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THE REVELATION

OF THE

RISEN LORD.



# THE REVELATION

OF THE

## RISEN LORD

BY

BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D., D.C.L.,

LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM.

SIXTH EDITION.

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ΤΙ ΖΗΤΕΪΤΕ ΤὸΝ ΖΩΝΤΑ ΜΕΤὰ ΤῶΝ ΝΕΚΡῶΝ ; ΟὐΚ  
ἔστιν ὧδε ἀλλὰ ἠγέρθη.

*Why seek ye the Living among the dead? He is not  
here but is risen.*

LUKE XXIV. 5, 6.

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Sixth 1898.*

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE wide and generous welcome which this little book has received has filled me with the deepest thankfulness; for whatever claim it may have upon the reader's attention is due to the endeavour which I have made to let the records of the Gospels tell the simple fulness of their message; and it is, I believe, through the sympathetic and open-hearted study of the Bible that the largest hope of spiritual unity and spiritual victory is offered to us. We have need of great patience in the work and of great self-restraint. I have touched only upon one fragment of the revelation which the Bible discloses; but the same method is applicable to every part. And the fulness of the Bible, apprehended in its historical development, answers to the fulness of life. If once we can see the variety, the

breadth, the long-suffering of the Divine dealings with humanity, as portrayed in the Old and New Testaments in different ways, we shall gain that courageous faith for a view of the whole world which is commonly sought by confining attention to a little portion of it.

This Catholicity of the Bible—a Catholicity in subject and in application—is largely dependent upon the fact that the Bible is mainly historical. It has pleased GOD to reveal Himself in and through life. And the record of the revelation is literary and not dogmatic. From first to last GOD is seen in the Bible conversing with man. He speaks to man as man can hear; and man replies as he can use the gift of the Spirit. But word and answer alike are according to the truth of present human life.

The records of the Resurrection present a crucial example of the form in which the divine revelation is given and received. The facts are related by the Evangelists just as any other facts. We learn their effect incidentally. We interpret them: we combine them into a whole: we find that they meet difficulties which beset our existence: we take them into our lives. In this respect the readers now stand towards the record in the same relation as that which the disciples occupied in regard to the manifestations. Certain

presuppositions are taken for granted. The disciples acknowledged the authority of the Old Testament; they had recognised Jesus as the Christ: they believed that GOD could speak to men and make His Presence known among them. In like manner I have assumed that miracles are possible, and that the records of miracles are credible; that the Gospels are trustworthy documents; that the development of life corresponds to a divine purpose.

It has been said that this mode of procedure is 'unscientific.' The charge is vague, but as far as I understand it, I feel unable to admit it. It is certainly 'unscientific' to conduct an inquiry under the guidance of suppressed assumptions, as, for example, that miracles are impossible, or that the irreconcilableness of some of the phenomena of the Life of the Risen Lord with the phenomena of our present life proves that the view given of the Risen Life is legendary. But I see no reason why an inquiry pursued on a clearly specified basis may not be 'scientific.' When the occasion arises I am prepared to defend what I have assumed, and I have done so elsewhere. Meanwhile there is a farther use of the records for those who believe them generally which cannot rightly be neglected. Some perhaps even of those who are unable to concede all that is asked

will find it not without interest to see what the record teaches if we fully accept its authority. Each one must speak from his own experience; but I know that to myself the subtle and unexpected harmonies, the lights on later difficulties, the complementary correspondences, which are found in the narratives, when every word is allowed to have its proper force, brings a new sense of revelation and of inspiration.

It has been said again that if the different revelations of the Risen Christ had been presented to us in a different succession it would have been possible to find an instructive meaning and progress in the new order. No one can admit this more gladly than I do. In the case of the two narratives of the Temptation I have sought in another place to shew that there is a distinct lesson in the variation of sequence of the separate temptations in the narratives of St Matthew and St Luke. I fully believe that the incidents of the Lord's Life have a fulness of significance of which now one part and now another can be suggested by the environment in which they are placed. But this conviction does not interfere with the reality of teaching suggested by the order in which we actually find the facts presented to us. The question is simply What is the impression conveyed by this particular arrangement? If this

impression gives a harmonious view of the growth of the full idea of the Resurrection that is enough.

In the exposition of the recorded incidents of the Life of the Risen Lord I have confined myself entirely to the words of Scripture. I have sought to recognise the full force of every word and to add nothing of later commentary. In doing this I have been led to emphasise two facts which are, I believe, of the highest importance and clearly established by the documents; (1) that the Lord was not raised again to the natural human life, as Lazarus was raised; and (2) that the commission on the evening of the first Easter Day was given to the Church and not to any class in the Church. Both these facts have been questioned. It seems desirable therefore to state the evidence by which they are established a little more distinctly than I have done.

1. The first fact seems to me to involve the essence of the whole revelation of the Risen Christ. If the Lord had been raised again to our present life, subject to death, there would have been no pledge of a new human life: the chasm between the seen and the unseen world would have remained unbridged. No material, no physiological test could have established the fulness of the Truth which is required. Such a test would have established the fact of the

raising of Lazarus; for the phenomena of the after life of Lazarus would have been wholly of the existing order. But these phenomena could have conveyed no revelation of that which lies beyond this present life. And if all the recorded phenomena of the Life of the Risen Lord had been in accordance with the phenomena of our present life, the conclusion would have been irresistible that His Life was identical with the present. In other words the physiological test would establish failure just at the point where the revelation is needed. This consideration can of course have no weight in the actual interpretation of the narratives, but it necessarily affects our judgment of them afterwards.

St Luke places the contrasts of the new life of the Lord in the clearest view. He records three manifestations in his Gospel, and each one of them offers traits which shew that the Lord lived truly as perfect man and also that He did not live under the conditions which limit our present being. The history of the meeting with the two disciples on the way to Emmaus brings out vividly the reality of His manhood. The long conversation, the effect produced by it, the acts of blessing and breaking and distributing the bread, leave no room for mistake on this point on the part of two witnesses. Then follows the change :

Luke xxiv.  
13—31.

when 'their eyes were opened,' 'He vanished out of their sight.'

