shook off the beast into the fire, and felt no harm.	οὐδὲν κακόν. <sup>6</sup> οἱ δὲ προσεδό-	shook off the creature into the 5 fire, and suffered no harm; but 6
6 Howbeit, they looked when	οὐδὲν κακόν. <sup>6</sup> οἱ δὲ προσεδό-	6

<sup>a</sup> For *επεγνωσαν*, Ln., Tf. substitute *επεγνωμεν*, and with much internal evidence: *ἡμῖν*, in the second verse, and the other two sections of this chapter, each commencing with a first person plural, are all sufficient to justify such a reading. *Επεγνωμεν*, v. 1; *απηχθημεν*, v. 11; and *ηλθομεν*, v. 16.

*Διασωθεντες* is more than *σωθεντες*. In Matt. 14: 36, it is very happily rendered, *made perfectly whole*, and here it is, *safely escaped*, or *fully escaped*. "And when we had fully escaped." *Δια* augēt significationem, sicut apud Latinos, *per*. This preposition increases the signification of words. Leigh, Crit. Sacra.

<sup>b</sup> *Ὁν τὴν τυχοῦσαν φιλανθρωπίαν*, no common philanthropy. *Τυχοῦσαν*, from *τυγχάνω*. Luke and Paul are the only inspired writers that use this word. They were educated men, and are the two most copious writers of the New Testament, having written more than the half of it. In their acceptance and use of this word, they have made it tantamount to the following words, com. ver., "to be," "to obtain," "common," "seeing that," "to meet with," "no little," "may be," "may chance." *Obtain* is most frequently its representative. "No common kindness," "many kindnesses," Syriac Version. Even amongst miracles, some were extraordinary. *Οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι παρέιχον*. *Βάρβαρος*, used only by Luke and Paul in the Christian Scriptures. It is well represented by *foreigner*, whether civil-

ized or uncivilized. We, nowadays, enhance its import, and make it tantamount to *savage*.

<sup>c</sup> *Συστρέψαντος*, from *συστρέφω*, *convertō, convolvō in fascem*—now Paul having gathered, or "when Paul had gathered." "Now Paul having collected" *πλήθος*, a great number of dry sticks. *Εχίδνα*, a viper. The Greeks applied this term to that reptile in distinction from other serpents, as is evident from Aristotle, lib. I. c. 6, *ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ὠστογονοῦν ὄφεις, ἡ δ' ἐχίδνα μόνον ζῶστοζει*, vipers are the only viviparous serpents in Europe. Hack. At present unknown in Malta. *Ἐκ τῆς θερμῆς*, from the heat. "It seems to have been cast into the fire. *Ἐπιθέντος ἐπὶ τὴν πυρὰν*. This latter supposition is required by the second sense of *ἐκ τῆς θερμῆς*, and is entirely consistent with the first." Hack. *Ἀπο τῆς θερμῆς* is preferred by Grotius, Priceus, Bengelius, and Griesbach. Still *απο* rather appears as a gloss, *ἐκ* more generally is preferred, because more frequently indicative than *απο* of a cause. *Ἐκ τῆς πληγῆς, propter plagam*, Apoc. 16: 21. *Ἐκ οὐκρον λογόν, ob levem causam*, Soph., Œd. Col. 612, quoted by Kuin., in loco.

<sup>d</sup> *Πάντως*. Surely, by all means, no doubt, in no wise, are its common currency. *Φονεύς* is always represented, com. ver., by *murderer*, from *φονεῶ*, to kill, whence *φόνος*, murder, slaughter, ch. 9: 1.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>he should have swollen, or fallen down dead suddenly: but after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him, they changed their minds, and said that he was a god.</p>	<p>κων αὐτὸν μέλλειν πίμπρασθαι ἢ καταπίπτειν ἄφνω νεκρόν· ἐπὶ πολὺ δὲ αὐτῶν προσδοκῶντων, καὶ θεωρούντων μηδὲν ἄτοπον εἰς αὐτὸν γινόμενον, μεταβαλλόμενοι ἔλεγον θεὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι.</p>	<p>they expected that he would be 'inflamed, or that he would suddenly fall down dead. But after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him, they changed their minds, and said that he was a god.</p>
<p>7 In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.</p>	<p>7 Ἐν δὲ τοῖς περὶ τὸν τόπον ἐκείνον ὑπήρχε χωρία τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς νήσου, ὀνόματι Ποπλίῳ, ὃς ἀναδεξάμενος ἡμᾶς τρεῖς ἡμέρας φιλοφρόνως ἐξένισεν.</p>	<p>7 were possessions of the 'chief of the island, whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.</p>
<p>8 And it came to pass, that the father of Publius lay sick of a fever, and of a bloody-flux: to whom Paul entered in, and prayed, and laid his hands on him, and healed him.</p>	<p>8 δὲ τὸν πατέρα τοῦ Ποπλίου πυρετοῖς καὶ δυσεντερίᾳ συνεχόμενον κατακεῖσθαι πρὸς ὃν ὁ Παῦλος εἰσελθὼν, καὶ προσευξάμενος, ἐπιθεὶς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῷ, ἰάσατο αὐτόν.</p>	<p>8 of Publius lay sick of a fever, and of a bloody 'flux: to whom Paul went, and prayed, and laid his hands upon him, and healed him.</p>
<p>9 So when this was done, others also which had diseases in the island, came, and were healed:</p>	<p>9 οὗτου οὖν γενομένου, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ οἱ ἔχοντες ἀσθενείας ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, προσήρχοντο καὶ ἐθεραπεύοντο.</p>	<p>9 also who had diseases in the island, came, and were healed;</p>
<p>10 Who also honoured us with many honours; and when we departed, they laded us with such things as were necessary.</p>	<p>10 οἱ καὶ πολλαῖς τιμαῖς ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς, καὶ ἀναγομένοις ἐπέθεντο τὰ πρὸς τὴν χρείαν.</p>	<p>10 many 'honors; and when we departed, they laded us with such things as were necessary.</p>

\* Προσδοκῶν—προσδοκῶ. Look for, wait for, expect, tarry for, com. ver., are its representatives; of these, expect is most in keeping with our popular idiom. That he would, according to Webster, is preferable to should. It frequently denotes simply an event under a condition, or supposition,—that he would be inflamed. "That he would suddenly fall down dead," Hack.; "that he would have swollen, or fallen down dead," Boothr., Penn, Wes.; "that he would swell, or fall down dead," Thompson; "would suddenly swell, and fall down on the ground," Murdock. "Illi tamen expectabant, ut vel intumesceret, vel mortuus subito concederet." Kuin.

† Τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς νήσου, the chief, or chief of the island. "In illo autem tractu prædia erant Publio, insulæ primario," Kuin. "And there were lands in that quarter, belonging to a man named Publius, who was the chief man of the island," Murd. "Now in the neighborhood of that place lay the estate of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius," Thomp., Penn; "of a chief man of the island," Wes. This is not true to the original. It is τῷ πρώτῳ, the chief. He was the Roman governor, as Paley, Lardner, Tholuck, and

others have alleged. In harmony with our usage, we prefer, the chief of the island.

‡ Πυρετοῖς καὶ δυσεντερίᾳ, with fevers and a dysentery. "A fever and a dysentery," Thomp., Penn; "a fever and a bloody flux," Wes., Murd., Wakef., Dodd. We lack authority and sometimes reason, for making that which is plural, singular, as in the case before us. The plural has been supposed to describe the fever with reference to its recurrent attacks, or paroxysms. This is one of those expressions in Luke's style that have been supposed to indicate his professional training as a physician. "To whom Paul entered in" is not so apposite or truthful as, to whom Paul went.

§ Πολλαῖς τιμαῖς ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς. We concur with Prof. Hackett, and others, that τιμαῖς ought not to be rendered rewards, as though the apostle received any remuneration for the exercise of his gift of healing the afflicted Publius, or for any cure performed by his spiritual gifts. The acquaintances formed by them during their abode in Melita, were exceedingly courteous: for whatever favors were received by them on their departure, were not received as a reward for their services—"for that would have been at variance with the command of Christ (Matt. 10 : 8)." Hack.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
11 And after three months we departed in a ship of Alexandria, which had wintered in the isle, whose sign was Castor and Pollux.	11 Μετὰ δὲ τρεῖς μῆνας ἀνήχθημεν ἐν πλοίῳ παρακεχειμακότι ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, Ἀλεξανδρίῳ, παρασήμῳ Διοσκούροις· 12 καὶ καταχθέντες εἰς Συρακούσας, ἐπεμείναμεν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· 13 ὅθεν περιελθόντες κατηντήσαμεν εἰς Ῥήγιον, καὶ μετὰ μίαν ἡμέραν ἐπιγενομένου νότου δευτεραῖοι ἦλθομεν εἰς Ποτιόλους· 14 οὗ ἐύρόντες ἀδελφούς, παρεκλήθημεν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἐπιμεῖναι ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ.	And after three months <sup>1</sup> we 11 departed in a ship of Alexan- dria, which had wintered in the isle, whose sign was Cas- tor and Pollux. And landing 12 at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. And thence we 13 coasted <sup>2</sup> round, and came to Rheginum: and after one day, the south wind having risen, we came the next day to Pu- teoli: where we found breth- 14 ren, and were desired to tarry with them seven days, and
12 And landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days.		
13 And from thence we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium: and after one day the south wind blew, and we came the next day to Puteoli:		
14 Where we found brethren, and were desired to tarry with		

<sup>1</sup> "At the end of three months," equivalent to, *after three months*, μετα-τρεις μηνας. These three months are the time that they remained on the island, which were, probably, the months of November, December, and January; the season admitted of their putting to sea earlier than usual. *Ἐν πλοίῳ παρακεχειμαστοῦ*, "in a ship that had wintered there." Luke does not say why this vessel had wintered there. It is a circumstance which shows the consistency of the narrative. The storm which had occasioned the wreck of Paul's vessel, had delayed this one so long that it was necessary, on reaching Melita, to suspend the voyage until spring.

<sup>2</sup> *Παρασημῳ Διοσκουροις*, with the sign, or distinguished by the sign of Castor and Pollux. This sign was usually carved or painted on the prow. These were regarded as the tutelary genii, or divinities, the guardians, or gods of seamen. "The figure that was used for Castor and Pollux," as Dr. Lightfoot says, "was that of two young men on horseback, with each of them holding a javelin in his hand." According to others, the sign of Castor and Pollux was that of a double cross. With others, two fictitious deities, the sons of Jupiter by Leda; with others, a sign in the zodiac called the twins.

\* *Περιελθόντες*, having come round or about. The sense of the preposition it is impossible to determine with accuracy. One supposition is, that it refers to their frequent alteration of the ship's course; in other words, to their tacking, because the wind was unfavorable. Another is, that they were compelled by that cause to follow closely the sinuosities of the coast, to proceed circuitously. De Wette says, which is much less probable, that they may have gone around Sicily, or the southern extremity of Italy. *Ἐἰς Ῥήγιον*, unto Rhegium, now Regio, which was an Italian sea-port opposite to the north-eastern point of Sicily. Here they remained a day, when the wind, which had been adverse since their leaving Syracuse, became fair, and they resumed the voyage. *Ἐπιγενομένου νότου*, a south-wind having arisen upon them. Compare the compound participle in v. 2, and in vv. 27, 20. The dative of

the person is often expressed, after *ἐπι*, with this force. See Herodotus 8:13, *δευτεῖραιοι*, on the second day. Com. ver. has, *Ἰωη 11:39*, for he hath been dead four days—*τεταρταῖος*. "This adverbial use of the ordinals is classical." Kuin., § 264. 3. 6. *Ἐἰς Ποτιόλους*, "Puteoli, now Puzzoli, was eight miles northwest from Neapolis, the modern Naples. It derived its name from putei, being famous for the baths which abounded there." Hack.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἐπ' αὐτοῖς*. *Ἐπι* is often rendered into Latin by *ad*. In Rom. 2:2 it is rendered *against*. "Against those," Vat., Great English Bible. By Tremellius, and Beza, "*adversus eos*." It is so in Wiclif, Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva, Rheims; indeed, in all the versions quoted in this Revision, with the exception of Wakefield and Murdock; in the former by *upon*, and in the latter by *in regard to*. In the Apocal. 7:15 it is translated, in one clause of a verse, by *upon*, and *among*—"he that sitteth (*ἐπι*) upon the throne shall dwell (*ἐπι*) among them." It is argued in justification of the latter that in the Vulgate it is rendered *super illos*; but it is again argued that the sense is, *cum illis*—with them, and this is sustained, because the Hebrew *בְּ* is used for *עִי*, *cum*—with.

In the com. ver. *ἐπι* is represented by the following words—*at, among, about, against, above, because, beside, by, before, in, into, for the space of, to, upon, on, of, over, unto, toward, with, through, touching, under*. As a *connective*, like one of the natives of our forests and climate, it seems to assume the color of every tree on which it is found; still it has a specific nature of its own, but it has an indefinite power of assimilation, and merely connects *harmoniously* its associates with one another, according to their specific nature, or gravity. Here it is apposite to render it, *with* them, or *among* them.

They stayed *with* the brethren one week. The weekly feast of the primitive church was a great attraction. We learn it from ch. 20:7. It was not on a *first day of a week*, but, as Doddridge renders it, on the *first day of the week*, when the disciples as usual met together to break a loaf. This was their spiritual banquet.



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>them seven days: and so we went toward Rome.</p>	<p>καὶ οὕτως εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἦλθομεν. <sup>15</sup> κἀκέθην οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἀκούσαντες τὰ περὶ ἡμῶν, ἐξῆλθον εἰς ἀπάντησιν ἡμῖν ἄχρις Ἀππίου Φόρου καὶ Τριῶν Ταβερνῶν· οὓς ἰδὼν ὁ Παῦλος, εὐχαριστήσας τῷ Θεῷ, ἔλαβε θάρσος.</p>	<p>then we went towards Rome. And from thence, when the <sup>15</sup> brethren heard of us, they came to meet us as far as Appii Forum, and the Three Taverns; whom when Paul saw, he thanked God, and took courage.</p>
<p>16 And when we came to Rome, the centurion delivered the prisoners to the captain of the guard: but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself, with a soldier that kept him.</p>	<p><sup>16</sup> ὍΤΕ δὲ ἦλθομεν εἰς Ῥώμην, ὁ ἑκατόνταρχος παρέδωκε τοὺς δεσμίους τῷ στρατοπεδάρχη· τῷ δὲ Παύλῳ ἐπετράπη μένειν καθ' ἑαυτὸν, σὺν τῷ φυλάσσοντι αὐτὸν στρατιώτῃ. <sup>17</sup> Ἐγένετο δὲ μετὰ ἡμέρας τρεῖς συγκαλέσασθαι τὸν Παῦλον τοὺς ὄντας τῶν Ἰουδαίων πρώτους· συνελθόντων δὲ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοὶ, ἐγὼ οὐδὲν ἐναντίον ποιήσας τῷ λαῷ ἢ τοῖς ἔθεσι τοῖς πατρώοις, δεσμιος ἐξ Ἱεροσολύμων παρεδόθην εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τῶν Ῥωμαίων. <sup>18</sup> οἷτινες ἀνακρίναντές με ἐβούλοντο ἀπολῦσαι, διὰ τὸ μηδεμίαν αἰτίαν θανάτου ὑπάρχειν ἐν ἐμοί. <sup>19</sup> ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ τῶν Ἰουδαίων,</p>	<p>And when we <sup>16</sup> came to Rome, the centurion delivered the prisoners to the commander of the camp, but it was permitted to Paul to dwell by himself, with a soldier who guarded him. And <sup>17</sup> after three days, he called the chief of the Jews together, and when they were come together, he said to them, Brethren, though I have committed nothing against our people, or the customs of our fathers, yet I was delivered prisoner from Jerusalem into the hands of the Romans;</p>
<p>17 And it came to pass, that after three days, Paul called the chief of the Jews together. And when they were come together, he said unto them, Men and brethren, though I have committed nothing against the people, or customs of our fathers, yet was I delivered prisoner from Jerusalem into the hands of the Romans:</p>	<p>οἷτινες ἀνακρίναντές με ἐβούλοντο ἀπολῦσαι, διὰ τὸ μηδεμίαν αἰτίαν θανάτου ὑπάρχειν ἐν ἐμοί. <sup>19</sup> ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ τῶν Ἰουδαίων,</p>	<p>who when they had examined <sup>18</sup> me, would have released me, because there was no cause of death in me. But when <sup>19</sup> the Jews spoke against it, I</p>
<p>18 Who when they had examined me, would have let me go, because there was no cause of death in me.</p>	<p>τιλεγόντων δὲ τῶν Ἰουδαίων,</p>	<p>the Jews spoke against it, I</p>
<p>19 But when the Jews spake</p>	<p>τιλεγόντων δὲ τῶν Ἰουδαίων,</p>	<p>the Jews spoke against it, I</p>

<sup>m</sup> Ὁ ἑκατόνταρχος—στρατοπεδαρχῆ, the centurion delivered the prisoners to the commander of the camp, i. e., the prætorian camp, where the emperor's guard was quartered. See Philip. 1: 13. The centurion Julius, when he had brought the prisoners to Rome, delivered them up bound to the prætorian prefect.

In the times of the Roman emperors this custom obtained, that the accused sent from the provinces to Rome, to Cæsar, were delivered up in custody to the prætorian prefect; and that they might be safely kept, and have more liberty, they were bound by a longer chain than that worn upon their journey. Of these there were on hand at that time an unusually large number. By the letters of Festus, and the intercessions of Julius, it came to pass that Paul's liberties were much enlarged, and, though a prisoner, he enjoyed a comparative freedom. He was permitted to have a lodging for himself, with the single soldier that guarded him. "Paulo autem per-

missum est scorsim manere cum milite qui eum custodiret." Kuin., vol. 3. pp. 381, 382. For the received reading in our text (εἰς Ῥώμην, ὁ ἑκατόνταρχος παρέδωκε τοὺς δεσμίους τῷ στρατοπεδάρχη· τῷ δὲ Παύλῳ ἐπετράπη), Ln. probably, and possibly Gb., would substitute, εἰς Ῥώμην, ἐπετράπη τῷ Παύλῳ.

<sup>a</sup> For τὸν Παῦλον substitute αὐτοῦ, Gb., Sch., Ln., Tf.

Τοὺς πρώτους Ἰουδαίων, the chief or principal men of the Jews, of course, of the unbelieving Jews. When assembled, he said to them, Brethren, not, "men and brethren." Committed, here, is equal to, I have perpetrated, I have committed no trespass.