In the next manifestation the order is inverted. The change in the condition of the Lord's humanity is first shewn, and then afterwards its reality. He appears in the midst of the disciples in such a way that they 'thought that they beheld a spirit.' Then little by little, calling attention to His hands and feet, offering His person to their touch, finally eating before them of their food, He confirms their belief that it is He Himself. Luke xxiv.  
33—43.

The third appearance is at the Ascension. The details are here less full. But the main contrast stands out clearly. The Lord is seen not by one but by many. He does not appear to them for a moment but accompanies them for some distance, 'as far as to Bethany.' Then in the act of blessing He is parted from them. Luke xxiv.  
50—53.

The same features appear in the corresponding narrative in the book of the Acts. The intercourse between the Lord and His disciples appears as natural, if only occasional, up to the final separation. His Life is a real life so far as He is shewn to them. But it closes as no present human life could close. Acts i. 1—  
12.

The manifestations recorded by St John present the same oppositions. He records four,

John xx.  
14—18. one to Mary Magdalene and three to ‘the disciples.’ Apart from the fact that Mary did not recognise the Lord till He called her by name, two phrases in His address to her suggest the changed existence on which He had entered: ‘Touch Me not,’ ‘I ascend.’

John xx.  
19—23. In the record of the manifestation to the disciples on the Easter Evening, St John notices expressly the fact which explains their amazement. ‘The doors were shut’ when suddenly the Lord stood among them. In spite of this however they knew that He was the Lord, when He shewed to them His hands and His side.

John xx.  
24—29. So it was in the manifestation ‘after eight days.’ But here the change is further revealed in that spiritual power which called out the confession of St Thomas.

John xxi.  
1—12. In the last manifestation described by St John, a strange mystery is seen to enfold the Lord’s Person, and yet the disciples ‘knew that it was the Lord.’ St Peter at last even ventured to ask Him a question.

Matt.  
xxviii. 9,  
10; 16—  
20. In the summary record of St Matthew the contrast is rather indicated generally, as in the last scene in St John, than distinctly brought out; but the impression conveyed by the narrative is the same as that left by St Luke and St John :

the Lord after the Resurrection is man, and yet in a glorified form of humanity<sup>1</sup>.

Now it is impossible to separate the two parts of the narratives, so as to take that which speaks of phenomena answering to phenomena of our present life and to reject that which offers new phenomena. The two parts together give the apostolic testimony to what they experienced and believed. We have no evidence for the one group of facts apart from that for the other group. And the moral effect produced by the Resurrection is explained by their combination.

At the same time the whole revelation of the new life is historical. The fact that the character of the life is different essentially from the character of our present life does not destroy, or, under the actual conditions, even weaken the power of testimony. It simply guards us against misinterpreting it. If it were supposed not only that the Risen Lord was the same Person as before but that He was raised to the same conditions of life as before, then His vanishing from Emmaus (for example) would be an insuperable difficulty; but if this phenomenon be

<sup>1</sup> The notices of the Risen Lord in the Appendix to St Mark's Gospel (to Mary Magdalene, to the two disciples, to the eleven at the Ascension) are chiefly remarkable for the stress which is laid upon the disbelief of the disciples, the feeling of change, that is, which became the source of their power (v. 16).

taken in connexion with the narrative which precedes, it helps to give that conception of a true human life realised under new conditions which illuminates our view of the other world.

2. The first point of decisive importance for the interpretation of St John xx. 19—23 is the recognition of the fact that the incident is the same as that described in St Luke xxiv. 36—43. This is not, as far as I know, deliberately questioned, though it is practically overlooked or suppressed. The importance of the fact lies in this, that St Luke gives the interpretation of the general phrase used by St John 'the disciples' (v. 19). This word is ambiguous in itself: it may mean 'the apostles' (John xiii. 5) or include others not in their number (John vii. 3).

3). St Luke says expressly that 'the eleven and 'they that were with them' were gathered together when the Lord stood in the midst (Luke xxiv. 33 ff.); and, in accordance with this statement, St John appears to distinguish 'the twelve' from 'the disciples' (v. 24 *εἰς ἐκ τῶν δώδεκα, οἱ ἄλλοι μαθηταί*; comp. vi. 66, 71). If 'the disciples' and 'the twelve' were convertible terms in this narrative it is most difficult to suppose that the Evangelist would have written: 'Thomas *one of the twelve* was not with them [the disciples]... *the other disciples* therefore said to him...' instead

of 'Thomas was not with them...the others there-fore said to him,' or the like.

If it be said that the particular commission may have been given to a part out of the whole company; it is sufficient to reply that such an assumption is not only perfectly arbitrary, but against the whole tenour of the record, which does not admit without violence any change in the persons (*v.* 19 ὅπου ἦσαν οἱ μαθηταί...λέγει αὐτοῖς Εἰρήνη ὑμῖν. 20 ἔδειξεν αὐτοῖς...ἐχάρησαν οἱ μαθηταί... 21 εἶπεν αὐτοῖς...Εἰρήνη ὑμῖν...ὕμᾱς ... 22 λέγει αὐτοῖς... 24 Θωμᾱς... οὐκ ἦν μετ' αὐτῶν... 25 ἔλεγον οἱ ἄλλοι μαθηταί). Nothing can be closer than the connexion.

The significance of the act itself is scarcely less decisive in favour of the view that the commission was given to the whole Church. The company gathered together were the representative Church (Matt. xviii. 20), 'the Body of Christ' (Eph. i. 23). To this Body, as a whole, and not to any part of it, the Risen Lord communicates the virtue of His glorified Life. The Church as a living organisation is to continue His work. His act of quickening is, as it were, a new creation (Gen. i. 27; ii. 7). It is a single act, complete in itself. There is not the least indication that it is to be repeated or commemorated. And if the Body is one with

a vital unity, it is hard to see how this gift of the Holy Spirit could be bestowed primarily upon a part of the organism.

It has been said, I believe, that to hold that the commission was given to the whole Church is to hold by consequence that every member of the Church has in virtue of the corporate gift a right to exercise it individually. Such a statement appears to me to involve a strange confusion of thought. The very fact that the commission is given to the body renders it impossible for any member to exercise it except by the authority of the body. So much is involved in the simple conception itself; and this is not the place to inquire how the authority was in the fulfilment of the Divine counsel to be conveyed to a representative ministry.

The truth admits of obvious illustration. In the individual body the different powers of thought, feeling, action, belong to the indivisible 'I,' but they are exercised through appropriate organs. In the corporate body the different rights of government belong to the body in its unity, but they are administered through appointed delegates. The gift of sight is made to the man who sees through the eye: the power of life and death is a right of the state, which exercises it, in various senses, through the judge and the executioner.

No one would argue that, because man has the power of vision, every organ in his frame may be expected to see; or that because the state can take the life of a criminal, a citizen may execute his neighbour. Nor is there any reason to suppose that in the noblest of all societies due provision will not be made in the order of Providence for the administration of every gift with which it is endowed. But (may it not be said by the very necessity of the one Body, one life?) every corporate gift is made to the Body and neither to all the members individually nor to some of the members. When the Body is quickened and endowed, then the Spirit works out its purpose through the several parts.

It is indeed a general law of life that the differentiation of organs answers to the increasing fulness of life. The particular power of the living being finds expression through the organ. The organ is necessary for the due exertion of the power; but the power does not primarily belong to the organ or lie in it as apart from the whole. It is quite true that the man could not see without the eye; but it is at least as true that the eye could not see if the man ceased to live.

With this later distribution and fulfilment of special functions we are not now concerned. Provision was made during the Lord's earthly ministry

for a special work of the twelve, and their work seems to have been further defined during the Forty Days (Acts i. 2); but this definition of organic function lies outside the great commission to the Church as the Body of Christ. This commission found its counterpart and completion on the day of Pentecost, when the prophecy of Joel was fulfilled, and the Spirit was poured potentially upon 'all flesh' represented in the infant Church.

It was perfectly natural that when the Church was definitely organised the gift which was made to the Body should be regarded in special or even in exclusive connexion with the organ through which it was administered. A single passage of Firmilian will give the current interpretation of later times: *hinc intelligi potest quod soli Petro Christus dixerit: Quæcumque ligaveris super terram, erunt ligata et in cælis; et quæcumque solveris super terram erunt soluta et in cælis* (Matt. xvi. 19); et iterum in Evangelio quando in solos Apostolos insufflavit Christus dicens: *Accipite Spiritum Sanctum. Si cujus remiseritis peccata, remittentur illi; et si cujus tenueritis, tenebuntur* (*Ep. ad Cypr. c. xvi.*). On this passage it is sufficient to observe that Firmilian (characteristically) omits to refer to the words in Matt. xviii. 18 f. which were addressed to 'the disciples.'

But in spite of this natural and dominant

limitation of the endowment, there are abundant signs that the fuller original meaning was not lost. Basil, when treating comprehensively of the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Son in the work of Creation and Redemption, gives clear expression to the truth on which I have insisted: *καὶ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστάντος οὐκ ἀπελείπετο. ἀνακαινίζων γὰρ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὁ κύριος καὶ ἦν ἀπώλεσε χάριν ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφυσήματος τοῦ θεοῦ ταύτην πάλιν ἀποδίδούς, ἐμφυσήσας εἰς τὸ πρόσωπον τῶν μαθητῶν, τί φησι; Λάβετε Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον· ἃν τινων ἀφήτε τὰς ἁμαρτίας, ἀφίενται· καὶ ἃν τινων κρατήτε, κεκράτηνται (de Sp. S.).*

Augustine in his comment upon the passage of the Gospel (and his words are repeated by Bede) says: *Ecclesiæ caritas, quæ per Spiritum Sanctum diffunditur in cordibus nostris, participum suorum peccata dimittit; eorum autem qui non sunt ejus participes tenet. Ideo posteaquam dixit: Accipite Spiritum Sanctum, hoc continuo de peccatorum remissione ac detentione subjecit*<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Compare *De Doctr. Christ.* i. 18 Has igitur claves dedit Ecclesiæ suæ ut quæ solveret in terra, soluta essent in cælo; quæ ligaret in terra, ligata essent in cælo; scilicet ut quisquis in Ecclesia ejus dimitti sibi peccata non crederet non ei dimitterentur; quisquis autem crederet seque ab his correctus averteret in ejusdem Ecclesiæ gremio constitutus eadem fide atque correctione sanaretur. Quisquis enim non credit dimitti sibi posse peccata fit deterior desperando... See also *Sermo* lxxvii. 2; *Enchir.* 65.