<sup>aa</sup> Ἐβούλοντο ἀπολῦσαι. Βούλομαι is represented, com. ver., by mind, will, intend, dispose; ἀπολῦσαι, to release, set free; released me, or, set me at liberty. They would have released me.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
against <i>it</i> , I was constrained to appeal unto Cesar; not that I had ought to accuse my nation of.	ἠναγκάσθη ἐπικαλέσασθαι Καίσαρα, οὐχ ὡς τοῦ ἔθνους μου ἔχων τι κατηγορήσαι. <sup>20</sup> διὰ ταύτην οὖν τὴν αἰτίαν παρεκάλεσα ὑμᾶς ἰδεῖν καὶ προσλαλήσαι· ἔνεκεν γὰρ τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ τὴν ἄλυσιν ταύτην περικείμεαι. <sup>21</sup> Οἱ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπον, Ἡμεῖς οὔτε γράμματα περὶ σοῦ ἐδεξάμεθα ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰουδαίας, οὔτε παραγερόμενός τις τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀπήγγειλεν ἢ ἐλάλησέ τι περὶ σοῦ πονηρόν.	was compelled to appeal to Cesar; not that I had any thing to charge against my nation. On this account, there- <sup>20</sup> fore, I have invited you, that I might see you, and speak with you: for on account of the hope of Israel I am compassed with this chain.
20 For this cause therefore have I called for you, to see <i>you</i> , and to speak with <i>you</i> : because that for the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain.	ἔπειτα, Ἡμεῖς οὔτε γράμματα περὶ σοῦ ἐδεξάμεθα ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰουδαίας, οὔτε παραγερόμενός τις τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀπήγγειλεν ἢ ἐλάλησέ τι περὶ σοῦ πονηρόν. <sup>22</sup> ἀξιούμεν δὲ παρὰ σοῦ ἀκούσαι ἃ φρονεῖς· περὶ μὲν γὰρ τῆς αἵρέσεως ταύτης γνωστόν ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ὅτι πανταχοῦ ἀντιλέγεται.	And they said to him, We <sup>21</sup> neither received letters from Judea concerning you, nor has any one of the brethren who came, reported or said any harm of you; but we think <sup>22</sup> it proper to hear from you, what you think: for as it respects this sect, we know that it is every where spoken against.
21 And they said unto him, We neither received letters out of Judea concerning thee, neither any of the brethren that came shewed or spake any harm of thee.	ἔπειτα, Ἡμεῖς οὔτε γράμματα περὶ σοῦ ἐδεξάμεθα ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰουδαίας, οὔτε παραγερόμενός τις τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀπήγγειλεν ἢ ἐλάλησέ τι περὶ σοῦ πονηρόν. <sup>22</sup> ἀξιούμεν δὲ παρὰ σοῦ ἀκούσαι ἃ φρονεῖς· περὶ μὲν γὰρ τῆς αἵρέσεως ταύτης γνωστόν ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ὅτι πανταχοῦ ἀντιλέγεται.	And when they had appoint- <sup>23</sup> ed him a day, there came many to him into his lodging; to
22 But we desire to hear of thee, what thou thinkest: for as concerning this sect, we know that every where it is spoken against.	ἔπειτα, Ἡμεῖς οὔτε γράμματα περὶ σοῦ ἐδεξάμεθα ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰουδαίας, οὔτε παραγερόμενός τις τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀπήγγειλεν ἢ ἐλάλησέ τι περὶ σοῦ πονηρόν. <sup>23</sup> Ταξάμενοι δὲ αὐτῷ ἡμέραν, ἦγον πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ξενίαν	

° *ἠναγκάσθη ἐπικαλέσασθαι*, I was necessitated, obliged, compelled to appeal. This version of *ἐπικαλέσασθαι* is given to this word in every case (six times) in reference to Paul. To *surname*, and to *call upon*, are more frequently its representatives, com. ver.

*Ἀναγκάζω*—*cogo*—always, com. ver., *constrain*, *compel*. The latter generally denotes *extrinsic* violence; the former *external* and *internal* motives, or reasons of action.

° *Δια ταύτην οὖν τὴν αἰτίαν*, on this account; *παρεκάλεσα*, I have besought you, invited you, desired you, exhorted you. Of these, *invited* seems most apposite from our stand-point. Had it been simply *called*, *ἐκάλεσα* would have sufficed. In com. ver. it is represented by *comforted*, *besought*, *desired*, *prayed*, *exhorted*, *intreated*.

° *Ἐνεκεν—Ἰσραὴλ*, on account of the hope of Israel; *τὴν ἄλυσιν ταύτην περικείμεαι*, I am compassed by this chain. Although an arm only was bound, his liberty was encompassed, was taken away.

There is something exceedingly kind and courteous in this address to his alienated Jewish brethren. In his exordium he disabuses their minds as to his position towards them. They had placed him in the hands of the Romans. He was compelled to appeal to Cæsar, not to prefer charges against them, but in self-defense; not to inculcate them, but to exculpate himself. He touchingly alludes to the hope of Israel, and assures the court and the audience that for this hope's sake he was a prisoner in chains.

° *Ἦρον—τῆς αἵρέσεως*. *Αἵρεσις* is found nine times in N.

Test.; com. ver., *sect* five times, and *heresy* four times, represent it. There appears no justifiable reason for this distinction. "Originally *αἵρεσις* was a word of middle signification, and generally signified any opinion, good or bad. The Christians constituted a sect amongst the Jews. It is said to have been derived from *scendo*, while the Greeks say it is derived from *eligendo*." Leigh, Crit. Sacra. Every schism is a heresy, whether good or bad, so far as the term *αἵρεσις* is concerned.

° *Εἰς τὴν ξενίαν*. The term implies that it was a place in which he was entertained as a *guest*. (Hesych.) Compare Philemon, v. 22. "Those critics are right who distinguish it from the 'hired house,' mentioned v. 30." Hack., Penn, Boothr., Wes. The apostle was, at first, as it would be natural, received into some one of the Christian families; but, after a time, for the sake, probably of greater convenience, or independence, he removed to apartments which would be more entirely subject to his own control. He had now *πλείους*, more persons than before to hear him. *Οἱς ἐξεδίθετο*, from *ἐκτιθέναι*, to expound—once rendered, *I cast out*, to set forth, found only in this book; once, *to cast out*; thrice, *to expound*.

*Διαμαρτυρούμενος*, used only by Paul and Luke, indicates *testifying* or *witnessing*—exhibiting the facts and documents, and expounding and applying them. Luke employs it ten times, and Paul five times. It is eminently indicative of the apostolic method of exhibiting the claims of Jesus. His documents were the writings of Moses and the



KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
<p>to whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and <i>out of</i> the prophets, from morning till evening.</p>	<p>πλείονες· οἷς ἐξετίθετο διαμαρτυρόμενος τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, πείθων τε αὐτοὺς τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἀπὸ τε τοῦ νόμου Μωσέως καὶ τῆν προφητῶν, ἀπὸ πρωῒ ἕως ἑσπέρας. <sup>24</sup> καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπέιθοντο τοῖς λεγομένοις, οἱ δὲ ἠπίστουν. <sup>25</sup> ἀσύμφωνοι δὲ ὄντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀπελύοντο, εἰπόντος τοῦ Παύλου ῥῆμα ἐν, Ὅτι καλῶς τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἐλάλησε διὰ Ἡσαΐου τοῦ προφήτου πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν,</p>	<p>whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them of the things concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets, from morning to evening. And some <sup>24</sup> believed the things that were spoken, and others believed them not. So not agreeing <sup>25</sup> among themselves, they departed, Paul having said one word, Well spoke the Holy Spirit by Isaiah the prophet to our fathers, saying, Go to</p>
<p>24 And some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not.</p>	<p><sup>26</sup> λέγον, Πορεύθητι πρὸς τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον καὶ εἶπε, Ἀκοῆ ἀκούσετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ συνῆτε· καὶ βλέποντες βλέψετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε. <sup>27</sup> ἐπαχύνθη γὰρ ἡ καρδία τοῦ λαοῦ τούτου, καὶ τοῖς ὡσὶ βαρέως ἤκουσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάμμυσαν· μήποτε ἴδωσι τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, καὶ τοῖς ὡσὶν ἀκούσωσι, καὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ συνῶσι, καὶ ἐπιστρέψωσι, καὶ ἰάσωμαι αὐτούς. <sup>28</sup> Γνωστὸν</p>	<p>this people, and say, Hearing you will hear, and will not understand; and seeing you will see, and not perceive; for the heart of this <sup>27</sup> people is become gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and they have closed their eyes, lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them. Be it <sup>28</sup></p>
<p>24 And when they agreed not among themselves, they departed, after that Paul had spoken one word, Well spake the Holy Ghost by Esaias the prophet unto our fathers,</p>	<p>λέγον, Πορεύθητι πρὸς τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον καὶ εἶπε, Ἀκοῆ ἀκούσετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ συνῆτε· καὶ βλέποντες βλέψετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε. <sup>27</sup> ἐπαχύνθη γὰρ ἡ καρδία τοῦ λαοῦ τούτου, καὶ τοῖς ὡσὶ βαρέως ἤκουσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάμμυσαν· μήποτε ἴδωσι τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, καὶ τοῖς ὡσὶν ἀκούσωσι, καὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ συνῶσι, καὶ ἐπιστρέψωσι, καὶ ἰάσωμαι αὐτούς. <sup>28</sup> Γνωστὸν</p>	<p>this people, and say, Hearing you will hear, and will not understand; and seeing you will see, and not perceive; for the heart of this <sup>27</sup> people is become gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and they have closed their eyes, lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them. Be it <sup>28</sup></p>
<p>26 Saying, Go unto this people, and say, Hearing ye shall hear, and shall not understand; and seeing ye shall see, and not perceive.</p>	<p>λέγον, Πορεύθητι πρὸς τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον καὶ εἶπε, Ἀκοῆ ἀκούσετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ συνῆτε· καὶ βλέποντες βλέψετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε. <sup>27</sup> ἐπαχύνθη γὰρ ἡ καρδία τοῦ λαοῦ τούτου, καὶ τοῖς ὡσὶ βαρέως ἤκουσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάμμυσαν· μήποτε ἴδωσι τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, καὶ τοῖς ὡσὶν ἀκούσωσι, καὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ συνῶσι, καὶ ἐπιστρέψωσι, καὶ ἰάσωμαι αὐτούς. <sup>28</sup> Γνωστὸν</p>	<p>this people, and say, Hearing you will hear, and will not understand; and seeing you will see, and not perceive; for the heart of this <sup>27</sup> people is become gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and they have closed their eyes, lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them. Be it <sup>28</sup></p>
<p>27 For the heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes have they closed; lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them.</p>	<p>λέγον, Πορεύθητι πρὸς τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον καὶ εἶπε, Ἀκοῆ ἀκούσετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ συνῆτε· καὶ βλέποντες βλέψετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε. <sup>27</sup> ἐπαχύνθη γὰρ ἡ καρδία τοῦ λαοῦ τούτου, καὶ τοῖς ὡσὶ βαρέως ἤκουσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάμμυσαν· μήποτε ἴδωσι τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, καὶ τοῖς ὡσὶν ἀκούσωσι, καὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ συνῶσι, καὶ ἐπιστρέψωσι, καὶ ἰάσωμαι αὐτούς. <sup>28</sup> Γνωστὸν</p>	<p>this people, and say, Hearing you will hear, and will not understand; and seeing you will see, and not perceive; for the heart of this <sup>27</sup> people is become gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and they have closed their eyes, lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them. Be it <sup>28</sup></p>

prophets. His labors were only from morning to evening. Thus he taught in his own lodging, in the capitol of the world, testifying both to the Jews and to the Greeks *repentance* Godward, and *faith* Christward. Some, indeed, believed, but many believed not the things that were spoken.

\* Οἱ μὲν, and οἱ δε, indicate two parties, but which constituted the majority we are not informed. The proportion is a matter of inference.

† *Ἀσύμφωνοι δε ὄντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους, being discordant with one another*; more in our modern style, *not agreeing among themselves*. Of course, there must have been some controversy. Paul listened to them, doubtless, with an attentive ear. He comprehended the drift and point of all they said. He, therefore, speaks his last words advisedly.

The audience, we presume, were for the most part Jews. This we gather from his last words, rather his *ῥῆμα ἐν, one word*, a sentence, indeed, in one word. It was spoken by the Holy Spirit through Isaiah the prophet, to *our fathers, πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν*.

*Ἀκοῆ ἀκούσετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ συνῆτε· καὶ βλέποντες βλέψετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε*, a combination of a verb and noun as necessary

to express the infinitive absolute with a finite verb in Hebrew. Gesenius, Heb. Gram., § 128. 3. "The frequency of this construction in the N. Test. is undoubtedly Hebraistic." Hack. "*Hearing you will hear and will not understand; and seeing you will see, and will not comprehend.*"

Matt. 13 : 14, 15, gives the reason of this *ακοῆ ἀκουστέ, καὶ οὐ μὴ συνῆτε. καὶ βλέποντες βλέψετε, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε*.

"*Ἀκοῆ ἀκουστέ* pro simplici *ακουστέ* ex hebraismo ut *βλέποντες βλέψετε* pro *βλέψετε*." v. Vorstius, de Hebraism, p. 611. "Audietis nec tamen intelligetis, videbentis, nec tamen perspicietis. Cur nihil intellecturi sint hujus nec rationem hic versus continet—*επαχύνθη γὰρ, κ. τ. λ.*, *stupidia enim facta est mens hujus populi. Παχυνω* ut *ἰσχυρῶς* notat pingue, obesum *reddere*, et proprie ad corpus pertinet, sed deinde transferitur ad mentem ut *ἰσχυρῶς*, i. e. ubi paulo post legitur *ἰσχυρῶς συνιεναι* intelligere atque usurpatur ut h. l. de iis, que vim eorum qua vident et audiunt quamvis clare sunt atque perspicua, tamen non intelligunt et percipiunt, saltem non recte perspiciunt." Kuinöl, Matt. 13 : 15-17.

\* *Οὐ μὴ συνῆτε* "may express the future result with more certainty than the future indicative." Hack.

KING JAMES' VERSION.	GREEK TEXT.	REVISED VERSION.
28 Be it known therefore unto you, that the salvation of God is sent unto the Gentiles, and <i>that</i> they will hear it.	οὖν ἔστω ὑμῖν, ὅτι τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ἀπεστάλη τὸ σωτήριον τοῦ Θεοῦ, αὐτοῖ καὶ ἀκούσονται. <sup>29</sup> Καὶ ταῦτα αὐτοῦ εἰπόντος, ἀπῆλθον οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, πολλὴν ἔχοντες ἐν ἑαυτοῖς συζήτησιν.	known, therefore, to you, that the salvation of God is sent to the Gentiles, and they will hear it. And when he <sup>29</sup> had said these things, the Jews departed, and had much reasoning among themselves.
29 And when he had said these words, the Jews departed, and had great reasoning among themselves.	οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, πολλὴν ἔχοντες ἐν ἑαυτοῖς συζήτησιν.	And Paul <sup>30</sup> remained in his
20 And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him,	<sup>30</sup> ἘΜΕΙΝΕ δὲ ὁ Παῦλος διετίαν ὅλην ἐν ἰδίῳ μισθώματι, καὶ ἀπεδέχετο πάντας τοὺς εἰσπορευομένους πρὸς αὐτὸν, <sup>31</sup> κηρύσσων τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ διδάσκων τὰ περὶ τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, μετὰ πάσης παρρησίας ἀκωλύτως.	own hired house during two whole years, and gladly received all who came to him, <sup>31</sup> announcing the kingdom of God, and teaching the things concerning the Lord Jesus Christ, with all boldness, and without molestation.
31 Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him.	κηρύσσων τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ διδάσκων τὰ περὶ τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, μετὰ πάσης παρρησίας ἀκωλύτως.	And Paul <sup>30</sup> remained in his own hired house during two whole years, and gladly received all who came to him, <sup>31</sup> announcing the kingdom of God, and teaching the things concerning the Lord Jesus Christ, with all boldness, and without molestation.

▼ *Και ακουονται*, and they also will hear it.

▼ *Ἐμεινε*, remained. This, as well observed by sundry critics, indicates that Paul's condition and circumstances, here detailed, had passed away before this book was written; a fact of some importance to the curious inquirers on the subject of the chronology of this book. These two whole years living in his own hired house gave a good opportunity to the disciples of Christ to contribute to his necessities. We know that he was not forgotten by the Philippians.

Again it is a monumental proof of Paul's hospitality. He was living in a rented house, but he kept an open house for all the friends of his Master. We thank Luke for the following memento: *απεδεχετο παντας τους εισπορευομενους προς αυτον*. He received all that came to his house, or that came to him; for so intimates *αποδεχομαι*, all that came to him he received.

▪ We have a perspicuous and most definite statement of the

two distinct departments of the Evangelical ministry in the last period of this history—the *κηρυξασαν την βασιλειαν του Θεου*, the proclamation, the annunciation, or the *preaching* of the kingdom of God; and the *διδασκων τα περι του Κυριου Ιησου Χριστου*, the *teaching* of the Lord Jesus Christ; and this with the manner of it, *μετα πασης παρρησιας ακωλυτως*—*nemine prohibente*. This he might not have enjoyed in Jerusalem, no person hindering or inhibiting him. We are informed that he did this with all boldness; or, with all *confidence* he announced the reign of the Lord Jesus Christ.

We should say that the 29th verse is held doubtful by Ln., Tf., but is by Gb. regarded as of almost equal authority with the other portions of the book. The name of Paul, in v. 30, is omitted by Gb., Seh., Ln., Tf., but for this *he* is all sufficient. And he remained, is quite equal to, Paul remained; he being the subject of the section, and the last person named in the narrative.









A C T S   O F   T H E   A P O S T L E S .

REVISED VERSION

ARRANGED IN PARAGRAPHS.





# A C T S O F T H E A P O S T L E S .

## REVISED VERSION

### ARRANGED IN PARAGRAPHS.

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1 I.—THE former narrative, Theophilus, I composed, of all that Jesus began both to do and  
2 to teach, even to the day, on which he was taken up, after that he, through the Holy Spirit had given commandment to the Apostles whom  
3 he had chosen; to whom also he showed himself alive, after his suffering, in many convincing proofs, during forty days appearing to them, and speaking of the things pertaining  
4 to the Kingdom of God; and having convened them together, he commanded them not to depart from Jerusalem; but to await the gift promised them by the Father, which, says he,  
5 you have heard from me: for John indeed immersed in water, but you shall be immersed in the Holy Spirit, not many days hence.

6 They now having come together, asked him, saying, Lord, dost thou at this time restore the  
7 kingdom to Israel? And he said to them, It is not for you to know times or occasions, which the Father has reserved for his own disposal.  
8 But you shall receive power, after that the Holy Spirit is come upon you: and you shall be witnesses for me, both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and to the uttermost parts of the earth.

9 And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. And while they  
10 were gazing into the heaven as he went up, be-

hold, two men stood by them in white apparel; who also said, Galileans, why stand you gazing 11 into the heaven? This same Jesus, who is taken from you into the heaven, shall so come, in like manner, as you have seen him going into the heaven. Then they returned into Jerusa- 12 lem, from a mount called Olivet, from Jerusalem a sabbath-day's journey. And when they 13 had entered, they went up into the upper room, where abode both Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew, James, *son of Alphens*, and Simon Zelotes, and Judas, *the brother of James*. These 14 were all persevering with one consent, in prayer and supplication, with women, with Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brothers.

And in those days Peter stood up in the 15 midst of the disciples, and said (the number of the names together being about one hundred and twenty), Brethren, this scripture must needs 16 have been fulfilled, which the Holy Spirit, by the mouth of David, before spoke, concerning Judas, who was guide to them that seized Jesus. For 17 he was numbered with us, and had obtained part of this ministry. (Now a field was purchased with the reward of his iniquity, and he, falling headlong, burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out. And it was 18 known to all the dwellers in Jerusalem; inso-much as that field is called in their proper 19

tongue Aeeldama, that is to say, the field of  
 20 blood.) For it is written in the book of  
 Psalms ; Let his habitation be desolate, and let  
 no man dwell in it, and his episcopate let an-  
 21 other take. Wherefore, of these men that have  
 accompanied us all the time that the Lord Jesus  
 22 went in and out among us, beginning from the  
 immersion of John, to the day that he was  
 taken up from us, must one be appointed to be  
 23 witness with us of his resurrection. And they  
 appointed two, Joseph, called Barsabas, who  
 24 was surnamed Justus, and Matthias. And they  
 praying said : Thou Lord, who knowest the  
 hearts of all men, show which of these two  
 25 thou hast chosen, to take a part in this ministry  
 and an apostleship, from which Judas by trans-  
 gression fell, that he might go to his own place.  
 26 And they gave forth their lots ; and the lot fell  
 upon Matthias, and he was numbered together  
 with the eleven Apostles.

II.—When the day of Pentecost was fully  
 come, they were all with one accord in one  
 2 place. And suddenly there came a sound out  
 of heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and  
 it filled all the house where they were sitting.  
 3 And there appeared to them tongues distrib-  
 uted, as of fire, and it sat upon every one of  
 4 them. And they were all filled with the Holy  
 Spirit, and they began to speak in other tongues,  
 as the spirit gave them utterance.  
 5 And there were dwelling in Jerusalem Jews,  
 devout men, of every nation under heaven.  
 6 Now when this was noised abroad, the multi-  
 tude came together, and were confounded, be-  
 cause every one heard them speak in his own  
 7 tongue. And all were amazed, and marvelled,  
 saying one to another, Behold, are not all these  
 8 who speak, Galileans? And how hear we,  
 every man in our own tongue, in which we  
 9 were born? Parthians, and Medes, and Elam-  
 ites, and those inhabiting Mesopotamia,—both  
 10 Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, Phry-  
 gia and Pamphilia, and the parts of Lybia  
 about Cyrene, and Roman strangers,—both  
 11 Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians,—  
 we hear them speaking in our own tongues  
 12 the majestic works of God. And they were all

amazed and perplexed, saying one to another,  
 What means this? Others (mocking) said, They 13  
 are full of sweet wine. But Peter, standing up 14  
 with the eleven, raised his voice, and said to  
 them, Jews, and all you that reside in Jerusa-  
 lem, be this known to you, and hearken to my  
 words : for these men are not drunk, as you 15  
 suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the  
 day. But this is that which was spoken 16  
 through the prophet Joel, And it shall come 17  
 to pass, in the last days, that I will pour out  
 of my Spirit upon all flesh, and they shall  
 prophesy. Your young men shall see visions,  
 and your old men shall dream in dreams : and 18  
 on my man servants, and my maid servants, in  
 those days, I will pour out of my Spirit, and  
 they shall prophesy. And I will show won- 19  
 ders in the heavens above, and signs on the  
 earth beneath—blood and fire, and smoky va-  
 por. The sun shall be turned into darkness, 20  
 and the moon into blood, before that great and  
 illustrious day of the Lord come. And it shall 21  
 come to pass, that every one who shall call  
 upon the name of the Lord, shall be saved.  
 Israelites, hear these words : Jesus, the Naza- 22  
 rene, a man approved of God among you, by  
 miracles, and wonders, and signs, which God  
 did by him, in the midst of you (as you, your-  
 selves also know)—him having seized, who, by 23  
 the declared counsel and foreknowledge of God  
 was yielded up, you have, by wicked hands,  
 crucified and slain, whom God has raised up, 24  
 having loosed the bands of death, because it  
 was impossible that he should be held under it.  
 For David speaks for him : I have always re- 25  
 garded the Lord, as before my face ; for he is  
 on my right hand, that I should not be moved.  
 Therefore did my heart rejoice, and my tongue 26  
 was glad : moreover my flesh shall rest in  
 hope, that thou wilt not leave my soul among 27  
 the dead, neither wilt thou suffer thy Holy One  
 to see corruption. Thou hast made known to 28  
 me the ways of life : thou wilt make me full  
 of joy with thy presence. Brethren, let me 29  
 freely speak to you of the Patriarch David,  
 that he is both dead and buried, and his  
 sepulchre is with us to this day. But being 30  
 a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn to



him, that of the fruit of his loins he would raise  
 31 up the Christ, to sit on his throne; he, foresee-  
 ing this, spoke of the resurrection of the Christ,  
 that his soul should not be left among the dead,  
 32 nor his flesh see corruption. This Jesus has  
 God raised up, of which we are all witnesses.  
 33 Therefore, being exalted by the right hand of  
 God, and having received of the Father the  
 promise of the Holy Spirit, he was shedding  
 34 forth this which you now see and hear. For  
 David is not ascended into the heavens; but  
 he himself says, The Lord said to my Lord:  
 35 Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thy foes  
 36 thy footstool. Let all the house of Israel,  
 therefore, assuredly know, that God has con-  
 stituted that same Jesus, whom you have cru-  
 37 cified, Lord and Christ. Now when they heard  
 this, they were pierced to the heart, and said  
 to Peter, and to the other Apostles, Brethren,  
 38 what shall we do? Then Peter said to them,  
 Reform and be immersed, every one of you,  
 in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission  
 of sins, and you shall receive the gift of the  
 39 Holy Spirit. For the promise is to you, and  
 to your children, and to all those that are  
 afar off, even as many as the Lord our God  
 40 shall call. And with many other words he  
 testified, and exhorted, saying, Save yourselves  
 from this froward generation.  
 41 They, therefore, having gladly received the  
 word, were immersed; and the same day, there  
 42 were added about three thousand souls. And they  
 perseveringly continued in the Apostle's teach-  
 ing, and in the contribution, and in the break-  
 43 ing of the loaf, and in the prayers. And fear  
 came upon every soul; and many wonders and  
 44 signs were done by the Apostles. And all  
 that believed were together, and had all things  
 45 common, and sold their possessions and goods,  
 and distributed them to all, as any one had  
 46 need. And they, continuing daily with one  
 accord in the temple, and breaking bread from  
 house to house, did eat their food with glad-  
 47 ness and singleness of heart, praising God,  
 and having favor with all the people. And  
 the Lord daily added the saved to the con-  
 gregation.

III.—Now Peter and John went up together  
 into the temple, at the hour of prayer—the  
 ninth hour. And a certain man, lame from his  
 2 birth, was carried thither, whom they daily  
 laid at the gate of the temple, which is called  
 Beautiful, to ask alms of those entering into  
 the temple, who, seeing Peter and John about  
 3 to go into the temple, asked alms. And Peter,  
 earnestly looking upon him with John, said,  
 4 Look on us. And he gave heed to them, ex-  
 5 pecting to receive something from them. Then  
 6 Peter said, Silver and gold I have not, but  
 what I have, I give you. In the name of Jesus  
 Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk. And  
 7 seizing him by the right hand, he lifted him  
 up; and immediately his feet and ankles re-  
 ceived strength. And leaping forth, he stood,  
 8 and walked, and entered with them into the  
 temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God.  
 And all the people saw him walking and prais-  
 9 ing God: and they well knew that it was he,  
 10 who sat for alms, at the Beautiful gate of the  
 temple: and they were filled with wonder and  
 amazement at that which had happened to  
 him.

And while the lame man, who was healed,  
 11 held fast Peter and John, all the people ran  
 together to them, upon the porch, called Solo-  
 mon's, greatly wondering. And when Peter  
 12 saw it, he addressed the people;—Israelites,  
 why marvel at this? or why look so earnestly  
 on us, as though, by our own strength, or piety,  
 we had caused this man to walk? The God  
 13 of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, the  
 God of our fathers, glorified his servant Jesus,  
 whom you delivered up, and disowned, in pres-  
 ence of Pilate, when he was determined to  
 acquit him. But you disowned the Holy and  
 14 the Just one, and desired a murderer to be  
 granted to you: and killed the Author of the  
 15 Life, whom God raised from the dead: whose  
 witnesses we are. And upon the faith in his  
 16 name, he has made this man strong, whom you  
 behold and know. Yes, his name, and the  
 faith, which is through him, has given him this  
 perfect soundness, in presence of you all.

And now, brethren, I know that you acted in  
 17 ignorance, as also did your rulers. But God  
 18

has thus accomplished those things which he had formerly announced by the mouth of all his prophets, that the Christ should suffer.

19 Reform, then, and turn, that your sins may be blotted out, and that seasons of refreshing may

20 come from the presence of the Lord : and that he may send Jesus Christ, the one before pre-

21 pared for you, whom the heavens must, indeed, retain until the times of the completion of all things, which God has spoken through the mouth of all his holy prophets, since the world

22 began. For Moses, indeed, said to the Fathers, That a prophet shall the Lord, your God, raise up for you, from among your brethren, as he raised me up ; him shall you hear in all things, whatever he shall say to you.

23 And every soul who will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people.

24 And, indeed, all the prophets, from Samuel and those following in order, as many as have

25 spoken, have also foretold these days. You are the sons of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with our fathers, saying, to Abraham, "And in thy seed shall all the

26 kindreds of the earth be blessed." God having raised up his servant Jesus, sent him first to you, to bless you in turning away, every one of you, from his iniquities.

IV.—AND while they were speaking to the people, the priests, and the captain of the temple guard, and the Sadducees came upon them,

2 being indignant that they taught the people, and preached, that through Jesus is the resurrection from the dead. And they laid hands on them, and put them in prison, until the next day :

4 for it was already evening. But many of those who heard the word believed ; and the number of the men became about five thousand.

5 And it came to pass, on the morrow, that their rulers, and elders, and scribes, and Annas, the High Priest, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander, and as many as were of the pontifical family, were gathered together in Jerusalem. And placing them in the midst, they asked, In what strength, or in what name, have you done this ?

8 Then Peter, filled with the Holy Spirit, said to them, Rulers of the people, and Elders of Israel,

if we be examined this day concerning a good 9 deed done to an infirm man, in what name he is made whole, be it known to you all, and to all 10 the people of Israel, that in the name of Jesus Christ, the Nazarene—whom you crucified—whom God raised from the dead, by him does this man stand before you sound. This is the 11 stone which was set at naught by you, the builders, which is made the head of the corner. And 12 the salvation is not in another person ; for there is not another name under the heaven, given among men, by which it behooves us to be saved.

Now, considering the freedom of speech, of 13 Peter and John, and having perceived that they were illiterate, and persons in private life, they marveled ; and they knew them well, that they used to be with Jesus. And beholding the man 14 who was healed, standing with them, they had nothing to say against it. But having com- 15 manded them to withdraw from the council, they conferred with one another, saying, What 16 shall we do to these men ? for, that, indeed, a notorious miracle has been wrought by them, is manifest to all those who dwell at Jerusalem, and we can not deny it. But, that it may be 17 spread no further among the people, let us strictly threaten them, that they speak, henceforth, to no man upon this name. And they 18 called them, and commanded them not to speak at all, nor to teach, upon the name of Jesus.

But Peter and John answered, and said to 19 them, Whether it be right in the sight of God, to hearken to you, rather than to God, judge. For we can not but speak the things which we 20 have seen and heard. So, when they had fur- 21 ther threatened them, they discharged them, finding no means of punishing them, because of the people ; for all were glorifying God, for that which had been done. For the man on whom 22 this miracle of the healing was wrought, was more than forty years old.

And now, having been discharged, they went 23 to their own friends, and announced all that the priests and elders had said to them. And they, 24 hearing, raised a voice to God, with one accord, and said, Sovereign Lord, thou art the God who hast made the heavens, and the earth, and the



25 sea, and all that is in them ; who by thy servant  
David's mouth hast said, Why did nations rage,  
26 and people imagine a vain thing? The kings  
of the earth presented themselves, and the  
Princes were gathered together against the  
27 Lord, and against his Anointed. For, of a truth,  
in this city, against thy holy son, Jesus, whom  
thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius  
Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of  
28 Israel, were assembled, to do whatever thy hand,  
and thy counsel had before determined to be  
29 done. And now, Lord, behold their threatenings,  
and grant to thy servants, that, with all  
30 boldness, they may speak thy word, by stretch-  
ing out thy hand to heal ; and that signs and  
wonders may be done, by the name of thy holy  
son, Jesus.

31 And, they having prayed, the place in which  
they were assembled together was shaken, and  
they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and  
32 spoke the word of God with boldness. And the  
multitude of those that believed were of one  
heart and of one soul, neither did any of  
them say, that any of the things which he pos-  
sessed, was his own ; but they had all things  
33 common. And with great power the Apostles  
gave testimony concerning the resurrection of  
the Lord Jesus : and great grace was upon them  
24 all. For neither was there any among them who  
lacked ; for as many as were possessors of lands,  
or of houses, sold them, and brought the prices  
35 of the things sold, and laid them down at the  
Apostles' feet. And it was distributed to every  
one, according as any one had need.

36 Now Joses, who, by the Apostles, was sur-  
named Barnabas (which is, being translated,  
Son of Consolation), a Levite, a Cyprian by birth,  
having land, sold it, and brought the money,  
and laid it at the Apostles' feet.

V.—But a certain man named Ananias, with  
2 Sapphira, his wife sold a possession and pur-  
loined from the price (his wife also being privy  
to it), and brought a certain part, and laid it  
3 at the Apostles' feet. But Peter said, Ananias,  
why has Satan possessed your heart, to lie to  
the Holy Spirit, and to purloin from the price  
4 of the land? While it remained, was it not

your own? and after it was sold, was it not  
in your own power? Why have you conceived  
this thing in your heart? you have not lied to  
men only, but to God. And Ananias hearing 5  
these words, falling, expired ; and great fear  
came on all that heard these things. And the 6  
young men arose, wrapped him up, and carry-  
ing him out, buried him. Now an interval of 7  
about three hours occurred, and his wife, not  
knowing what was done, came in. And Peter 8  
said to her, Tell me whether you sold the  
land for so much? And she said verily, for  
so much. Then Peter said to her, Why is it, 9  
that you have agreed together, to tempt the  
Spirit of the Lord? Behold the feet of these  
who have buried your husband are at the door,  
and shall carry you out. Then she instantly 10  
fell down at his feet and expired ; and the  
young men came in and found her dead, and  
carrying her out, buried her by her husband.  
And great fear came upon all the congregation, 11  
and upon all those hearing these things.

And through the hands of the Apostles were 12  
many signs and wonders done among the people,  
(and they were all with one accord in Solomon's  
porch. And of the rest durst no man join 13  
himself to them, but the people magnified them.  
And believers were still more added to the 14  
Lord, multitudes of men and also of women),  
insomuch that they brought forth their sick into 15  
streets, and laid them on beds and couches, that  
at the least, the shadow of Peter, passing by,  
might overshadow some of them. And the 16  
multitude of the surrounding cities also came  
together into Jerusalem, bringing the sick and  
those harassed with unclean spirits, and they  
were every one healed.

But the High Priest arising, and all who 17  
were with him (being the party of the Saddu-  
cees), were filled with zeal, and threw their 18  
hands upon the Apostles, and put them in public  
custody. But an angel of the Lord, under 19  
cover of the night, opened the prison doors,  
and bringing them forth, said, Go stand and 20  
speak in the temple to the people, all the words  
of this life.

And when they heard that, they entered into 21  
the temple early in the morning, and were

teaching. But the High Priest came, and those that were with him, and called the council together, and all the senate of the children of Israel, and sent into the prison to have them brought.

- 22 But when the officers came and found them not in the prison, they returned and reported,  
 23 saying : The prison indeed we found shut with all security, and the guards, standing before the entrances ; but on opening, we found not one  
 24 within. Now when the High Priest, and the Captain of the temple, and the Chief Priests, heard these words, they were in perplexity  
 25 about them, what this might come to be. But one came and reported, saying, Behold, those whom you placed in the prison are standing in  
 26 the temple and teaching the people. Then, the Captain went, with the officers, and brought them without force (for they feared the people), that they might not be stoned.  
 27 And having led them away, they placed them in the council : and the High Priest asked  
 28 them ;—Did we not strictly command you not to teach upon this name ? and, behold, you have filled up Jerusalem with your doctrine, and are intending to bring the blood of this man upon us.  
 29 But Peter and the Apostles answering, said,  
 30 We ought to obey God rather than men. The God of our fathers has raised up Jesus, whom  
 31 you slew, having hanged him on a tree. This person has God exalted to his right hand, a Prince and a Saviour, to grant repentance to  
 32 Israel, and forgiveness of sins. And we are his witnesses of these things ; and so is also the Holy Spirit, whom God has given to those  
 33 who obey him. Now those hearing, were exasperated, and they were making up their mind  
 34 to slay them. But a certain one, arising in the Sanhedrim, a Pharisee, Gamaliel by name, a teacher of law, honored by all the people, commanded to put the Apostles out, for a little  
 35 while, and said to them, Israelites, take heed to yourselves, what you execute upon these men.  
 36 For before these days Theudas arose, declaring himself to be somebody, to whom a number of men, about four hundred, attached themselves ; who was slain ; and all, as many as

obeyed him, were scattered and brought to nothing.