A passage of Gregory the Great is of singular interest. Commenting upon Job xxxvii. 2, *Audiet auditionem in terrore vocis ejus et sonum de ore illius procedentem*, he says: *Sonus igitur de ore Domini procedit cum consubstantialis ei Spiritus ad nos per Filium veniens surditatem nostræ insensibilitatis rumpit...Potest ergo et per terrorem vocis vis formidinis et per sonum oris dulcedo consolationis intelligi, quia quos Spiritus Sanctus replet, prius eos de terrena actione terrificat et postmodum spe cælestium consolatur, ut tanto post confidendo de præmiis gaudeant quanto prius sola supplicia conspiciendo metuebant. Hinc est quod de Unigeniti Spiritu quasi de hoc oris sono Paulus dicit: Non enim accepistis spiritum servitutis iterum in timorem sed accepistis spiritum adoptionis filiorum in quo clamamus, Abba, pater (Rom. viii. 15). Hinc per semetipsam Veritas dicit: Accipite Spiritum Sanctum, quorum remiseritis peccata, remittuntur iis; et quorum retinueritis, retenta sunt. Ecce conversorum terror vertitur in potestatem, quia dum mala sua pœnitendo puniunt usque ad exercendum judicium ascendunt; ut hoc in Deo posse accipiant quod prius de Deo ipsi metuebant. Judices quippe fiunt qui supernum judicium perfecte timuerunt, et aliena jam peccata incipiunt dimittere qui prius formidaverant ne retinerentur sua (Moralia xxvii. c. 17).*

This wide interpretation of the promise is the more worthy of notice because in a later passage on Job xxxviii. 10 f. (*Moralia* xxviii. c. 18) he refers it specially to the Apostles.

One other illustration may be added from a later writer of singular originality and power. Rupert of Deutz in his commentary on the passage carefully combines the narrative of St Luke with that of St John and adds: *Non tamen arbitramur quod undecim apostolos et omnes qui cum ipsis congregati fuerant obambulando singulatim cuique insufflaverit aut quod stans in medio eorum uno anhelitu tam grandem flatum emiserit ut cunctos afflaret simul corporaliter et hujusmodi flatu attactis dixerit: Accipite Spiritum Sanctum ... Ergo sic potius insufflavit non quomodo homo sed quomodo Deus qui antequam homo fieret insufflasse legitur. Formavit enim Deus hominem de limo terre et inspiravit seu (ut in LXX habetur) insufflavit in faciem ejus spiraculum vitæ (Gen. ii. 7). Qui ergo tunc insufflavit ut fieret homo in animam viventem nunc idem insufflavit ut anima viventis hominis Spiritum Sanctum acciperet... Ex tunc una sancta Catholica Ecclesia per totum orbem baptizando in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti peccata remittit<sup>1</sup>.*

<sup>1</sup> It is of deep interest to notice how perfectly our own formularies recognise the gift to the Church, and the adminis-

The two facts which have been touched upon answer to truths which seem to be of the highest moment for the relief of our present perplexities and distresses. The life of man which is now manifested under conditions open to our observation is not necessarily bound by them. An existence is indicated of which the words of St Paul hold true, 'old things are passed away: behold 'they have become new.' And by the side of the individual life another life is also revealed in that one Divine Society, the Body of Christ, to which the life of every individual believer is a contributory element and in which every individual life finds its consummation.

Our powers fail in the endeavour to follow out the lines of reflection which are thus opened before us. Every conception which we form is necessarily confined by the limitations which now confine our human existence. These limitations hinder us from forming a final idea of the divine counsel or of the divine creation. But the fact of the Union of GOD and man in Christ gives stability to the foundations of thought, and assures us that we can trust the promises which spring out of the complementary phenomena of the Risen

trative concentration of the gift in the special organ: "Our Lord Jesus Christ hath left power to His Church to absolve all sinners...and by His authority committed to me I absolve...".

Life of Christ. We cannot pursue them to their fulfilment. It is enough that they are seen to throw light upon the divisions caused by our present selfishness, and to point to a unity which is more real than all that disturbs it.

The Cross is the symbol not only of death but of triumph also. The Death of the Lord is an 'exaltation.'

It has been indeed most disastrous for our whole view of the Gospel that a late age placed upon the Cross the Figure of the Dead Christ, and that we have retained it there. The early Church rightly proclaimed that He 'reigned from the tree.' So it is that when the power of evil appears to be most dominant, His words cannot fail: 'I, if I be 'lifted up out of the earth (*ἐὰν ὑψωθῶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς*) 'will draw all men unto Me.'

Αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν κεφαλὴν ὑπὲρ πάντα τῆ ἐκκλησία,  
ἣτις ἐστὶν τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ, τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ τὰ πάντα  
ἐν πᾶσιν πληροῦμένου.

B. F. W.

ΠΕΤΕΡΒΟΥΣΗ,

July 22, 1882.

## NOTICE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

I HAVE carefully reconsidered these lectures before reprinting them; but I have seen no reason for modifying the exposition or the argument. I have added a few references, and changed a few words, but I have not made any important alterations.

B. F. W.

WESTMINSTER,  
*July 5, 1884.*

## PREFACE.

THE following short studies are intended to serve as an Introduction or a Supplement to *The Gospel of the Resurrection*. It has been my aim in writing them to realise as distinctly as I could the characteristic teaching of each manifestation of the Risen Christ both in relation to the first disciples and in relation to ourselves. The result is, I think, to place in a fuller light the circumstances under which the fact of the Resurrection was apprehended and the nature of the fact itself. The different narratives when examined together leave no room for the growth of faith in a delusion; and they shew adequately how the import of the new Truth was grasped. They enable us to understand historically, and this we may expect to have made clear, how the Apostles, starting from the views of the Person and Work of Christ which they had gained while they followed His earthly ministry, checked for

a brief space by the unexpected blow of the Passion, had their conceptions transfigured; and how the Christian Church was founded on the belief in the Ascended Lord.

At the same time a patient endeavour to enter into the meaning of the several recorded incidents brings out the absolute originality and the prevailing power of the Truth which they combine to make known. The idea of the Resurrection was a new thing; and it is seen to produce the effects of a new force.

The Fact of the Resurrection as thus set before us explains the Life of the Church; and the Fact itself, or the belief in the Fact, is not explicable by any antecedent conditions apart from its truth. A careful study of the evangelic record shews that there were no elements present in the society of the believers to produce such an idea as they slowly realised. There was no enthusiastic hope to create visions; still less to create visions which involved the sacrifice of cherished expectations. Everywhere it appears that a new thought is kindled by the successive manifestations of the Lord, for which earlier belief offered a sufficient foundation but no more.

In this connexion the remarkable limitation of the manifestations of the Risen Lord must be noticed. When the lesson of the new Life was

once given it was not repeated. The revelation to St Paul, the revelation of 'Jesus' as 'the Son 'of GOD,' completes the whole series. The visions of St Stephen and St John were of a different order.

The mode in which this new thought is presented strengthens the conviction that it could not have arisen spontaneously among the disciples. The Lord is revealed without any outward accompaniments of glory, and yet He brings with Him the effect of glory. There are no descriptions, as in later legendary histories, of any exceptional exercise of His power. All that He does is presented as the manifestation of a true, uniform, life. The contrasts which mark His entrance into the conditions of earthly existence are uniformly noticed without emphasis and without surprise. We are led to see that when the disciples reflected upon the scriptural promises of the Christ, and on their own earlier experience, the revelation of Jesus, alive after death for evermore, wholly changed and wholly the same, was in the truest sense of the word natural, a clear fulfilment of the one will of GOD.

It is not strictly correct therefore to say that the first disciples believed simply on the testimony of their senses. What they were able to

see was the occasion of their belief, which rose beyond conclusions capable of being brought to such a test. And in the same way it is not strictly correct to say that we believe simply on the testimony of the Gospels. The narratives which have been handed down to us furnish us with a record of external phenomena which we examine in connexion with the unfolding of that which is seen to be a vast discipline of the world, and with the experience of individual souls. The idea of the Resurrection once given justifies itself. It is, it may be said, an interpretation, but it is the only adequate interpretation of the manifold phenomena which are set before us, confirmed by the life of Christ, by the life of men, by the life of man.

The presupposition of Faith is that there is a Divine goal and progress in life.

In the case of the first disciples this presupposition took the form of a belief in the Messianic promises embodied in the Jewish Scriptures and the Jewish history. At present it embraces a wider scope, and acknowledges that a 'growing purpose' can be seen in the whole discipline of the world. The conviction that the Messianic hope was fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth enabled the Apostles to enter into the meaning of the Cross, and through that of a spiritual kingdom.

The conviction that signs of a providential guidance 'are visible in the past records of humanity, pointing to man's capacity for divine fellowship, enables us to grasp the fact of the accomplishment of man's destiny in the Mission of the Son of GOD.

This wider view of the bearings of the Resurrection places its essential character in a true light. It is not properly an overwhelming fact attesting doctrines separate from itself, but a revelation which illuminates the whole range of human experience, all that we hear and see and feel. In this respect the Resurrection, like the Incarnation, must be regarded in relation to the divine idea of man as created in the image of GOD to gain the likeness of GOD, as well as in relation to the actual condition of man as fallen. It is in the latter connexion a beginning, a new creation, and in the former a consummation. The Incarnation gives the absolute pledge of the fulfilment of man's destiny: the Resurrection shews that fulfilment already attained, as far as our present powers enable us to realise the truth. So it is that Christ, as raised from the dead, is spoken of as 'the second Adam,' in whom men are reborn, and also as 'the head of the body, 'the Church.' The Resurrection, as answering to death, so far depended on the Fall; but the glory

of the Risen Lord, answering to the accomplishment of the idea in which man was created, is independent of it. We see in the Risen Christ the end for which man was made and the assurance that the end is within reach. The Resurrection, if we may so speak, shews us the change which would have passed over the earthly life of man, if sin had not brought in death.

This view of the significance of the Resurrection throws light upon problems which are now coming into sight. In the Risen Christ we see a type of humanity which is free from the accidents of time and place, while it embraces with living sympathy each fragmentary type. By dwelling upon such a spectacle we come to see the practical consequences of the truth which is guarded (though with imperfections which cling to human thoughts) by the doctrine that the personality of the Lord lies in His divine nature, so that in His humanity the separate individualities of men find a supreme unity.

A further advantage is likely to follow from a closer study of the manifestation of Christ thus brought before us. It will forcibly remind us that our belief is in a Risen and Glorified Saviour. The earliest form of confession, which was simply '*Jesus is Lord,*' embodies the truth which we are

in danger of forgetting. Our endeavour must be not to recal the past work of Christ with the most vivid power, but to realise His present union with His Church. The fact of the Resurrection passes into the personal fellowship which He has established through His Spirit.

No one can study with concentrated attention any particular aspect of the revelation contained in Holy Scripture, influenced it may be by personal tendencies, without fearing that he may have limited in some degree the breadth and freedom of the original record. As far as this is the case he will be the first to deplore the error and to warn others against supposing that a clear and harmonious view of the elements of truth is necessarily a complete view. He will certainly have learnt and be anxious to affirm that what he endeavours to set forth is the result of listening to the very words of the Bible, and that his power of apprehension is no measure of the fulness of the divine message.

I am the more anxious to insist upon this truth, and to claim its application to all that I have written, because at the present stage in the progress of religious thought we seem to need above all things to enter with a living sympathy into the whole teaching of the Bible, in its many

parts and many forms; to realise with a historical, no less than with a spiritual insight, what lessons it conveys and in what shape; in order that so we may be trained to recognise and to interpret the fresh lessons which the one Spirit is offering to us in other ways.

The earliest scene of the first Easter Day finds not unfrequently a parallel in our own experience. We go, perhaps with costly offerings, to seek the Lord in the sepulchre. Happy shall we be if we welcome the reproof which lifts our thoughts to the realities of a higher world: *Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen.*

Buxton,

Sept. 5, 1881.

# INTRODUCTORY.

*THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE  
REVELATION AND OF THE RECORD.*

Ἔτι μικρὸν καὶ ὁ κόσμος με οὐκέτι θεωρεῖ, ὑμεῖς  
δὲ θεωρεῖτέ με· ὅτι ἐγὼ ζῶ καὶ ὑμεῖς ζήσετε.