After this man, Judas the Galilean rose up, 37 in the days of the enrollment, and drew away sufficient people after him : and he utterly destroyed himself ; and all, as many as were obedient to him, were dispersed. And now I say 38 to you, Withdraw from these men and let them alone ; for if this purpose, or this work be of men, it will be destroyed ; but if it be of God, 39 you are not able to destroy it, and lest, perhaps, you be found to fight against God. And they were persuaded by him ; and having 40 called the Apostles, and scourged them, they commanded that they should not speak upon the name of Jesus, and released them. So 41 they departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were esteemed worthy to be dishonored for his name. And they did not 42 cease teaching every day, in the temple, and in every house, and proclaiming Jesus the Christ.

VI.—Now, in those days, the number of the disciples being multiplied, a murmuring of the Hellenists against the Hebrews occurred, because their own widows were neglected in the daily ministration. Then the Twelve, having 2 called the multitude of the disciples to them, said : Relinquishing the word of God to serve tables is not pleasing to us. Wherefore, brethren, 3 look out among you seven men of attested character, full of the Holy Spirit and of wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business ; but we will give ourselves wholly to prayer, 4 and to the ministry of the word. And the 5 speech was pleasing in the mind of all the people ; and they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicholas, a proselyte of Antioch : whom they presented before the Apostles ; and, 6 praying, they laid their hands upon them. And 7 the word of God was increasing, and the number of the disciples in Jerusalem was being greatly multiplied, and a great crowd of the priests was becoming submissive to the faith. And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great 8 wonders and miracles among the people.



9 Then there arose certain of the Synagogue—  
 of that composed of the freedmen—Cyrenians  
 and Alexandrians, and of those from Cilicia, and  
 10 of Asia, putting questions to Stephen ; and they  
 were not able to resist the wisdom and the  
 11 spirit by which he spoke. And they privately pro-  
 cured men who said, We have heard him speak-  
 ing reviling words against Moses and against  
 12 God. And they excited the people, and the  
 elders, and the scribes, and came upon him, and  
 13 seized, and brought him to the council, and set  
 up false witnesses, saying, This man ceases not  
 to speak words against this holy place, and the  
 14 law : for we have heard him saying, that this  
 Jesus, the Nazarene, will destroy this place, and  
 change the customs which Moses delivered us.  
 15 And all who sat in the council, looking stead-  
 fastly on him, saw his face, as if it had been the  
 face of an angel.

VII.—THEN the High Priest said, Are these  
 2 things so ? And he said, Brethren and fathers,  
 hearken : The God of the glory appeared to our  
 father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia,  
 3 before he dwelt in Haran, and said to him,  
 “ Go forth out of your country, and from your  
 kindred, and come into a country that I will  
 4 show you.” Then he came out of the land of  
 the Chaldeans and dwelt in Haran ; and thence,  
 after his father was dead, God caused him to  
 remove into this land, in which you are now  
 5 dwelling : but he did not give him an inheri-  
 tance in it, not even a foot breadth. Yet he  
 promised that he would give it to him, for a pos-  
 session, and to his seed after him, when, as yet, he  
 6 had no child. Then God spoke thus *to him* :  
 That his seed should be sojourners in a strange  
 land, and that they should enslave, and oppress  
 7 them four hundred years. And the nation to  
 whom they shall be in bondage, I will punish,  
 said God, and after this they shall come forth  
 8 and serve me in this place. And God gave  
 Abraham a covenant of circumcision ; and so he  
 begat Isaac, and circumcised him the eighth day.  
 And Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat the  
 9 twelve patriarchs. And the patriarchs, moved  
 with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt. But God  
 10 was with him, and delivered him out of all his

afflictions, and gave him favor and wisdom in  
 the sight of Pharaoh, king of Egypt : and he  
 made him governor over Egypt, and all his  
 household.

Now there came a famine upon all the land of 11  
 Egypt and Canaan, and great affliction : and  
 our fathers found no sustenance. But Jacob, 12  
 having heard that there was grain in Egypt, first  
 sent our fathers. And at the second time, 13  
 Joseph was made known to his brethren ; and  
 Joseph’s kindred became well known to Pha-  
 raoh.

Then Joseph sent and called his father Jacob 14  
 to him ; and all his kindred, seventy-five souls.  
 So Jacob went down into Egypt, and died, he 15  
 and our fathers, and were carried over into She- 16  
 chem, and laid in a sepulchre—that which  
 Abraham purchased with a sum of money of  
 Hamor, *father* of Shechem. But, according as 17  
 the time of the promise, which God had sworn  
 to Abraham, was drawing near, the people had  
 grown and multiplied in Egypt, till another king 18  
 arose, who had not known Joseph. The same 19  
 having treated our race craftily, oppressed our  
 fathers, that they might expose their infants, in  
 order that they might not be preserved alive.  
 At this time Moses was born, and was exceed- 20  
 ingly beautiful ; who was nourished in his  
 father’s house, three months. And, he being 21  
 exposed, Pharaoh’s daughter adopted him, and  
 nourished him for her own son. And Moses 22  
 was educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians,  
 and was mighty in his words and in his actions.

And when he was full forty years old, it came 23  
 into his heart to look after his brethren, the  
 children of Israel. And seeing one of them 24  
 wronged, he defended him, and avenged him  
 who was oppressed, smiting the Egyptian. He 25  
 supposed, indeed, his brother would have under-  
 stood that God, by his hand, would deliver  
 them : but they did not understand. And the 26  
 next day, he showed himself to them as they  
 were quarreling, and would have compelled  
 them to peace, saying, You are brethren ; why  
 do you wrong one another ? But he who did 27  
 his neighbor wrong, thrust him away, saying,  
 Who made you a ruler and a judge over us ?  
 Will you kill me, as you killed the Egyptian 28

29 yesterday? Then Moses fled at this saying, and  
 was a stranger in the land of Midian, in which  
 30 he begot two sons. And when forty years were  
 expired, there appeared to him, in the wilder-  
 ness of the mountain, Sinai, a messenger of the  
 31 Lord, in a flame of fire in a bush. And when  
 Moses saw it, he wondered at the sight; and, as  
 he drew near to contemplate it, the voice of the  
 32 Lord came to him, saying, I am the God of your  
 fathers, the God of Abraham, and the God of  
 Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Then Moses trem-  
 33 bled and durst not look. Then the Lord said to  
 him, Put off your shoes from your feet, for the  
 34 place on which you stand is holy ground. Truly  
 I have seen the affliction of my people, who are  
 in Egypt, and have heard their groaning, and am  
 come down to deliver them. And now, come, I  
 35 will send you into Egypt. This Moses, whom  
 they had rejected, saying, Who made you a ruler  
 and a judge? God sent the same to be a ruler  
 and a deliverer, by the hand of the messenger  
 36 that appeared to him in the bush. He brought  
 them out, after showing wonders and signs,  
 in the land of Egypt, and in the Red Sea, and in  
 37 the wilderness, forty years. This is the Moses  
 who said to the children of Israel, The Lord your  
 God will raise up a prophet for you, of your  
 brethren, as he raised up me; you shall hear him.  
 38 This is he who was in the congregation in the  
 wilderness, with the messenger that spoke to  
 him in the mount Sinai, and with our fathers,  
 who received the life-giving oracles to give to  
 39 us: whom our fathers would not obey, but  
 thrust him from them, and in their hearts  
 40 turned back again into Egypt, saying to Aaron,  
 Make us gods to go before us: because, as for  
 this Moses, who brought us out of the land of  
 Egypt, we do not know what is become of him.  
 41 And they made a calf in those days, and offered  
 sacrifice to the idol, and rejoiced in the work of  
 42 their own hands. Then God turned and gave  
 them up to worship the army of heaven: as it  
 is written in the book of the prophets; O house  
 of Israel, have you offered to me slain beasts and  
 sacrifices, during forty years in the wilderness?  
 43 You even took up the tabernacle of Moloch, and  
 the star of your god Remphan, images which you  
 made to worship; therefore, I will carry you

away beyond Babylon. Our fathers had the 44  
 tabernacle of testimony in the wilderness, as he  
 had appointed, speaking to Moses, that he should  
 make it according to the pattern that he had  
 seen: which tabernacle also our fathers having 45  
 received, they brought in with Joshua, into the  
 possession of the heathen, whom God drove out  
 before the face of our fathers, until the days of  
 David; who found favor before God, and 46  
 desired to find a tabernacle for the God of  
 Jacob. But Solomon built him a house. Never- 47  
 theless, the Most High does not dwell in temples  
 48 made with hands; as the prophet says: The  
 49 heaven is my throne, and the earth is my foot-  
 stool. What house will you build for me? says  
 the Lord: or, what is the place of my rest?  
 Did not my hand make all these? 50

Stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and 51  
 ears, you are always resisting the Holy Spirit:  
 as your fathers did, so you are doing. Which 52  
 of the prophets did not your fathers persecute?  
 They even slew those who had previously  
 announced the coming of the Just One, of whom  
 you have now been the betrayers and murderers  
 —you who have received the law by the minist- 53  
 ration of angels, and have not kept it. When  
 54 they heard these things, they were cut to the  
 heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth.  
 But he, being full of the Holy Spirit, looked up 55  
 steadfastly into the heaven, and saw the glory  
 of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of  
 God, and said: Behold, I see the heaven opened, 56  
 and the Son of man standing on the right hand  
 of God. Then they cried out with a loud 57  
 voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him  
 with one consent, and cast him out of the city,  
 and stoned him. And the witnesses laid off 58  
 their garments at the feet of a young man,  
 named Saul. And they stoned Stephen, in- 59  
 voking, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my  
 spirit. And he kneeled down and cried out, 60  
 with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to  
 their charge. And when he had said this he fell  
 asleep. Now Saul was consenting to his death.

VIII.—Now on that day there arose a great  
 persecution against the congregation, which  
 was in Jerusalem; and they were all scattered



abroad throughout the districts of Judea and  
 2 Samaria, except the Apostles. Yet devout men  
 jointly bore away Stephen to the grave, and  
 3 made great lamentation over him. But Saul  
 wasted the congregation, entering into the houses,  
 and dragging forth men and women, he com-  
 4 mitted them to prison. Nevertheless, the dis-  
 5 persed, passed along preaching the word. Phi-  
 lip, indeed, having gone down to a city of  
 Samaria, was announcing the Christ to them :  
 6 and the multitudes were, with one accord, giv-  
 ing heed to the things spoken by Philip, when  
 they heard and saw the miracles which he was  
 7 doing : for, from many who had unclean spirits,  
 they were going out, crying with a loud voice ;  
 8 and many palsied and lame were healed. And  
 there was great joy in that city.

9 But there was there, before, a certain man,  
 named Simon, who formerly, in the same city,  
 had practiced sorcery, and astonished the peo-  
 ple of Samaria, boasting that he was some great  
 10 one. To whom they all gave heed, young and  
 old, saying, This man is the great power of God.  
 11 And to him indeed they gave heed, because that  
 for a long time, he had astonished them with  
 12 his sorceries. But when they believed Philip,  
 preaching the things concerning the kingdom  
 of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they  
 13 were immersed, both men and women. Also  
 Simon himself believed ; and when he was im-  
 mersed, he constantly adhered to Philip, and,  
 beholding the miracles and signs which were  
 done, he was astonished.

14 Now when the Apostles who were at Jeru-  
 salem, heard that Samaria had received the  
 word of God, they sent to them Peter and  
 15 John, who, when they had come down, prayed  
 for them, that they might receive the Holy  
 16 Spirit. For as yet, he had fallen upon none  
 of them : only they had been immersed into the  
 17 name of the Lord Jesus. Then they laid hands  
 on them, and they received the Holy Spirit.  
 18 And when Simon saw that, through laying on  
 of the Apostles' hands, the Holy Spirit was  
 19 given, he offered them money, saying, Give to  
 me also this power, that on whomever I lay  
 20 hands, he may receive the Holy Spirit. But  
 Peter said to him, May your silver go to de-

struction with you, because you have presumed  
 to procure the gift of God through money. To 21  
 you there is no part nor portion in this thing,  
 for your heart is not right in the sight of God.  
 Reform, therefore, from this your wickedness, 22  
 and pray the Lord, if, perhaps, the device of  
 your heart shall be forgiven you ; for I perceive 23  
 that you are in the gall of bitterness, and in  
 the bond of iniquity. Then Simon, answering, 24  
 said, Pray to the Lord for me that none of these  
 things, which you have spoken, may come upon  
 me. They therefore, when they had testified and 25  
 preached the word of the Lord, set out on their  
 return to Jerusalem, and they preached the  
 gospel in many villages of the Samaritans.

But an angel of the Lord spoke to Philip, 26  
 saying, Arise, and go toward the south, to the  
 the way that goes down from Jerusalem to  
 Gaza (which is the way through the desert).  
 And he arose and went ; and behold a man of 27  
 Ethiopia, an officer of great authority, under  
 Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, who had the  
 charge of all her treasure, and had come into  
 Jerusalem to worship ; and he was returning, 28  
 and, sitting upon his chariot, he was reading  
 Isaiah, the prophet. Moreover the Spirit said 29  
 to Philip, Go near and join yourself to this  
 chariot. And Philip having run up to him, and 30  
 heard him reading Isaiah, the prophet, said, Do  
 you understand what you are reading? He 31  
 replied, How can I, except some one should  
 guide me? And he invited Philip to come up  
 and sit with him. Now the passage of the 32  
 Scripture, which he was reading, was this, " He  
 was led away as a sheep to slaughter : and as a  
 lamb is silent before the shearer, so he opens  
 not his mouth. In his humiliation, his con- 33  
 demnation was extorted ; and who shall declare  
 his generation? for his life is violently taken  
 from the earth." And the officer, replying to 34  
 Philip, said, I beg of you, of whom does the  
 prophet speak this? of himself, or of some  
 other person? And Philip opened his mouth, 35  
 and began at the same Scripture, and announced  
 to him Jesus.

And as they were going along the road, they 36  
 came upon a certain water : and the officer  
 said,—Behold water ! What hinders my being

37 immersed? And Philip said, If you believe  
with all your heart, you may. And he an-  
38 answered, and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is  
the Son of God. And he commanded the  
chariot to stand still; and they both went  
down into the water, Philip and the officer, and  
39 he immersed him. And when they were come  
up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord  
caught Philip away, that the officer saw him  
no more; for he went on his journey rejoicing.  
40 But Philip was found in Azotus: and, passing  
along, he announced the tidings in all the cities  
till his entrance into Cæsarea.

IX.—BUT Saul yet breathing out threatening  
and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord,  
2 went to the High Priest, and desired from him  
letters to Damascens, to the Synagogues, that if  
he found any of that way, whether they were  
men or women, he might bring them bound to  
3 to Jerusalem. Now in the journey, he came  
near Damascus: and, suddenly, there flashed  
4 around him, a light from heaven, and having  
fallen upon the earth, he heard a voice saying  
to him, Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?  
5 And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And the  
the Lord said, I am Jesus, whom you persecute;  
it is hard for you to kick against the goads.  
6 And he, trembling and astonished, said, Lord,  
what wilt thou have me to do? And the Lord  
said to him, Arise, and go into the city, and it  
7 shall be told you what you must do. And the  
men who were journeying with him, had stood  
speechless, hearing, indeed, the voice, but seeing  
8 no person. But Saul was raised from the  
earth; and, though his eyes were opened, he  
saw no person: but they led him by the hand,  
9 and brought him into Damascus. And he was  
there three days without seeing, and did not eat  
nor drink.  
10 Now, there was a certain disciple at Damas-  
cus, named Ananias: and the Lord said to him  
in a vision, Ananias! And he said, Behold, I am  
11 here, Lord. And the Lord said to him, Arise  
and go upon the street which is called Straight,  
and inquire in the house of Judas for one called  
Saul, of Tarsus: for behold he is praying to  
12 me, and has seen in a vision a man named

Ananias coming in, and putting his hand on him,  
that he might receive his sight. Then Ananias 13  
answered, Lord, I have heard, by many, of this  
man, how much evil he has done to thy saints  
who are in Jerusalem. And here he has author- 14  
ity from the chief Priests, to bind all those in-  
voking thy name. But the Lord said to him, Go, 15  
for he is a chosen instrument for me, to bear my  
name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the  
children of Israel: for I will indicate to him 16  
how great things he must suffer on account of  
my name.

And Ananias went away and entered into 17  
the house, and having laid his hands on him,  
said, Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, who  
appeared to you in the way as you came, has  
sent me, that you may receive sight, and be filled  
with the Holy Spirit. And immediately there 18  
fell from his eyes, as it were scales: and he  
received sight forthwith, and arose, and was im-  
mersed: and having taken food he was strength- 19  
ened. Then Saul was some days with the  
disciples who were at Damascus. And immedi- 20  
ately he proclaimed Christ in the synagogues,  
that this is the Son of God. But all that heard 21  
him were amazed, and said, Is not this he who  
destroyed those who invoked this name in Jeru-  
salem, and came hither for this purpose, that he  
might bring them bound to the chief Priests?  
But Saul increased the more in strength, and 22  
confounded the Jews who dwelt in Damascus,  
proving that this person is the Christ. Now 23  
when many days were accomplished, the Jews  
consulted to kill him. But their conspiracy was 24  
known to Saul, and they watched the gates,  
day and night, that they might kill him. Then 25  
the disciples took him by night, and let him  
down through the wall in a basket. But coming 26  
into Jerusalem, he was attempting to attach  
himself to the disciples; but they were all  
fearing him, not believing him to be a disciple.  
But Barnabas took him and brought him to the 27  
Apostles, and fully declared to them, how he  
had seen the Lord in the way, and that he had  
spoken to him, and how he had boldly preached  
at Damascus, in the name of Jesus.

And he was with them, coming in and going out 28  
in Jerusalem, and preaching boldly in the name 29



of the Lord Jesus, and was talking and disputing with the Hellenists; but they undertook to kill him. The brethren, having ascertained this, conducted him into Cæsarea, and sent him out into Tarsus. Then the congregations had peace, throughout all Judea, and Galilee, and Samaria, being edified; and, walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the consolation of the Holy Spirit, they were multiplied.

Now it happened that Peter, while passing through among all, came down also to the saints that dwelt at Lydda: and there he found a certain man, named Æneas, who had kept his bed eight years, and was sick of the palsy. And Peter said to him, Æneas, Jesus, the Christ, heals you. Arise and make your bed. And he arose immediately. And all who dwelt at Lydda, and Saron, beheld him, and turned to the Lord.