*Yet a little while, and the world beholdeth me no more;  
but ye behold me: because I live, ye shall live also.*

JOHN xiv. 19.

*THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE  
REVELATION AND OF THE RECORD.*

**I**N the following chapters I propose to consider INTRODUCTORY. the various records of the manifestations of the Risen Christ which have been preserved in the Gospels, so far as they give us a revelation of His Being and His Work, so far as they help us to gain a right view of His unchanged Person; to apprehend, according to the measure of our powers, the conditions of that glorified human life on which He has entered; to understand more vitally the fact and the mode of His abiding Presence; to rise, if it may be, to a more energetic conception of the real union of the seen and the unseen which He has established and made known. In doing this it is not my object primarily to meet difficulties or to attempt to prove an article of our common faith. I wish at first to go back in feeling to the first Easter Morning, and then to trace again, as the Evangelists have traced for us, the growth of the new great thought of life which was on that day given to the world till it was held in its fulness. I wish to learn, and, as I may be enabled, to point

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out, the meaning of each detail in the several narratives of the Lord's appearance. I wish to ponder and to wait where light has not yet come. Such a course of patient reflection brings an assurance deeper and more abiding than any answer to isolated objections. It places the whole history before the student in the power of life; and the sense of life carries him beyond the limits of the letter.

But before entering upon the examination of the separate Evangelic records, it will be necessary to notice some of the features which mark the whole history. And it must never be forgotten that the history is not a history of the Resurrection, but a history of the manifestation of the Risen Christ. The fact of the Resurrection is assumed, but it is nowhere described. A veil lies over all beginnings. When this original limitation of the subject is firmly held, we have still to endeavour to apprehend the general conditions under which the revelation was made, and the general form in which it has been preserved, in order that we may be able afterwards to understand better the constituent parts of it.

We have, then, to consider the character of the revelation itself, and the character of the record of the revelation.

1. It will be most convenient to take the

second point first. And in regard to the record of INTRODUCTORY. the revelation, we cannot but be struck, as everywhere in the memorials of Christ's work, by observing how little is told us of all that was known. Of the forty days during which the Lord was seen, how few, five or six perhaps, can be connected with any vision. Of all the *things* Acts i. 3. which He *spoke concerning the Kingdom of God*, how few sentences, so far as we know, have been committed to writing. Of the light which He poured upon the Scriptures *concerning Himself*, Luke xxiv. 27. *beginning from Moses and from all the prophets*, how few rays have been preserved for the illumination and kindling of our hearts.

Again, if we seek to make a connected picture of the events of the first Easter Day, and to arrange the several scenes in due connexion of time and place, it is at once evident that there are great chasms in our knowledge, and we learn patience in regard to that which is uncertain or perplexing. We perceive that the difficulties by which the outward history is beset spring from the abundant fulness of circumstances of which we know only isolated fragments. Here and there glimpses are given of facts which are not described, of an appearance to St Peter, of an appearance to St James. Luke xxiv. 84; 1 Cor. xv. 7. And elsewhere we feel that silence was almost a necessity. It was not,

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for example, for us to read how the Divine Son in His glory met the Mother who had watched His long agony on the Cross.

But while the record of the earthly manifestations of the Risen Lord is thus fragmentary, each fragment is at the same time found to be instructive with its peculiar lesson. This will be seen more plainly afterwards. Now it will be enough to observe that there is the greatest variety in the circumstances of the recorded manifestations. The Lord appears to one and to many: to the loving, the waiting, the desponding, the doubtful: in the garden, on the way, in the room, on the shore, on the hill-side. Now He is recognised at once, now slowly and with growing conviction. But with every variety of circumstance there is one effect. The natural impression is—not to go further now—that the revelation was given according to the need and the power of those who received it; and hence we are encouraged to conclude that by this means the record corresponds with the needs and powers of all Christians to the end of time. As the revelation was a discipline and preparation then, so the record is a discipline and preparation now. The record is fragmentary, but it is also divinely typical. That which is incomplete as a history is complete as a Gospel.

2. If we now turn to the Revelation itself, INTRODUCTORY. two characteristics will at once strike us. It is a revelation of new modes of human life: it is a revelation made only to believers. It is not the exhibition of the continuance of an existence with which we are already acquainted, but the indication of an existence for which we look. It is for the Church and not for the world, to strengthen not to overpower.

The Revelation of the Risen Christ is indeed, in the fullest sense of the word, a Revelation; an unveiling of that which was before undiscovered and unknown.

Nothing perhaps (if we may anticipate results yet to be established) is more surprising in the whole sum of inspired teaching than the way in which the different appearances of Christ after His Resurrection meet and satisfy the aspirations of man towards a knowledge of the unseen world. As we fix our thoughts steadily upon them we learn how our life is independent of its present conditions; how we also can live through death; how we can retain all the issues of the past without being bound by the limitations under which they were shaped. Christ rose from the grave changed and yet the same; and in Him we have the pledge and the type of our rising.

Christ was changed. He was no longer sub-

INTRODUCTORY. subject to the laws of the material order to which His earthly life was previously conformed. As has been well said: "What was natural to Him before is now miraculous; what was before miraculous is now natural." Or to put the thought in another form, in our earthly life the spirit is manifested through the body; in the life of the Risen Christ the Body is manifested (may we not say so?) through the Spirit. He "appears" and no longer is seen coming. He is found present, no one knows from whence; He passes away, no one knows whither. He stands in the midst of the group of Apostles *when the doors were shut for fear of the Jews.* John xx. 19. *He vanishes out of the sight* of the disciples whose eyes were opened that they should know Him. Luke xxiv. 31. *And at last as they were looking He was taken up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight.* Acts i. 10.

The continuity, the intimacy, the simple familiarity of former intercourse is gone. He is seen and recognised only as He wills, and when He wills. In the former sense of the phrase, He is no longer with the disciples. They have, it appears, no longer a natural power of recognising Him. Feeling and thought require to be purified and enlightened in order that He may be known under the conditions of earthly life. There is a mysterious awfulness about His Person which

Luke xxiv. 44: comp.  
John xiv. inf.

first inspires fear and then claims adoration. He appointed a place of meeting with His Apostles, but He did not accompany them on their journey. He belongs already to another realm, so that the Ascension only ratifies and presents in a final form the lessons of the forty days, in which it was included.

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TORY.  
Matt.  
xxviii. 16.

Thus Christ is seen to be changed, but none the less He is also seen to be essentially the same. Nothing has been left in the grave though all has been transfigured. He is the same, so that the marks of the Passion can become sensibly present to the doubting Thomas: the same, so that He can eat of the broiled fish which the disciples had prepared: the same, so that one word spoken with the old accent makes Him known to the weeping Magdalene: the same, so that above all expectation and against the evidence of death, the Apostles could proclaim to the world that He who suffered upon the Cross had indeed redeemed Israel; the same in patience, in tenderness, in chastening reproof, in watchful sympathy, in quickening love. In each narrative the marvellous contrast is written—Christ changed and yet the same—without effort, without premeditation, without consciousness, as it appears, on the part of the Evangelists. And if we put together these two series of facts in which the

Luke xxiv.  
42.

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contrast is presented, we shall see how they ennoble and complete our prospect of the future. It is not that Christ's soul lives on divested of the essence as of the accidents of the earthly garments in which it was for a time arrayed. It is not that His body, torn and wounded, is restored, such as it was, to its former vigour and beauty. But in Him soul and body, in the indissoluble union of a perfect manhood, are seen triumphant over the last penalty of sin. In Him first *the corruptible puts on incorruption, and the mortal puts on immortality*, without ceasing to 'be,' so far as it has been, that in Him we may learn something more of the possibilities of human life, which, as far as we can observe it with our present powers, is sad and fleeting; that in Him we may lift our eyes to heaven our home and find it about us even here; that in Him we may be enabled to gain some sure confidence of fellowship with the departed; that in Him we may have our hope steadfast, unmoveable, knowing that our labour cannot be in vain.

1 Cor. xv.  
53.

Now if this be so, if the Lord after His Resurrection laid open to men, as they could bear it, *a new life*, it will be evident upon reflection that this knowledge could only be given to the faithful: *God gave Him to be made manifest not to all the people but unto witnesses that were*

Acts x. 41.

chosen before by God. The Revelation was a Revelation to believers. This is the second characteristic which we have marked. If we compare the scenes of the Passion with the scenes of the Resurrection, we shall realise the significance of the contrast. If we compare the teaching of the Life of humiliation with the teaching of the Life of glory we shall realise its Divine necessity. That which is of the earth can perceive only that which is of the earth. Our senses can only grasp that which is kindred to themselves. We see no more than that for which we have a trained faculty of seeing. If then the Life of the Risen Lord had been simply a renovation or a continuance of His former life, subject to the same conditions, and necessarily destined to the same inevitable close, then the experience of unbelievers would have been sufficient to test, the witness of unbelievers would have been adequate to establish, the reality of the Resurrection. But if it was a foreshadowing of new powers of human action, of a new mode of human being, then without a corresponding power of spiritual discernment there could be no testimony to its truth. The world could not see Christ, and Christ could not—there is a Divine impossibility—shew Himself to the world. To have proved by incontestable evidence that Christ rose again as

INTRODUCTORY.

John iii.  
31.

Mark vi. 5.

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TORY.

Lazarus rose again, would have been not to confirm our faith, but to destroy it irretrievably. Only the believer, who, however imperfectly, yet vitally had felt Christ's power and known Him, could grasp and harmonise the two modes of the Revelation of His Person. On the eve of His Passion He had Himself shewn the condition of this future knowledge. *Lord, what is come to pass, said one, that Thou wilt manifest Thyself to us and not unto the world?* and the answer was given for all time: *If a man love me.....my Father will love him, and we will come unto him.*

John xiv.  
22.

The answer was given for all time. The law which held in the Apostolic age holds still. The revelation of the Risen Christ, the revelation of that life which shall be, is of necessity a revelation to believers. Sympathy is the imperative condition of apprehending the Divine Presence. The knowledge of Him who is perfect God and perfect man, the Conqueror of death, the unfailing Advocate, is reserved for those who love Him and strive to attain to His likeness.

*Yet a little while and the world beholdeth me no more; but ye behold me: because I live, ye shall live also.*

I.

*THE REVELATION THROUGH LOVE.*

Απῆλθον οὖν πάλιν πρὸς αὐτοὺς οἱ μαθηταί. Μαρία δὲ ἰσθήκει πρὸς τῷ μνημείῳ ἕξω κλαίονσα ὡς οὖν ἔκλαιεν παρέκγυψεν εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον, καὶ θεωρεῖ δύο ἀγγέλους ἐν λευκοῖς καθεζομένους, ἓνα πρὸς τῇ κεφαλῇ καὶ ἓνα πρὸς τοῖς ποσίν, ὅπου ἔκειτο τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῇ ἐκεῖνοι Γύναι, τί κλαίεις; λέγει αὐτοῖς ὅτι Ἦραν τὸν κύριόν μου, καὶ οὐκ οἶδα ποῦ ἔθηκαν αὐτόν. ταῦτα εἰποῦσα ἐστράφη εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω, καὶ θεωρεῖ τῶν Ἰησοῦν ἐστῶτα, καὶ οὐκ ᾔδει ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἐστίν. λέγει αὐτῇ Ἰησοῦς Γύναι, τί κλαίεις; τίνα ζητεῖς; ἐκεῖνη δοκοῦσα ὅτι ὁ κηπογρὸς ἐστίν λέγει αὐτῷ Κύριε, εἰ σὺ ἐβάστασας αὐτόν, εἰπέ μοι ποῦ ἔθηκες αὐτόν, καὶ γὰρ αὐτόν ἀρῶ. λέγει αὐτῇ Ἰησοῦς Μαριάμ. στραφεῖσα ἐκεῖνη λέγει αὐτῷ Ἑβραϊστὶ Ῥαββοῦνε (ὃ λέγεται Διδάσκαλε). λέγει αὐτῇ Ἰησοῦς Μὴ μου ἄπτογ, οἴπω γὰρ ἀναβέβηκα πρὸς τὸν πατέρα· πορεύου δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς μου καὶ εἰπέ αὐτοῖς Ἀναβαίνω πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου καὶ πατέρα ὑμῶν καὶ θεὸν μου καὶ θεὸν ὑμῶν. ἔρχεται Μαριάμ ἡ Μαγδαληνὴ ἀγγέλλουσα τοῖς μαθηταῖς ὅτι Ἐώρακα τὸν κύριον καὶ ταῦτα εἶπεν αὐτῇ.