Now there was, in Joppa, a certain disciple, named Tabitha (which by interpretation is called, Doreas): this woman was full of good works, and of alms which she did. Now it came to pass in those days that she, being sick, died. And, having washed her, they placed her in an upper room. And Lydda being near to Joppa, the disciples, having heard that Peter was in that place, sent two men to him, entreating, that he would not delay to come through as far as to them. Then Peter, arising, went with them; whom having come, they led into the upper room; and all the widows stood by him weeping, and showing vests and mantles, all which Doreas made while she was with them. But Peter, putting them all forth, kneeled down and prayed; and turning to the body, said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes. And when she saw Peter, she sat up, and he gave her his hand, and caused her to stand up; and having called the saints and widows, he presented her alive. And it was known throughout all Joppa, and many believed in the Lord. And he tarried many days in Joppa, with one Simon, a tanner.

X.—Now a certain man in Cæsarea, called Cornelius, a centurion of the band, called the Italian Band, a devout man, and one who feared God, with all his family, who gave much alms

to the people, and prayed to God continually; he distinctly saw in a vision, about the ninth hour of the day, an angel of God coming in to him, and saying to him, Cornelius! And when he looked on him he was afraid, and said; What is it, Lord? And he said to him, Your prayers and your alms are come up for a memorial of you before God. And now send men to Joppa, and call for one Simon, whose surname is Peter. He lodges with one Simon, a tanner, whose house is by the sea-shore. He will tell you what you ought to do. And when the angel who spoke to Cornelius was gone, he called two of his domestics, and a devout soldier of those who waited on him; and having fully related all these things to them, he sent them to Joppa. Again, on the next day, while they were on their journey, and drew near the city, Peter went up on the house-top to pray, at about the sixth hour. And becoming very hungry, he desired to eat. Now while they were preparing, he fell into a trance, and saw the heaven open, and a certain vessel descending to him like a great white sheet, bound together at four corners, and let down to the earth; in which were all kinds of four-footed animals, and wild beasts, and reptiles of the earth, and birds of the air. And there came a voice to him, Rise, Peter; kill and eat. But Peter said, Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten any thing common or unclean. And the voice said to him again, a second time; What God has cleansed, that call not you common. This was done thrice, and the vessel was taken up again into the heaven.

Now as Peter was pondering in himself, what the vision which he had seen could mean; behold the men who were sent from Cornelius, having inquired out Simon's house, stood at the gate, and calling, they asked, whether Simon, surnamed Peter, was lodging there. While Peter thought attentively of the vision, the Spirit said to him, Behold three men are seeking you. Arise, therefore, go down and accompany them, doubting nothing, for I have sent them. Then Peter went down to the men, and said, Behold, I am he whom you are seeking. What is the reason for which you

22 are come? And they said, Cornelius, the cen-  
 turion, a just man, and one who fears God, and  
 of good report among all the nation of the  
 Jews, was instructed from God, by a holy  
 messenger, to send for you into his house, and to  
 23 hear words of you. Then, calling them in, he  
 entertained them. And on the next day Peter  
 went with them, and certain brethren from  
 24 Joppa accompanied him. And on the next  
 day, he entered into Cæsarea: and Cornelius  
 was waiting for them, having called together  
 his kindred and intimate friends.

25 Now, as Peter was entering, Cornelius met  
 him, and falling down at his feet, he wor-  
 26 shipped him. But Peter raised him up, saying,  
 27 Stand up. I myself also am a man. And,  
 conversing with him, he went in and found  
 many assembled.

28 And he said to them, You well know that  
 it is unlawful for a man, who is a Jew, to  
 associate with, or to approach one of another  
 nation; and yet God has showed to me that I  
 should not call any man common or unclean.

29 And therefore I came without objecting, as  
 soon as I was sent for. I ask then, for what  
 purpose you have sent for me?

30 And Cornelius said, Four days ago, I was  
 fasting till this hour; and at the ninth hour I  
 prayed in my house, and behold, a man stood  
 31 before me, in bright apparel, and said, Cornelius,  
 your prayer is heard, and your alms are had  
 32 in remembrance before God. Send, therefore,  
 to Joppa, and call here Simon, whose surname  
 is Peter. He is entertained in the house of  
 one Simon, a tanner, by the sea-shore; who,  
 33 when he is come, will speak to you. Imme-  
 diately, therefore, I sent to you, and you have  
 done well that you have come. Now then, we  
 are all here present before God, to hear all  
 34 things that are commanded you by God. Then  
 Peter, opening his mouth, said, In truth, I per-  
 ceive that God is not a respecter of persons;  
 35 but, in every nation, he that fears him, and  
 36 works righteousness, is acceptable to him. You  
 know the message, which he sent to the chil-  
 dren of Israel, preaching peace through Jesus  
 37 Christ, he is Lord of all;—you know that mes-  
 sage which was published throughout all Judea,

beginning from Galilee, after the immersion  
 which John preached;—concerning Jesus of  
 Nazareth; how God anointed him with the 38  
 Holy Spirit and with power; who went about,  
 from place to place, doing good, and healing  
 all that were oppressed by the devil; for God  
 was with him. And we are witnesses of all 39  
 things which he did, both in the land of the  
 Jews, and in Jerusalem; whom they slew,  
 hanging him on a tree. Him God raised up 40  
 the third day, and showed him openly; not to 41  
 all the people, but to witnesses before chosen  
 by God, even to us who did eat and drink  
 with him after he rose from the dead. And 42  
 he commanded us to announce to the people,  
 and to testify that it is he himself who is  
 ordained by God, to be the judge of the living  
 and the dead. To him all the prophets testify, 43  
 that whoever believes in him shall, through his  
 name, receive remission of sins. While Peter 44  
 was yet speaking these words, the Holy Spirit  
 fell on all those who heard the word. And 45  
 those of the circumcision, who believed, as  
 many as came with Peter, were astonished be-  
 cause that on the Gentiles also, the gift of the  
 Holy Spirit was poured out. For they heard 46  
 them speak with other tongues, and magnify  
 God. Then Peter answered, Can any man for- 47  
 bid the water, that these should not be im-  
 mersed, who have received the Holy Spirit, as  
 well as we? And he commanded them to be 48  
 immersed in the name of the Lord. Then they  
 requested him to remain some days.

XI.—And the Apostles and brethren, through-  
 out Judea, heard that the Gentiles also had  
 received the word of God. And when Peter 2  
 went up into Jerusalem, they of the circumcision  
 disputed with him, saying, You associated with 3  
 men who are uncircumcised, and ate with them.  
 But Peter related the matter from the beginning, 4  
 and set it forth in order to them, saying, I was 5  
 in the city of Joppa, praying; and I saw, in a  
 trance, a vision, something descend, like a great  
 sheet, let down from heaven by four corners,  
 and it came even to me. Upon which, when I 6  
 had earnestly looked, I considered, and saw four-  
 footed animals of the earth, and wild beasts, and



7 reptiles and birds of the air. And I heard a voice,  
 8 saying to me, Arise, Peter; kill and eat. But I  
 said, Not so, Lord; for nothing common or un-  
 clean, has, at any time, entered into my mouth.  
 9 But the voice answered me again from heaven;  
 What God has cleansed, that call not you common.  
 10 And this was done three times; and all were  
 11 drawn up again into heaven. And behold, there  
 were immediately three men already come to  
 the house where I was, sent from Cæsarea to me.  
 12 And the Spirit bade me go with them, doubting  
 nothing. And, moreover, these six brethren  
 accompanied me; and we entered into the man's  
 13 house; and he told us, how he had seen the  
 messenger in his house, who stood and said to  
 him; Send to Joppa, and call for Simon, whose  
 14 surname is Peter, who will tell you words, by  
 which you and all your house shall be saved.  
 15 And as I began to speak, the Holy Spirit fell on  
 16 them, as on us in the beginning. Then I  
 remembered the declaration of the Lord, how he  
 said, John, indeed, immersed in water, but you  
 17 shall be immersed in the Holy Spirit. Since,  
 then, God gave them the same gift even as he  
 did to us, when we believed on the Lord Jesus  
 Christ; who was I that I could withstand  
 18 God? When they heard these things they  
 were silent, and glorified God, saying, God,  
 then, indeed, has also granted to the Gentiles  
 the reformation to life.  
 19 Now they who were scattered abroad, upon  
 the persecution that arose about Stephen, travel-  
 ed as far as Phenicia, and Cyprus, and Antioch,  
 20 speaking the word to none but Jews. And some  
 of them were men of Cyprus and Cyrene, who,  
 having come into Antioch, spoke to the Hellen-  
 ists, preaching the gospel of the Lord Jesus.  
 21 And the hand of the Lord was with them, and a  
 great number believed and turned to the Lord.  
 22 Then tidings of these things came to the ears of  
 the congregation which was in Jerusalem; and  
 they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go  
 23 through to Antioch; who, when he came and  
 beheld the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted  
 them all, that with purpose of heart, they should  
 24 adhere to the Lord. For he was a good man,  
 and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith. And a  
 25 great multitude was added to the Lord. Then

Barnabas departed to Tarsus to seek Saul. And 26  
 when he had found him, he brought him to  
 Antioch. And it came to pass that, during a  
 whole year, they were assembled with the con-  
 gregation, and taught a great multitude. And  
 the disciples were called Christians first in  
 Antioch.

And in those days prophets came down from 27  
 Jerusalem to Antioch. And one of them, named 28  
 Agabus, having stood up made known through  
 the Spirit that there would be a great famine  
 throughout all the land, which occurred in the  
 days of Claudius. Then the disciples, every one, 29  
 according to his ability, determined to send re-  
 lief to the brethren that dwelt in Judea; which 30  
 they also did; and sent it to the Elders by the  
 hands of Barnabas and Saul.

XII.—Now, about that time, Herod, the king,  
 stretched forth his hands to persecute certain  
 persons of the congregation. And he killed 2  
 James, the brother of John, with the sword.  
 And because he saw that it pleased the Jews, he 3  
 proceeded further to seize Peter also. (And  
 then were the days of the unleavened loaves.)  
 And having apprehended him, he put him in 4  
 prison, and delivered him to four quarternions  
 of soldiers, to guard him, intending, after the  
 passover, to bring him forth to the people. 5  
 Peter, therefore, was kept in prison, but earnest  
 prayer, without ceasing, was made by the con-  
 gregation to God for him.

And when Herod would have brought him 6  
 forth, in that night, Peter was sleeping between  
 two soldiers, bound with two chains; and  
 keepers, before the door, guarded the prison.  
 And behold a messenger of the Lord stood near, 7  
 and a light shone in the prison, and, striking  
 Peter on the side, he raised him up, saying, Rise  
 up quickly. And his chains fell off from his  
 hands. And the messenger said to him, Gird 8  
 yourself and bind on your sandals. And he did  
 so. And he said to him, Cast your garment  
 around you, and follow me. And Peter went 9  
 out and followed him, and had not perceived  
 that what was done by the messenger was real,  
 but thought that he saw a vision.

10 When they had passed the first and the second watch, they came to the iron gate, that leads into the city; which opened spontaneously to them; and they went out, and passed on through one street. And forthwith the messenger departed from him. Then Peter, having come to himself, said, Now I certainly know that the Lord has sent his messenger, and has delivered me out of the hands of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews.

12 And when he had considered the matter, he went to the house of Mary, the mother of John, whose surname was Mark, where many were assembled, praying. And when he knocked at the door of the gate, a maid servant, named Rhoda, went to hearken. And recognizing Peter's voice, she did not open the gate, for gladness; but ran in and told them that Peter was standing before the gate. And they said to her, You are crazy. But she confidently affirmed that it was even so. Then they said, It is his messenger. But Peter continued knocking. And when they had opened the door, and saw him, they were astonished. But he, beckoning to them with the hand to be quiet, declared to them how the Lord had brought him out of the prison. And he said, Go tell these things to James, and to the brethren. And he departed and went to another place.

18 Now, as soon as it was day, there was no small stir among the soldiers, as to what had become of Peter. And when Herod had sought for him, and did not find him, he examined the keepers, and commanded that they should be put to death. And he went from Judea to Caesarea, and abode there.

20 And Herod being enraged at those of Tyre and Sidon, they came with one accord to him, and, having made Blastus, the king's chamberlain, their friend, desired peace; because their country was supported by the king's country.

21 And, on an appointed day, Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat on his throne, and made a speech to them. And the people shouted, saying, It is the voice of a God, and not of a man.

23 And immediately a messenger of the Lord

smote him because he did not give God the glory. And, having been eaten by worms, he expired.

But the word of God continued to grow, and extend. And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem, when they had fulfilled their ministry, and took with them John, whose surname was Mark.

XIII.—Now there were in the congregation that existed in Antioch, certain prophets and teachers, as Barnabas and Simcon, who is called Niger, and Lucius the Cyrenian, and Manaen, who had been brought up with Herod the Tetrarch, and Saul. While they were ministering to the Lord, and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, Separate for me Barnabas and Saul to the work, for which I have called them. And when they had fasted, and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away. So they, being sent forth by the Holy Spirit, went down into Seleucia; and thence they sailed into Cyprus. And when they were in Salamis, they preached the word of God in the synagogue of the Jews, and they had also John as their attendant. And when they had gone through the whole island as far as Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-Jesus—who was with the proconsul of the country, Sergius Paulus, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God. But Elymas, the sorcerer (for so is his name, being translated), opposed them, seeking to turn aside the proconsul from the faith. Then Saul (also called Paul), filled with the Holy Spirit, having looked earnestly upon him, said, O full of all subtilty and all mischief, son of the Devil, enemy of all righteousness, will you not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord? And now behold the hand of the Lord is upon you, and you shall be blind, not seeing the sun for a season. And immediately there fell on him a mist, and a darkness; and he went about seeking some persons to lead him by the hands. Then the proconsul, having seen what was done, believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord.



13 And, loosing from Paphos, they who were with Paul came into Perga of Pamphilia; and John, departing from them, returned into Jerusalem.

14 But they themselves, departing from Perga, came into Antioch of Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the sabbath-day, and sat down.

15 And, after the reading of the Law and the Prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent to them, saying, Brethren, if you have a word of exhortation for the people, speak it.

16 Then Paul stood up, and waving with his hand, he said: Israelites, and you who fear God, hearken. The God of this people chose our Fathers and exalted the people, when they dwelt as strangers in the land of Egypt, and with a high arm he brought them out of it.

17 And for about the period of forty years he nourished them in the wilderness. And when he had subjected seven nations, in the land of Canaan, he divided their land to them by lot. And after these things, during about four hundred and fifty years, he gave them judges until Samuel, the Prophet.

21 And after that they asked a king for themselves. And God granted to them Saul the son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, during forty years. And having removed him, he raised up for them David, to be king; to whom also he testified, saying, "I have found David, the son of Jesse, a man after my own heart,"

23 who shall perform all my desires. Of this man's seed has God, according to promise, brought up for Israel a saviour—Jesus; John having first preached, before his entrance *on his work*, an immersion of reformation to all the people of Israel. Now while John was completing his course, he said, Whom do you suppose me to be? I am not he. But behold, one is coming after me, the shoes of whose feet I am

26 not worthy to loose. Brethren, sons of the race of Abraham, and those among you who fear God, to you is the word of this salvation sent.

27 For they who dwell in Jerusalem, and their rulers, not knowing him, and the utterances of the prophets, which are read every sabbath, have, in condemning him, fulfilled them. And although they found not the least cause of death

in him, yet they desired Pilate to put him to death. And when they had fulfilled all that 29 was written of him, they took him down from the tree, and laid him in a sepulchre. But God 30 raised him from the dead; and he was seen 31 many days by those who came up with him from Galilee into Jerusalem, who are his witnesses to the people. And we are declaring to 32 you glad tidings, how that the promise, which was made to the fathers, God has completely 33 fulfilled the same to us their children, he having raised up Jesus; as it is also written in the second Psalm, "Thou art my Son, to-day I have begotten thee." And that he raised him up 34 from the dead, no more to return to corruption, he said thus, "I will give to you the faithful mercies of David." Wherefore he says also, in 35 another *psalm*, "Thou wilt not give up thy Holy One to see corruption." For David, indeed, 36 after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell asleep, and was added to his fathers, and saw corruption. But he whom God 37 raised again, did not see corruption.

Be it known to you therefore, brethren, that 38 through this person is announced to you the forgiveness of sins. And by him all that believe 39 are justified from all things from which you could not be justified by the law of Moses. Beware, then, lest that come upon you which is 40 written in the prophets; Behold, you despisers, 41 and wonder and perish. For I execute a work in your days, a work which you will not believe, though any one should fully declare it to you. And as they were going out, the Gentiles 42 besought them, that these words might be spoken to them the next sabbath. Now when 43 the congregation was dispersed, many of the Jews and religious proselytes followed Paul and Barnabas, who, addressing them, persuaded them to persevere in the grace of God. And 44 on the next sabbath, almost the whole city assembled to hear the word of God. But when 45 the Jews saw the multitudes, they were filled with zeal, and spoke against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and reviling. Then Paul and Barnabas became bold, 46 and said; It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you. But

seeing you put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of the everlasting life, behold  
 47 we turn to the Gentiles. For so has the Lord  
 commanded us, saying ; I have placed you for  
 a light of nations that you might be for salva-  
 48 tion even to the ends of the earth. On hearing  
 this the Gentiles rejoiced, and glorified the  
 word of the Lord, and as many, as were deter-  
 49 mined for everlasting life, believed. And the  
 word of the Lord was published throughout all  
 50 the region. But the Jews stirred up the devout  
 and honorable women, and the chief men of the  
 city, and raised a persecution against Paul and  
 Barnabas, and expelled them out of their bor-  
 51 ders. But they shook off the dust of their feet  
 52 against them, and went into Iconium. And the  
 disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy  
 Spirit.

XIV.—AND it occurred in Iconium, that they,  
 at the same time, went into the synagogue of  
 the Jews, and spoke so that a great multitude,  
 both of the Jews, and also of the Hellenists,  
 2 believed. But the unbelieving Jews stirred up  
 the Gentiles, and disaffected their minds against  
 3 the brethren. For a long time, therefore, they  
 continued there speaking boldly respecting the  
 Lord who attested the word of his grace, grant-  
 ing signs and wonders to be done by their  
 hands.

4 But the multitude of the city was divided.  
 Some were with the Jews, and the others with  
 5 the Apostles. And when there was a rush, both  
 by the Gentiles, and also by the Jews with their  
 rulers, to use them spitefully, and to stone them,  
 6 they, being aware of it, fled down into Lystra  
 and Derbe, cities of Lyeaonia, and into the sur-  
 7 rounding country. And there they announced  
 the gospel.

8 And, a certain man in Lystra was sitting, im-  
 potent in his feet, a cripple from his birth ; who  
 9 had never walked. The same heard Paul  
 speak ; who, looking intently upon him, and  
 perceiving that he had faith to be healed,  
 10 said with a loud voice, Stand upright on your  
 11 feet. And he leaped and walked. And when  
 the people saw what Paul had done, they raised  
 their voices, saying in the Lyeaonian, The gods

are come down to us, in the likeness of men.  
 And they called Barnabas, Zeus, and Paul, 12  
 Hermes, because he was the chief speaker.  
 Then the priest of the Zeus that was before the 13  
 city, brought oxen and garlands to the gates,  
 and, with the people, wished to offer sacrifices  
*to them.* Which when the Apostles, Barnabas 14  
 and Paul, heard, they rent their clothes, and  
 leaped forth into the crowd, crying out, and 15  
 saying, Why do you do these things? We are  
 men of like nature with yourselves, declaring to  
 you glad tidings, that you should turn from these  
 vanities to the living God, who made the  
 heaven, and the earth, and the sea, and all  
 things that are in them ; who, in the ages past, 16  
 suffered all the nations to go on in their own  
 ways. Nevertheless, he did not leave himself 17  
 without testimony, in that he did good, and gave  
 you rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling  
 your hearts with food and gladness. And with 18  
 these sayings they scarcely restrained the people,  
 that they did not offer sacrifice to them. Then 19  
 Jews came over from Antioch and Iconium : and  
 having persuaded the multitudes, and having  
 stoned Paul, they were dragging him out of the  
 city, supposing that he was dead. But, while 20  
 the disciples were standing about him, rising up,  
 he entered into the city. And the next day he  
 went out with Barnabas into Derbe. And when 21  
 they had announced the glad tidings to that city,  
 and made many disciples, they returned into  
 Lystra, and Iconium, and Antioch, confirming 22  
 the souls of the disciples, exhorting them to con-  
 tinue in the faith, *saying* that we must, through  
 much tribulation, enter into the kingdom of  
 God. And, having appointed for them elders 23  
 in every congregation, and having prayed with  
 fastings, they commended them to the Lord, in  
 whom they believed. And, having passed 24  
 through Pisidia, they came to Pamphylia. And 25  
 when they had spoken the word in Perga, they  
 went down into Attalia ; and thence they sailed 26  
 to Antioch, whence they had been commended  
 to the grace of God, for the work which they  
 performed.

And when they came, and had assembled the 27  
 congregation, they rehearsed all that God had  
 done with them, and that he had opened a door



28 of faith to the nations. And they continued no little time with the disciples.

XV.—AND certain persons that came down from Judea, taught the brethren, *saying*, Unless you are circumcised after the custom of 2 Moses, you can not be saved. When, therefore, Paul and Barnabas had no little dissension and discussion with them, they determined that Paul and Barnabas and certain others of them, should go up into Jerusalem to the Apostles 3 and elders about this question. And being brought on their way by the congregation, they passed through Phenicia and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles; and caused great joy to all the brethren.

4 And when they were come into Jerusalem, they were received by the congregation, and by the Apostles and elders, and they declared all 5 things that God had done by them. But some of the sect of the Pharisees, who believed, rose up, saying, that it was necessary to circumcise them, and to command them to keep the law of Moses.

6 And the Apostles and elders came together 7 to consider of this matter. And when there had been much discussion, Peter rose up and said to them, Brethren, you know that at first God made choice among us, that the Gentiles, by my mouth, should hear the word of the 8 Gospel, and believe. And God, who knows the hearts, bore them testimony, giving them the 9 Holy Spirit, even as to us; and put no difference between us and them, having purified their 10 hearts by the faith. Now, therefore, why do you try God by putting a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers, nor 11 we, were able to bear? But, through the grace of the Lord Jesus, we believe that we shall be saved, even as they.

12 Then all the multitude were silent, and heard Barnabas and Paul declaring what signs and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them.

13 And after they were silent, James addressed 14 them, saying, Brethren, hearken to me. Simeon has declared how God first visited the Gentiles, to take out of them, a people for his name.

And with this the words of the prophets agree; 15 as it is written, After this I will return, and 16 will rebuild the tabernacle of David which is fallen down, and I will rebuild its ruins, and I will set it up; that the rest of men may seek 17 after the Lord, even all the nations, upon whom my name is called, says the Lord, who does all these things. Known to God from everlasting 18 are all his works. Wherefore my judgment is, 19 not to trouble those who from among the Gentiles turn to God; but to write to them, that 20 they abstain from pollutions of the idols, and fornication, and things strangled, and blood. For, from ancient times, Moses has, in every 21 city, those who preach him, being read in the synagogues every sabbath.

Then it pleased the Apostles and the elders, 22 with the whole congregation, to send chosen men, from among themselves, to Antioch, with Paul and Barnabas;—Judas, surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, leading men among the brethren. And they wrote by them these *words*:—The 23 Apostles, and elders, and brethren, greeting—To the brethren of the Gentiles in Antioch, and Syria, and Cilicia. Since we have heard, that 24 some persons who went out from us, have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying, You must be circumcised, and keep the law; to whom we gave no commandment; it 25 seemed good to us, being assembled with one accord, to send chosen men to you, with our beloved Barnabas and Paul; men who have haz- 26 arded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. We have sent, therefore, Judas and 27 Silas, who also themselves will tell you the same things by word of mouth. For it seemed 28 good to the Holy Spirit, and to us, to lay on you no greater burden than these necessary things; to abstain from meats offered to idols, 29 and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication; from which, if you keep yourselves, you will do well. Farewell. So, 30 then, having been dismissed, they came into Antioch: and when they had assembled the multitude, they delivered the epistle; and having 31 read *it*, they rejoiced over the consolation. And Judas and Silas, being also themselves 32 prophets, exhorted the brethren with many

33 words, and established *them*. And after they had made some stay, they were dismissed, with  
 34 peace from the brethren to the Apostles. But  
 35 it pleased Silas to remain there still. Paul and Barnabas, also, continued in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord, with many others also.

36 And some days after, Paul said to Barnabas, Let us visit the brethren in every city, in which we have preached the word of the Lord, *to see*  
 37 how they do. And Barnabas determined to take John with them, whose surname was Mark.  
 38 But Paul thought it not proper to take him with them, who departed from them in Pamphylia, and did not go with them into the work.  
 39 And there arose a contention so that they separated one from the other; and Barnabas took Mark, and sailed into Cyprus. But Paul chose Silas, and departed, being commended by  
 40 the brethren to the favor of God. And he went through Syria and Cilicia, establishing the congregations.

XVI.—THEN Paul came to Derbe and Lystra; and, behold, a disciple was there, named Timothy (the son of a woman who was a Jewess and  
 2 a believer, but his father was a Greek), who was well attested by the brethren in Lystra and  
 3 Iconium. Paul wished him to go forth with him, and took and circumcised him, because of the Jews who were in these quarters: for they all  
 4 knew that his father was a Greek. And as they went through the cities, they delivered to them, for their observance, the decrees that had been ordained by the Apostles and elders who were  
 5 in Jerusalem. And so were the congregations established in the faith, and daily increased in number.

6 Now when they had gone throughout Phrygia, and the region of Galatia, and (being forbidden by the Holy Spirit to speak the word in Asia)  
 7 after they came to Mysia, they attempted to go into Bithynia; but the Spirit suffered them not.  
 8 So passing along Mysia, they came to Troas.  
 9 And a vision appeared to Paul in the night. There stood a man, a Macedonian, who besought him, saying, come over into Macedonia, and help  
 10 us. And after he had seen the vision, we imme-

diately endeavored to go forth into Macedonia, being assured that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them. Therefore, loosing 11  
 from Troas, we ran by a straight course to Samothrace, and the next day to Neapolis; and 12  
 thence to Philippi, which is a chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony. And we abode in that city some days. And on the sab- 13  
 bath, we went out of the city by the side of a river, where there was a customary place of prayer; and we sat down, and spoke to the women that resorted there. And a woman, 14  
 named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, who worshiped God, heard us; whose heart the Lord opened, to attend to the things spoken by Paul. And when she was immersed, 15  
 and her household, she besought us, saying, Since you have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and there remain. And she constrained us.

And as we went to prayer, a certain maid, 16  
 having a spirit of divination, met us, who brought her masters much gain by soothsaying. The 17  
 same followed Paul and us, and cried, saying, These men are the servants of the most high God, who show to us the way of salvation. And this she did many days; but Paul, outraged, 18  
 turned and said to the spirit, I command you in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour. And when 19  
 the masters saw that the hope of their gain was gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew them into the market-place, before the magistrates. And brought them to the magistrates, 20  
 saying, These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city, and teach customs, which are 21  
 not lawful for us to receive, or to observe, being Romans. And the multitude rose up together 22  
 against them, and the magistrates, having torn off their garments, commanded to beat them. And when they had laid many stripes on them, 23  
 they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely; who, having received such 24  
 a charge, thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks. And at mid- 25  
 night Paul and Silas prayed and sung praises to God; and the prisoners heard them; and sudden- 26  
 ly there was a great earthquake, so that the foun-



27 dations of the prison were shaken, and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed. And the keeper of the prison, awaking out of his sleep, and seeing the prison-doors open, drew his sword, and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had fled. But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do yourself no harm: for we are all here. Then he called for lights, and sprung in, and came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas, and brought them out, and said, Sirs, what must I do, in order to be saved? And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall be saved, and your family. And they spoke to him the word of the Lord, and to all who were in his house. And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes, and was immediately immersed, he and all his family. And when he had brought them into his house, he set food before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his family. And when it was day, the magistrates sent the officers, saying, Release those men. And the keeper of the prison told Paul, The magistrates have sent to release you; now, therefore, depart, and go in peace. But Paul said to them, They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison, and now do they cast us out privately? Nay, indeed, but let them come themselves, and lead us out. And the officers told these words to the magistrates, and they feared when they heard that they were Romans. And they came and besought them, and led them out, and desired them to depart out of the city. And they went out of the prison, and entered into the house of Lydia, and when they had seen the brethren, they exhorted them, and departed.

2 XVII.—Now when *Paul and Silas* had passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia, they came to Thessalonica, where there was the synagogue of the Jews. And Paul, as his custom was, went in to them, and three sabbaths reasoned with them from the Scriptures, opening them and setting forth that the Christ must suffer, and rise again from the dead; and that this Jesus, whom I announce to you, is the

4 Christ. And some of them believed and adhered to Paul and Silas; and of the devout Greeks a great multitude, and of the principal women not a few.

5 But the Jews who did not believe, moved with envy, gathered some vile men of the street idlers, and raised a mob, and set all the city in an uproar, and assaulted the house of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people; but not finding them, they dragged Jason and certain brethren before the city rulers, exclaiming, These men, who have turned the world upside down, are come hither also; whom Jason has received; and all these act contrary to the decrees of Cæsar, saying, That there is another king,—Jesus. And they troubled the people, and the rulers of the city, when they heard these things. And having taken security of Jason and the others, they dismissed them. And the brethren immediately sent away Paul and Silas by night to Berea, who coming thither went into the synagogue of the Jews. Now these were more noble-minded than those of Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, searching the Scriptures daily, *to see* if these things were so. Therefore many of them believed; also of honorable women, who were Greeks, and men, not a few. But when the Jews of Thessalonica knew that the word of God was preached by Paul in Berea, they came thither also, and stirred up the rabble. And then the brethren, immediately sent away Paul even to the sea. But Silas and Timothy abode there still. And they who conducted Paul, brought him to Athens; and having received a commandment to Silas and Timothy to come to him, as soon as possible, they departed.

16 Now while Paul was waiting for them at Athens, his spirit was roused in him, when he saw the city wholly devoted to idols. Therefore he disputed in the synagogue, with the Jews, and with the devout persons, and in the market, daily, with those who met with him. Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoics encountered him; and some said, What would this chatterer say? and others, He seems to be a publisher of foreign gods, because he announced to them Jesus and

19 the resurrection. Now they took him and brought him to the Areopagus, saying, Can we know what this new doctrine is, of which you

20 speak? For you bring some strange things to our ears. We wish, therefore, to know what these things mean.

21 For all Athenians and strangers who were there, spent their time in nothing else, but either

22 in telling or hearing some new thing. Then Paul stood up in the midst of the Areopagus, and said, Athenians! I perceive that, in every

23 respect, you are exceedingly devotional. For as I passed along and observed the objects of your worship, I found an altar with this inscription, *TO AN UNKNOWN GOD*: him, therefore, whom you, not knowing, worship, I declare to you.

24 God who made the world and all things in it, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and of earth,

25 dwells not in temples made with hands; neither is ministered to by men's hands, as though he needed anything, seeing he gives to all life and

26 breath, and all things; and has made of one blood every nation of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth, having determined the ap-

27 pointed seasons and limits of their abode; that they should seek the Lord, if, perhaps, they might feel after him and find him; although,

28 indeed, he is not far from any one of us; for by him we live, and move, and have our being; as even some of your own poets have said;

For we, indeed, his offspring are.

29 Since, then, we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like to gold or silver, graven by art or man's device.

30 And the times of this ignorance God overlooked, but now commands all men every where,

31 to reform. Because he has appointed a day, in which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he has appointed, giving assurance to all, having raised him from the

32 dead. And when they heard of a resurrection of the dead, some mocked; and others said, We will hear you again concerning this mat-

33 ter. So Paul departed from among them.

34 But certain persons adhered to him and believed: among whom was Dionysius the Areo-

pagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.

XVIII.—AFTER these things Paul left Athens, and went to Corinth. And having found a

2 certain Jew named Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy, with his wife Priscilla (because Claudius had commanded all the Jews to depart from Rome), he came to them. And

3 because he was of the same trade, he abode with them, and worked: for by occupation they were tent-makers. And he reasoned in

4 the synagogue every sabbath, and endeavored to persuade both Jews and Greeks. But when

5 Silas and Timothy were come from Macedonia, Paul was constrained in spirit, earnestly testi-

6 fying to the Jews that Jesus was the Christ.

And when they resisted and reviled, he shook

6 his raiment, and said to them, Your blood be on your own heads. I am clean. Henceforth I will go to the Gentiles. And he departed thence,

7 and entered into the house of a certain man named Justus, who worshiped God, whose house was adjacent to the synagogue. But

8 Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his family: and many of the Corinthians, hearing, believed, and were immersed. Then the Lord said to Paul, in

9 a vision by night, Be not afraid, but speak, and be not silent; for I am with you, and no man

10 shall assail you to hurt you: for I have many people in this city. And he continued there a

11 year and six months, teaching the word of God among them.

And when Gallio was governing Achaia as

12 proconsul, the Jews, with one consent, made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment-seat, saying, This fellow persuades

13 men to worship God contrary to the law.

And as Paul was about to open his mouth, 14 Gallio said to the Jews, Were it, indeed, a matter of wrong, or a wicked act, Jews, it would be reasonable that I should bear with you. But

15 if it be a question concerning a doctrine, and names, and your law, look you to it: for I will not be a judge of these matters. And he drove

16 them from the judgment-seat. Then all the

17 Greeks took Sosthenes, the ruler of the syna-



gogue, and beat him before the judgment-seat : and Gallio cared for none of these things.

- 18 And Paul tarried yet many days, and, having bid adieu to the brethren, sailed forth into Syria, and with him Priscilla and Aquila ; having shorn his head in Cenchrea : for he had a vow.
- 19 And he came into Ephesus, and left them there. But he himself, entering into the synagogue,
- 20 reasoned with the Jews, and though they requested him to remain longer time with them,
- 21 he did not consent : but bade them farewell, saying, I must by all means keep the approaching feast at Jerusalem : but I will return to you again, if God will ; and he sailed from Ephesus.
- 22 And after he had gone down to Cesarea, and gone up and saluted the congregation, he went down to Antioch.
- 23 And having spent some time there, he departed, passing through all the country of Galatia and Phrygia, in order, establishing all the disciples.
- 24 And a certain Jew, named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the
- 25 Scriptures, came down to Ephesus. This man was instructed in the way of the Lord, and being fervent in spirit, he spoke and taught diligently the things concerning the Lord, though he knew
- 26 only the immersion of John. And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue : whom, when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him to them, and expounded to him the way of God
- 27 more accurately. And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting the disciples to receive him : who, when he had come, afforded much aid to them who had
- 28 believed, through the gift which he had : for he powerfully and thoroughly in public convinced the Jews, clearly showing by the Scriptures, that Jesus was the Christ.

- XIX.—AND while Apollos was at Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper parts, came into Ephesus ; and finding certain disciples there,
- 2 he said to them, Did you on believing receive the Holy Spirit ? And they said to him, we have not, indeed, heard, that there is a Holy Spirit.
- 3 And he said to them, Into what then were you immersed ? And they said, Into John's immer-

sion. Then said Paul, John, indeed, administered 4  
an immersion of reformation, saying to the people, that they should believe on him who would come after him, that is, on Jesus the Christ. Having heard this, they were immersed into the 5  
name of the Lord Jesus. And when Paul had 6  
laid his hands on them, the Holy Spirit came on them, and they spoke with tongues, and prophesied : now all the men were about twelve. 7  
And he went into the synagogue, and spoke 8  
boldly for about three months, discussing and persuading as to things concerning the kingdom of God. But when some were hardened, and 9  
believed not, but spoke evil of the way, in the presence of the multitude, he departed from them and separated the disciples, discussing daily in the school of one Tyrannus. And this continued 10  
during two years ; so that all those who dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks. And God worked special 11  
miracles by the hands of Paul : so that from his 12  
body were carried to the sick, handkerchiefs, or aprons, and the diseases departed from them, and the evil spirits went out of them. Then 13  
certain of the Jewish exorcists, who went about from place to place, also attempted to pronounce the name of the Lord Jesus upon those who had evil spirits, saying, We adjure you by the Jesus whom Paul preaches. And there were seven 14  
sons of one Sceva, a Jew and chief of the priests, who did so. And the evil spirit answered and 15  
said, Jesus I acknowledge, and Paul I know : but who are you ? And the man in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them, and overcame them, and prevailed against them ; so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded. And 17  
this was known to all the Jews and Greeks dwelling at Ephesus ; and fear fell on them all, and the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified. And many who believed came, and confessed, 18  
and declared their deeds. Many of them also, 19  
who practiced magic arts, brought together their books, and burnt them in the presence of all, and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver. So powerfully 20  
grew the word of God, and prevailed.

When these things were ended, Paul firmly 21  
purposed in spirit, when he had passed through

Macedonia, and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem, saying, after I have been there, I must also see  
 22 Rome. So he sent into Macedonia two of those  
 who ministered to him, Timothy and Erastus:  
 23 but he himself stayed in Asia for a season. And  
 the same time there arose no small stir about  
 24 the way. For a certain man, named Demetrius,  
 a silversmith, who made silver shrines for Ar-  
 temis, brought no small gain to the artisans;  
 25 whom he called together, with the workmen of  
 like occupation, and said, Sirs, you know well  
 that, by this employment we have our prosperity.  
 26 Moreover, you see and hear that, not only at  
 Ephesus, but almost throughout Asia, this Paul  
 has persuaded and turned aside many people,  
 saying that they are no gods which are made  
 27 with hands; so that not only this our trade is  
 in danger of coming into contempt; but also  
 that the temple of the great goddess Artemis  
 will be despised, and her magnificence destroyed,  
 whom all Asia and the world worship.  
 28 And when they heard this, they were full of  
 wrath, and cried out, saying, Great is Artemis  
 29 of the Ephesians. And the whole city was  
 filled with tumult, and having caught Gaius and  
 Aristarchus, Macedonians, Paul's companions in  
 travel, they rushed with one accord into the  
 30 theatre. And when Paul would have gone in  
 to the people, the disciples suffered him not.  
 31 And some of the chief men of Asia, who were  
 his friends, sent to him, entreating him not to  
 32 venture himself into the theatre. Some, there-  
 fore, cried one thing, and some another: for the  
 assembly was confused, and the greater part  
 knew not wherefore they were come together.  
 33 And they drew Alexander out of the crowd, the  
 Jews urging him forward. And Alexander,  
 waving the hand, would have made his defense  
 34 to the people. But when they knew that he  
 was a Jew, all with one voice, about the space  
 of two hours, cried out, Great is Artemis of the  
 Ephesians.  
 35 And when the city-clerk had appeased the  
 people, he says, Ephesians, what man is there  
 who knows not that the city of the Ephesians  
 is a worshiper of the great Artemis, and  
 of the image which fell down from Jupiter?  
 36 Seeing then that these things can not be spoken

against, you ought to be quiet, and to do  
 nothing rashly. For you have brought hither 37  
 these men, who are neither robbers of temples,  
 nor yet revilers of your goddess. Therefore, 38  
 if Demetrius, and the artisans that are with  
 him, have a complaint against any man, the law  
 is open, and there are proconsuls: let them  
 accuse one another. But if you inquire any 39  
 thing concerning other matters, it shall be deter-  
 mined in the lawful assembly. For we are in 40  
 danger of being called in question for this day's  
 uproar, there being no cause in reference to  
 which we shall be able to give an account of  
 this concourse. And when he had thus spoken, 41  
 he dismissed the assembly.

XX.—AND after the disturbance had ceased,  
 Paul called to him the disciples, and embracing  
 them, departed to go into Macedonia. And 2  
 when he had gone over those parts, and had  
 given them much exhortation, he came into  
 Greece, and having spent three months there, 3  
 he resolved to return through Macedonia, the  
 Jews having laid wait for him, as he was about  
 to embark for Syria. And there accompanied 4  
 him to Asia, Sopater of Berea, and of the Thes-  
 salonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius  
 of Derbe, and Timothy; and of Asia, Tychicus  
 and Trophimus. And these going before, tar- 5  
 ried for us at Troas. And we sailed away 6  
 from Philippi, after the days of unleavened  
 bread, and came to them to Troas, in five days,  
 where we abode seven days.

And on the first day of the week, when we 7  
 came together for the breaking a loaf, Paul  
 discoursed with them, ready to depart on the  
 morrow, and continued his speech till midnight.  
 And there were many lamps in the upper 8  
 chamber, where we were assembled together.  
 And there sat in the open window a certain 9  
 young man, named Eutychus, who had fallen  
 into a deep sleep: and as Paul was long dis-  
 coursing, he sunk down with sleep, and fell  
 from the third story, and was taken up dead.  
 And Paul went down, and fell upon him, and 10  
 embracing him, said, Be not troubled, for his  
 life is in him. And when he had come up, 11  
 and had broken the loaf, and eaten, and talked



a long while, even till day-break, so he depart-  
 12 ed. And they brought the young man alive,  
 13 and were not a little comforted. And we went  
 forward to the ship, and sailed to Assos, there  
 intending to take in Paul: for so he had  
 appointed, intending himself to go on foot.  
 14 And when he met us at Assos, we took him in,  
 15 and came to Mitylene. And having sailed  
 thence, we came the next day over against  
 Chios; and the next day we arrived at Samos,  
 and remained at Trogyllium; and the next day  
 16 we came to Miletus; for Paul had determined  
 to sail past Ephesus, that he might not spend  
 the time in Asia; for he hastened, if it were  
 possible for him, to be at Jerusalem on the day  
 17 of Pentecost. And from Miletus he sent to  
 Ephesus, and called for the elders of the con-  
 18 gregation. And when they were come to him,  
 he said to them: You well know from the first  
 day that I came into Asia, in what manner I  
 19 have always been with you, serving the Lord  
 with all humility of mind, and with many tears  
 and trials, which befell me by the plots of the  
 20 Jews: and that I have kept back nothing that  
 was profitable, but have declared to you, and  
 have taught you both publicly, and from house  
 21 to house, testifying both to the Jews and  
 Greeks, reformation toward God, and faith  
 22 toward our Lord Jesus Christ. And now be-  
 hold, I go bound in spirit to Jerusalem, not  
 knowing the things which will befall me there:  
 23 except that the Holy Spirit testifies in every  
 city, saying, that bonds and afflictions await me.  
 24 But none of these things move me, neither count  
 I my life dear to myself, so that I may finish my  
 course with joy, and the ministry which I have  
 received from the Lord Jesus, to testify the  
 25 gospel of the grace of God. And now behold,  
 I know that you all, among whom I have gone  
 preaching the kingdom of God, will see my  
 26 face no more, wherefore I take you to witness  
 this day, that I am clear from the blood of all.  
 27 For I have kept nothing back, but have declar-  
 28 ed to you the whole counsel of God. Take  
 heed, therefore, to yourselves, and to all the  
 flock in which the Holy Spirit has constituted  
 you overseers, to feed the congregation of the  
 Lord, which he has purchased with his own

blood. For I know this, that after my depart- 29  
 ture fierce wolves will enter in among you, not  
 sparing the flock. Also from among your own- 30  
 selves, men will arise, speaking perverse things,  
 to draw away disciples after them. Therefore 31  
 watch, and remember, that during three years I  
 ceased not to warn every one night and day  
 with tears. And now, brethren, I commend you 32  
 to God, and to the word of his grace, which is  
 able to build you up, and to give you an inherit-  
 ance among all them who are sanctified. I 33  
 have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or  
 apparel. You yourselves know, that these 34  
 hands have ministered to my necessities, and  
 to those that were with me. I have shown you 35  
 in all respects that by so laboring you ought  
 to support the weak, and to remember the  
 words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said,  
 It is more blessed to give than to receive.  
 And when he had said this, he kneeled down, 36  
 and prayed with them all. And they all wept 37  
 much, and having fallen on Paul's neck, they  
 kissed him, sorrowing especially for the words 38  
 which he had spoken, that they would see his  
 face no more. And they accompanied him to  
 the ship.

XXI.—WHEN now it came to pass that we  
 put to sea, having departed from them, we came  
 with a straight course to Cos, and the day fol-  
 2 lowing to Rhodes, and thence to Patara. And  
 having found a ship crossing over to Phenicia,  
 we went on board, and set sail. Now having 3  
 had a view of Cyprus, and having left it behind  
 on the left hand, we sailed to Syria, and landed  
 at Tyre: for there the ship was to unlade her  
 cargo. And having sought out the disciples, we 4  
 remained there seven days; who said to Paul,  
 through the Spirit, that he should not go up to  
 Jerusalem. But having completed the days, we 5  
 went on our way; and they all with their wives  
 and children conducted us on our way, till we  
 were out of the city; and having kneeled down  
 on the shore, we prayed. And having embraced 6  
 one another, we went on board the ship, and  
 they returned home. Now we, having com- 7  
 pleted the voyage, came down from Tyre to  
 Ptolemais, and saluted the brethren, and

8 remained with them one day. And the next day we departed, and came to Cesarea; and entering into the house of Philip the evangelist, who was one of the seven, we remained with  
 9 him. Now the same man had four daughters,  
 10 virgins, who prophesied. And as we remained there several days, there came down from Judea  
 11 a certain prophet, named Agabus. And when he came to us, he took Paul's girdle, and binding his own hands and feet, said, Thus says the Holy Spirit, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man who owns this girdle, and shall deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles.

12 Now when we heard these things, both we, and they of that place, besought Paul not to go  
 13 up to Jerusalem. Then Paul answered, What do you, weeping and breaking my heart? for I am ready not only to be bound, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.

14 And when he could not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done!

15 And after those days we packed up our baggage, and went up to Jerusalem. There went with us certain of the disciples of Cesarea, bringing us to Mnason, a Cyprian, an old disciple, with whom we should lodge.

17 Now when we were come to Jerusalem, the  
 18 brethren gladly received us. And the day following Paul went in with us to James, and all  
 19 the elders were present. And when he had saluted them, he related particularly what things God had wrought among the Gentiles through  
 20 his ministry. And when they heard it, they glorified the Lord, and said to Paul, You see, brother, what myriads of Jews there are who have believed: and they are all zealous for the  
 21 law; now they have been informed concerning you, that you teach all the Jews who are among the Gentiles apostasy from Moses, saying that they ought not to circumcise their children,  
 22 neither to walk after the customs. What then is it? The multitude must needs come together:  
 23 for they will hear that you have come. Do this, therefore, which we say to you: We have four  
 24 men who have a vow on themselves: taking these with yourself, purify yourself with them, and bear the charges for them, that they may shave their heads: and all will know that those

things of which they were informed concerning you, are nothing, but that you yourself also walk orderly, and keep the law.

But as respects the Gentiles who have believ- 25  
 ed, we have already written and concluded that they observe no such thing; only that they abstain from things offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from all kinds of lewdness.

Then Paul took the men, and the next day 26  
 purifying himself with them, entered into the temple, announcing the fulfillment of the days of purification, till the offerings should be offered for each one of them.

Now as the seven days were about to be 27  
 completed, the Jews who were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him, crying out, 28  
 Israelites, help! This is the man who teaches all men every where against this people, and the law, and this place: and further also has brought Greeks into the temple, and has polluted this holy place. For they had formerly seen 29  
 with him in the city, Trophimus, an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple. And all the city was moved, and 30  
 the people ran together, and seizing Paul, they dragged him out of the temple: and immediately the doors were shut. And as they 31  
 were seeking to kill him, word came up to the chiliarch of the cohort, that all Jerusalem was in confusion; who immediately took soldiers 32  
 and centurions, and ran down upon them. And when they saw the chiliarch and the soldiers, they ceased from beating Paul. Then the 33  
 chiliarch drew near and took him, and commanded him to be bound with two chains, and inquired who he might be, and what he had done. But some in the crowd were shouting 34  
 one thing, and some another: and when he could not know the certainty, on account of the tumult, he commanded him to be led into the castle. And when he was on the stairs, it 35  
 came to pass that he was borne by the soldiers, on account of the violence of the crowd. For 36  
 the multitude of the people followed, crying out, Away with him! And as Paul was about to be 37  
 led into the castle, he said to the chiliarch, May



I speak to you? Who said, Do you know  
 38 Greek? Are you not then that Egyptian, who  
 before these days made an uproar, and led out  
 into the wilderness the four thousand assassins?  
 39 But Paul said, I am, indeed, a Jew from Tarsus,  
 a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city; and  
 I beseech you to permit me to speak to the  
 40 people. And when he had permitted him, Paul  
 stood on the stairs, and waved with his hand to  
 the people; and when there was made a great  
 silence, he spoke to them in the Hebrew tongue,  
 saying:

XXII.—BRETHREN, and fathers! Hear my  
 2 defense which I now make to you. And when  
 they heard that he spoke the Hebrew tongue,  
 3 they kept the greater silence. And he says, I am  
 indeed a Jew, born in Tarsus in Cilicia, yet  
 brought up in this city, and taught at the feet of  
 Gamaliel, according to the perfect law of our  
 fathers, and was as zealous toward God, as you  
 4 all are this day. And I persecuted those of  
 this way to death, binding and delivering into  
 5 prison both men and women, as also the high  
 priest and the whole body of the elders can  
 bear me testimony; from whom also I received  
 letters to the brethren, and went to Damascus,  
 to bring those that were bound there to Jeru-  
 6 salem, to be punished. And as I was on my  
 journey, and was come nigh to Damascus about  
 noon, suddenly there shone from heaven a great  
 7 light around me: and I fell to the ground, and  
 heard a voice saying to me, Saul, Saul, why do  
 8 you persecute me? And I answered, Who art  
 thou, Lord? And he said to me, I am Jesus of  
 9 Nazareth, whom you persecute. And they who  
 were with me, saw indeed the light, and were  
 afraid: but they understood not the voice of  
 10 him that spake to me. And I said, What shall  
 I do, Lord? And the Lord said to me, Arise,  
 and go into Damascus; and there it shall be  
 told you concerning all the things which are  
 11 appointed you to do. And as I could not see  
 for the splendor of that light, I was led by the  
 hand by those who were with me, and came  
 12 into Damascus. And one Ananias, a devout  
 man according to the law, well spoken of among  
 13 all the Jews who dwelt there, came to me, and

stood, and said to me, Brother Saul, receive  
 your sight, and the same hour I looked up upon  
 him. And he said, The God of our fathers has 14  
 chosen you, that you should know his will, and  
 see that Just One, and hear the voice of his  
 mouth. For you shall be his witness to all 15  
 men, of what you have seen and heard. And 16  
 now why do you delay? Arise, and be immers-  
 ed, and wash away your sins, invoking the name  
 of the Lord. And when I returned to Jerusa- 17  
 lem, even while I prayed in the temple, I was in  
 a trance; and beheld him saying to me, Make 18  
 haste, and go quickly out of Jerusalem; for  
 they will not receive your testimony concerning  
 me. And I said, Lord, they know that I 19  
 imprisoned, and beat in every synagogue those  
 who believed on thee: and when the blood of 20  
 Stephen thy witness, was shed, I also was stand-  
 ing by, consenting, and kept the raiment of  
 them who slew him. And he said to me, 21  
 Depart; for I will send you out far hence to the  
 Gentiles.

And they heard him up to this word, and 22  
 then raised their voices, and said, Away with  
 such a fellow from the earth; for it is not fit  
 that he should live. And as they shouted, and 23  
 threw up their clothes, and cast dust into the  
 air, the chiliarch commanded him to be brought 24  
 into the castle, and ordered that he should be  
 examined by scourging, that he might ascertain  
 wherefore they eried out against him. And as 25  
 they were binding him with thongs, Paul said  
 to the centurion who stood by, Is it lawful  
 for you to scourge a man who is a Roman,  
 and uncondemned? When the centurion heard 26  
 that, he went and told the chiliarch, saying,  
 Take heed what you are about to do; for this  
 man is a Roman. Then the chiliarch came, and 27  
 said to him, Tell me, are you a Roman? He  
 said, Yes. And the chiliarch answered, With 28  
 a great sum I obtained this citizenship; and  
 Paul said, But I was born *with it*. Then imme- 29  
 diately they departed from him who were about  
 to have examined him; and the chiliarch also  
 was afraid after he knew that he was a Roman,  
 and because he had bound him.

On the next day, being desirous to know with 30  
 certainty on what account he was accused by

the Jews, he loosed him from his bonds, and commanded the chief priests and all their council to appear, and having brought down Paul, he placed him before them.

XXIII.—AND Paul, earnestly beholding the council, said, Brethren, I have lived to God  
2 with all good conscience until this day. And the high priest Ananias commanded them who stood by him, to strike him on the mouth.  
3 Then Paul said to him, God will strike you, you whited wall: for do you sit do judge me according to the law, and command me to be  
4 struck contrary to the law? And they who stood by, said, Do you revile God's high priest?  
5 Then said Paul, I knew not, brethren, that he was the high priest; for it is written, You shall not speak evil of the ruler of your people.  
6 But when Paul perceived that the one part were Sadducees, and the other Pharisees, he cried out in the council, Brethren, I am a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee: concerning a hope and a resurrection of the dead I am now judged.  
7 And when he had so said, there arose a dissension between the Pharisees and the Sadducees: and the multitude was divided. For the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection nor angel, nor spirit; but the Pharisees confess  
8 both. And there arose a great clamor; and the scribes who were of the Pharisees' party arose, and strove, saying, We find no evil in this man: but, if an angel or spirit spoke to him,—  
9 And when there arose a great dissension, the chiliarch, fearing that Paul would have been pulled in pieces by them, commanded the soldiery to go down, and take him by force from among them, and to bring him into the castle.  
10 And the night following, the Lord stood by him, and said, Take courage, for as you have testified of me in Jerusalem, so must you also bear testimony in Rome.  
11 And when it was day, the Jews, having formed a combination, bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor  
12 drink till they had killed Paul: and there were more than forty who had formed this conspiracy. And they went to the chief priest and elders, and said, We have bound ourselves under

a great curse, that we will eat nothing till we have slain Paul. Now, therefore, you with  
15 the council, signify to the chiliarch that he bring him down to you to-morrow, as though you would inquire something more exactly concerning him: and we, before he can come near, will be ready to kill him.

And when Paul's sister's son heard of the  
16 ambush, he went and entered into the castle, and told Paul. Then Paul called one of the  
17 centurions to him, and said, Bring this young man to the chiliarch; for he has a certain thing to tell him. And so he took him, and brought  
18 him to the chiliarch, and says, Paul the prisoner called me to him, and requested me to bring this young man to you. Then the chiliarch took  
19 him by the hand, and went with him aside privately, and asked him, What is that you have to say to me? And he said, The Jews  
20 have agreed to request you, that you would bring down Paul to-morrow into the council, as though they would inquire something about him more perfectly. But do not you yield to them:  
21 for there lie in wait for him more than forty men of them, who have bound themselves with an oath, that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him; and now are they ready, looking for the promise from you. So the  
22 chiliarch let the young man depart, and charged him, Tell no person that you have showed these things to me. And he called to him some two  
23 of the centurions, saying, Make ready two hundred soldiers, and seventy horsemen, and two hundred spearmen, to go to Cesarea, at the third hour of the night; and let them provide  
24 beasts on which they may place Paul, and bring him safe to Felix the governor. And he wrote  
25 a letter after this manner: Claudius Lysias, to the most excellent governor Felix, sends greeting. This man was taken by the Jews, and  
26 was about to be killed by them; but I came with the soldiery, and rescued him, having learned that he was a Roman. And when I  
27 wished to know the cause for which they accused him, I brought him forth into their council: and found him to be accused about  
28 questions of their law, but to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of bonds.



30 And when it was told me how the Jews laid wait for the man, I sent him immediately to you, and gave commandment to his accusers also, to say before you what they had against Farewell.

31 Then the soldiers, as it was commanded them, took Paul, and brought him by night to Antipatris; and on the morrow they left the horsemen to go with him (and returned to the castle): 32 who, when they came to Cesarea, and delivered the epistle to the governor, presented Paul also 33 before him. And when the governor had read the letter, he asked of what province he was. And when he understood that he was of Cilicia, he 34 said, I will hear you, when your accusers are also come. And he commanded him to be kept 35 under guard in the pretorium of Herod.

XXIV.—Now after five days, Ananias the high priest came down to Cesarea with the elders, and with a certain orator named Tertullus, who appeared before the governor against 2 Paul. And when he was called, Tertullus proceeded to accuse him, saying, Seeing that through you we enjoy much peace, and that many very worthy deeds are done this nation through 3 your prudent administration; we receive it in every way, and everywhere, most noble Felix, 4 with all thankfulness. But that I may not weary you longer, I pray you of your elemency to hear 5 a few words from us. For we have found this man a pest, and exciting disturbance among all the Jews throughout the world, a chief-leader 6 of the sect of Nazarenes: who also has gone about to profane the temple: whom we took, and would have judged according to our law: 7 but the chiliarch Lysias came upon us, and with great violence took him away out of our hands, 8 commanding his accusers to come to you: by examining of whom you yourself may obtain knowledge of all these thing whereof we accuse 9 him. And the Jews also assailed him, saying that these things were so.

10 Then Paul, after that the governor had beckoned to him to speak, answered:—Knowing that you have been for many years a judge for this nation, I do the more cheerfully answer for 11 myself; it being in your power to know that

there are yet but twelve days since I went up to Jerusalem to worship. And they neither found 12 me in the temple disputing with any man, neither stirring up the people, neither in the synagogue, nor in the city: neither can they prove the 13 things of which they now accuse me. But this I 14 confess to you, that after the way which they call a sect, so I worship the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets: and have a hope towards 15 God, which they themselves also entertain, that there is to be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and also of the unjust. And in this 16 do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense towards God and men.

Now, after many years, I came in order to 17 bring alms to my nation, and to make offerings; on which occasion certain Jews from Asia found 18 me purified in the temple, but neither with a crowd, nor with tumult: who ought to have 19 been here before you to accuse me, had they any charge against me; or else let these themselves 20 say, if they found any evil in me, when I stood before the council, except it be for this one 21 expression which I made standing among them, Concerning the resurrection of the dead I am this day called in question.

And when Felix heard these things, knowing 22 more accurately the things in regard to the way, he deferred them, and said, When Lysias the chiliarch shall come down, I will thoroughly examine the matters between you. And he 23 commanded the centurion that Paul should be kept, and that he should have a relaxation, and that he should forbid none of his acquaintance to minister, or come to him. And, after some 24 days, when Felix came with his wife Drusilla (who was a Jewess), he sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in relation to Christ. And as he reasoned concerning justice, self- 25 government, and the judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go your way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will send for you. At the same time hoping that 26 money would have been given him by Paul, that he might release him, he therefore sent for him the oftener, and conversed with him. But after 27 two years Felix had a successor, Porcius Festus;

and Felix, willing to show the Jews a favor, left Paul bound.

XXV.—Now when Festus had come into the province, after three days, he went up from  
 2 Cesarea to Jerusalem. Then the high priest, and the chief of the Jews, informed him against  
 3 Paul, and besought him, asking for themselves a favor against him, that he would send for him to  
 Jerusalem, preparing an ambush to kill him on  
 4 the way. But Festus answered that Paul should be kept in custody at Cesarea, and that he him-  
 5 self would shortly depart thither. Let the powerful among you, said he, go down with me  
 and accuse this man, if there is any wickedness in him.  
 6 And when he had tarried among them more than ten days, he went down to Cesarea; and  
 the next day sitting on the judgment-seat, com-  
 7 manded Paul to be brought. And when he was come, the Jews who came down from Jerusalem  
 stood around him, and laid many and heavy complaints against Paul, which they could not  
 8 prove; while he answered for himself, Neither against the law of the Jews, nor against the  
 temple, nor yet against Cesar have I at all  
 9 offended. But Festus, willing to do the Jews a favor, answered Paul, and said, Will you go  
 up to Jerusalem, and there be judged of these  
 10 things before me? Then said Paul, I stand at Cesar's judgment-seat, where I ought to be  
 judged: to the Jews I have done no wrong, as  
 11 you yourself very well know. For if I am doing wrong, and have committed any thing  
 worthy of death, I refuse not to die; but if there is nothing in these matters of which they  
 accuse me, no man can deliver me up to them:  
 12 I appeal to Cesar. Then Festus, when he had talked with the council, answered, You have  
 appealed to Cesar, to Cesar shall you go.  
 13 And after certain days, king Agrippa and Bernice came to Cesarea to salute Festus.  
 14 And when they had been there many days, Festus set forth to the king the facts concern-  
 ing Paul, saying, There is a certain man left  
 15 prisoner by Felix; about whom, when I was at Jerusalem, the chief priests and the elders of  
 the Jews brought an information, asking for

themselves justice against him: to whom I 16  
 answered: It is not the custom of the Romans  
 to deliver any man to die before he that is  
 accused have his accusers face to face, and have  
 an opportunity to answer for himself concerning  
 the charge. Therefore, when they had come 17  
 hither, without any delay on the morrow, I sat  
 on the judgment-seat, and commanded the man  
 to be brought; against whom, when the accu- 18  
 sers stood up, they brought no accusation of  
 such things as I surmised: but had certain 19  
 questions against him respecting their own  
 religion, and of one Jesus, who had died, whom  
 Paul affirmed to be alive. And because I 20  
 doubted how to investigate such questions, I  
 asked him whether he would go to Jerusalem,  
 and be judged concerning these matters: but 21  
 Paul having appealed, to be kept as a prisoner,  
 with a view to the examination of Augustus, I  
 commanded him to be kept till I shall send him  
 to Cesar. Then Agrippa said to Festus, I my- 22  
 self also would wish to hear the man. To-mor-  
 row, said he, you shall hear him.

And on the morrow, when Agrippa had come, 23  
 and Bernice, with much pomp, and had entered  
 into the place of audience, with the chiliarchs  
 and principal men of the city, at the command  
 of Festus, Paul was brought forth. Then 24  
 Festus says, King Agrippa, and all men who are  
 present with us, you see this man about whom  
 all the multitude of the Jews have interceded  
 with me, both at Jerusalem, and also here, crying  
 out that he ought not to live any longer. But 25  
 when I found that he had committed nothing  
 worthy of death, and he himself having appealed  
 to Augustus, I determined to send him: of 26  
 whom I have nothing certain to write to my  
 sovereign, wherefore I have brought him forth  
 before you; and especially before you, king  
 Agrippa, that after examination, I may have  
 something to write. For it seems to me un- 27  
 reasonable to send a prisoner, and not also to  
 signify the charges against him.

XXVI.—Then Agrippa says to Paul, You  
 are permitted to speak for yourself. Then  
 Paul stretched forth his hand, and answered for  
 himself: I think myself happy, king Agrippa, 2



because I shall answer for myself this day before you, concerning all the things of which I am  
3 accused by Jews: because I know you to be especially skilled in all customs and questions which are among Jews: wherefore I beseech you to hear me patiently.

4 My manner of life from my youth, which was at the first among my own nation at Jerusalem, all the Jews know, who have known me from  
5 the beginning, if they would testify, that, after the strictest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee. And now I stand, and am judged for the hope  
6 of the promise made by God to our fathers: to *the accomplishment* of which promise our twelve  
7 tribes, earnestly serving God day and night, hope to attain; on account of which hope, king  
8 Agrippa, I am accused by Jews. What! Is it judged incredible with you that God raises the  
9 dead? I, indeed, thought with myself that I ought to do many things against the name of  
10 Jesus of Nazareth. Which things I also did in Jerusalem: and many of the saints I shut up in  
prisons, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave  
11 my vote against them. And punishing them often throughout all the synagogues, I compelled them to revile *Jesus*, and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even to foreign  
12 cities. In doing this, as I went to Damascus, with authority and commission from the chief priests,  
13 at mid-day, O king, I saw along the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me, and those that jour-  
14 neyed with me. And when we had all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking to me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me? It is hard for you  
15 to kick against goads. And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom  
16 you persecute. But rise, and stand upon your feet: for I have appeared to you for this purpose, to make you a minister and a witness both of those things you have seen, and of those  
17 things in which I will appear to you; delivering you from the people, and from the Gentiles,  
18 to whom I now send you, to open their eyes, that they may turn from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, that they may

receive forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them that are sanctified, by the faith respecting me.

Whence, king Agrippa, I was not disobedient 19 to the heavenly vision, but showed first to those 20 of Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the region of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should reform and turn to God, and do works proper for reformation. For 21 these causes the Jews seized me in the temple, and tried to kill me. Having, however, obtain- 22 ed the help of God, I continue to this day, testi- fying both to small and great, saying no other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say would come: that the Christ was to 23 suffer, and that he first, by his resurrection from the dead, would show light to the people, and to the Gentiles.

And as he thus spoke for himself, Festus said 24 with a loud voice, Paul, you are mad, much learning has made you mad. But he says, I am 25 not mad, most excellent Festus; but speak the words of truth and of a sound mind. For the 26 king well knows concerning these things, before whom, therefore, I speak boldly; for I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him: for this thing has not been done in a corner. King Agrippa, do you believe the 27 prophets? I know that you believe them. Then Agrippa said to Paul, You in a little time 28 persuade me to become a Christian. And Paul 29 said, I would to God, that not only you, but also all that hear me this day, were, in a little or much time, such as I am, except these bonds.

And when he had said these things, the king 30 rose up, and the governor, and Bernice, and they who sat with them, and when they had 31 gone aside, they talked among themselves, saying, This man does nothing worthy of death, or of bonds. Then Agrippa said to Festus, This man might have been set at liberty, if he 32 had not appealed to Cesar.

XXVII.—AND when it was determined that we should sail to Italy, they delivered Paul and certain other prisoners to a centurion of the Augustan cohort, named Julius. And entering 2 into a vessel of Adramyttium, we put to sea,

being about to sail by the coasts of Asia,  
 Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica,  
 3 being with us. And the next day we landed at  
 Sidon : and Julius courteously treated Paul, and  
 gave him liberty to go to the friends, to partake  
 4 of their kindness. And when we had loosed  
 from thence, we sailed under Cyprus, because  
 5 the winds were contrary. And when we had  
 sailed over the sea along Cilicia and Pamphy-  
 6 lia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia : and  
 there the centurion found a ship of Alexandria  
 sailing into Italy, and he put us on board of it.  
 7 And when we had sailed slowly many days,  
 and with difficulty came off Cnidus, the wind  
 not permitting us, we sailed under Crete, over  
 8 against Salmone ; and coasting along it with  
 difficulty, came to a certain place called, The  
 Fair Havens ; near which was the city of Lasea.  
 9 Now a long time having elapsed, the navi-  
 gation being now unsafe (because also the fast  
 was already past), Paul exhorted them, saying,  
 10 Sirs, I perceive that the voyage will be with  
 violence and much loss, not only of the cargo  
 11 and ship, but also of our lives. Nevertheless  
 the centurion believed the helmsman and the  
 owner of the ship rather than those things  
 12 spoken by Paul : and because the haven was  
 incommodious to winter in, the majority also  
 advised to depart thence, if by any means  
 they might attain to Phoenix, to winter, which  
 is a haven of Cretê, facing southwest and  
 northwest.  
 13 Now when a south-wind blew moderately,  
 thinking to have gained their purpose, having  
 14 weighed *anchor*, they sailed close by Crete. But  
 immediately a whirlwind, called Euroclydon,  
 15 struck against the ship. And when it was  
 borne away, and could not bear up against the  
 16 wind, giving up, we let it drive. And running  
 under a certain small island, called Clauda,  
 with difficulty we were able to secure the boat :  
 17 which when they had taken up, they used helps,  
 undergirding the ship ; and fearing lest they  
 should be stranded on the sand bank, they  
 18 lowered the sail, and so were driven. Now we  
 being exceedingly tempest tossed, the next day  
 19 they lightened the ship ; and the third day we  
 cast out with our own hands the tackling of the

ship. And when neither sun nor stars had for 20  
 many days appeared, and no small tempest lay  
 on us, at last all hope that we should be saved  
 was utterly taken away.

But after much abstinence, Paul stood in the 21  
 midst of them, and said, Sirs, you should have  
 hearkened to me, and not have loosed from  
 Crete, and so have sustained this harm and loss.  
 Yet now I exhort you to be of good cheer ; for 22  
 there shall be no loss of any man's life among  
 you, except the ship.

For there stood by me this night the angel 23  
 of God, whose I am, and whom I also worship,  
 saying, Fear not, Paul : you must be brought 24  
 before Cesar : and lo, God has given to you all  
 those who sail with you. Wherefore, sirs, be 25  
 of good cheer : for I believe God, that it shall  
 be even as it was told me. But still, we must 26  
 be cast upon some island.

But when the fourteenth night was come, as 27  
 we were borne along in the Adriatic sea, about  
 midnight the seamen thought that they drew  
 near to some land ; and sounded, and found it 28  
 twenty fathoms ; and when they had gone a  
 little further, they sounded again, and found it  
 fifteen fathoms. Then fearing lest we should 29  
 have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors  
 out of the stern, and longed for day.

And as the seamen were about to flee out of 30  
 the ship, when they had let down the boat into  
 the sea, under pretense of carrying anchors out  
 of the foreship, Paul said to the centurion, and 31  
 to the soldiers, Unless these abide in the ship,  
 you can not be saved. Then the soldiers cut 32  
 off the ropes of the boat, and let it fall off.  
 And while the day was coming on, Paul 33  
 besought them all to take food, saying, This is  
 the fourteenth day that you have been waiting,  
 and continue fasting, having taken nothing.  
 Wherefore I pray you to take some food, for 34  
 this is necessary for your preservation : for  
 there shall not a hair perish from the head of  
 any of you. And when he had thus spoken, 35  
 having taken a loaf, he gave thanks to God in  
 presence of them all ; and when he had broken  
 it, he began to eat. Then were they all of good 36  
 cheer, and they also themselves took some food.  
 Now all the souls together in the ship were two 37



38 hundred and seventy-six. And when they had eaten enough, they lightened the ship, and cast out the wheat into the sea.

39 And when it was day, they recognized not the land, but they perceived a certain inlet having a shore, into which they determined, 40 were it possible, to thrust the ship. And having entirely cut away the anchors, they abandoned them to the sea, and at the same time having unfastened the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the foresail to the wind, they made toward 41 shore. And having fallen into a place where two currents met, they ran the ship aground; and the prow sticking fast, remained immovable, but the stern was broken by the violence of the 42 waves. And the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, 43 and escape. But the captain, willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose, and commanded that they who could swim should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land; 44 and the rest, some on boards, and others on some of the things from the ship. And so they all escaped safe to land.

XXVIII.—AND when we had fully escaped, then we ascertained that the island was called 2 Melite. And the barbarous people showed us no common philanthropy: for they kindled a fire, and brought us all to it, because of the present rain, and because of the cold.

3 And when Paul had gathered a great number of dry sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on 4 his hand. And when the barbarians saw the venomous creature hanging on his hand, they said among themselves, No doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he has escaped the sea, 5 yet Justice permits not to live. And he shook off the creature into the fire, and suffered no 6 harm; but they expected that he would be inflamed, or that he would suddenly fall down dead. But after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him, they changed 7 their minds, and said that he was a god. In the same parts were possessions of the chief of the island, whose name was Publius; who

received us, and lodged us three days courteously. And the father of Publius lay sick of a 8 fever, and of a bloody flux: to whom Paul went, and prayed, and laid his hands upon him, and healed him. So when this was done, others 9 also who had diseases in the island, came, and were healed; who also honored us with many 10 honors; and when we departed, they laded us with such things as were necessary.

And after three months we departed in a ship 11 of Alexandria, which had wintered in the isle, whose sign was Castor and Pollux. And landing 12 at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. And thence we coasted round, and came to 13 Rhegium: and after one day, the south wind having risen, we came the next day to Puteoli: where we found brethren, and were desired to 14 tarry with them seven days, and then we went towards Rome. And from thence, when the 15 brethren heard of us, they came to meet us as far as Appii Forum, and the Three Taverns; whom when Paul saw he thanked God, and took courage. And when we came to Rome, 16 the centurion delivered the prisoners to the commander of the camp, but it was permitted to Paul to dwell by himself, with a soldier who guarded him. And after three days, he called 17 the chief of the Jews together, and when they were come together, he said to them, Brethren, though I have committed nothing against our people, or the customs of our fathers, yet I was delivered prisoner from Jerusalem into the hands of the Romans; who when they had 18 examined me, would have released me, because there was no cause of death in me. But when 19 the Jews spoke against it, I was compelled to appeal to Cesar; not that I had any thing to charge against my nation. On this account, there- 20 fore, I have invited you, that I might see you, and speak with you: for on account of the hope of Israel I am compassed with this chain.

And they said to him, We neither received 21 letters from Judea concerning you, nor has any one of the brethren who came, reported or said any harm of you; but we think it proper to 22 hear from you, what you think: for as it respects this sect, we know that it is every where spoken against.

23 And when they had appointed him a day,  
there came many to him into his lodging ; to  
whom he expounded and testified the kingdom  
of God, persuading them of the things concern-  
ing Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and out  
24 of the prophets, from morning to evening. And  
some believed the things that were spoken, and  
25 others believed them not. So not agreeing  
among themselves, they departed, Paul having  
said one word, Well spoke the Holy Spirit by  
26 Isaiah the prophet to our fathers, saying, Go to  
this people, and say, Hearing you will hear, and  
will not understand ; and seeing you will see,  
27 and not perceive ; for the heart of this people  
is become gross, and their ears are dull of hear-

ing, and they have closed their eyes, lest they  
should see with their eyes, and hear with their  
ears, and understand with their heart, and  
should be converted, and I should heal them.  
Be it known, therefore, to you, that the sal- 28  
vation of God is sent to the Gentiles, and they  
will hear it. And when he had said these 29  
things, the Jews departed, and had much reason-  
ing among themselves.

And Paul remained in his own hired house 30  
during two whole years, and gladly received all  
who came to him, announcing the kingdom of 31  
God, and teaching the things concerning the  
Lord Jesus Christ, with all boldness, and with-  
out molestation.



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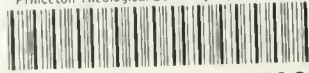






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