Ἀναστὰς δὲ πρῶτῃ πρώτῃ σαββάτου ἐφάνη πρῶτον Μαρίᾳ τῇ Μαγδαληνῇ, παρ' ἧς ἐκβεβλήκει ἑπτὰ δαιμόνια. ἐκεῖνη πορευθεῖσα ἀπήγγειλεν τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ γενομένοις πένθοῦσι καὶ κλαίουσιν· κακεῖνοι ἀκούσαντες ὅτι ζῆ καὶ ἐθεάθη ὑπ' αὐτῆς ἠπίστησαν.

*So the disciples went away again unto their own home. But Mary was standing without at the tomb weeping: so, as she wept, she stooped and looked into the tomb; and she beholdeth two angels in white sitting, one at the head, and one at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain. And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him. When she had thus said, she turned herself back, and beholdeth Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou hast borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away. Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turneth herself, and saith unto him in Hebrew, Rabboni; which is to say, Master. Jesus saith to her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended unto the Father: but go unto my brethren, and say to them, I ascend unto my Father and your Father and my God and your God. Mary Magdalene cometh and telleth the disciples, I have seen the Lord; and how that he had said these things unto her.*

JOHN XX. 10—18.

*Now when he was risen early on the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, from whom he had cast out seven devils. She went and told them that had been with him, as they mourned and wept. And they, when they heard that he was alive, and had been seen of her, disbelieved.*

[MARK] XVI. 9—11.

Ὁ δὲ ἀγαπῶν με ἀγαπηθήσεται ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς  
μοῦ, καὶ ἐγὼ ἀγαπήσω αὐτόν καὶ ἐμφανίσω αὐτῷ ἐμαυ-  
τόν.

*He that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will  
love him, and will manifest myself unto him.*

JOHN xiv. 21.

*THE REVELATION THROUGH LOVE.*

**W**E have seen in a summary review that the record of the appearances of the Risen Lord is fragmentary and yet divinely significant: that the revelation which it contains of One changed and yet the same enables us to realise, so far as it is needful or possible for us to do so, new forms of human existence, and to pass in faith to the realm of being beyond the grave. As a Revelation the incidents preserved in our Gospels are complete: as a history they are most imperfect. The former truth will, as I trust, be established by the fuller examination of them which we have to make. The latter truth I simply restate with the object of cautioning those who study the Gospels for themselves against the perilous assumption that we are in possession of all the circumstances of the several events, so that we are bound either to arrange them in a harmonious whole or to con-

- i. fess that differences which we cannot completely reconcile must be fatal to the accuracy of the Evangelists. Much, I believe, will always remain uncertain; and the truest wisdom, the truest reverence, is to admit the difficulties which thus remain, sure of this that a fuller knowledge if it had been given us would have removed them.

We have already spoken of the general character of the manifestations of the Risen Christ. If we go a step farther we shall see that they fall both historically and spiritually into two groups, those of the first Easter Day and those of the days which followed. The appearances on Easter Day seem to be mainly directed to the creation of an immediate present belief: those which took place afterwards to the establishment of a belief in Christ's future and abiding Presence. All alike in different ways lay open the reality and the power of the spiritual life. But at first the true personal Resurrection of Christ in the fulness of Divine power is the one fact which is variously revealed to the loving, the desponding, the doubting. Then the permanent connexion between Christ and His disciples is unfolded in successive scenes. The teaching of the one group culminates in the words: *Handle me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye behold me having; and As the Father hath sent me even so send I you.*

Luke xxiv.  
39.  
John xx.  
21.

The other in the words: *Go ye and make disciples of all the nations...and lo, I am with you all the days, even unto the end of the world.* I.  
Matt.  
xxviii. 19f.

Bearing this distinction in mind we pass to the consideration of the separate revelations of the Risen Lord. And while there is much that is difficult to fix with precision in the recorded incidents of the first Easter Morning, the main features of the events stand out plainly in all the records. Women who had attended the Lord and wished to offer to Him the last ministry of love visited the sepulchre early on the first day of the week, and found the stone rolled away from its mouth and the sepulchre empty. They heard then the tidings of the Resurrection by an angelic message and bore the news to the disciples. So it was that love first sought the lost Lord; and in answer to love He also first revealed Himself. The brief summary which has been preserved at the end of St Mark's Gospel, gives the testimony of the early Church: *Jesus when He was risen early on the first day of the week appeared first to Mary Magdalene.* [Mark]  
xvi. 9. Thus we know that the narrative of St John, which lies now before us, contains the first manifestation, the first words, the first command, of the Risen Lord. In this light every detail gains a fresh interest; and there is indeed

- i. hardly a word in the record which if we ponder it does not add to the power of the lesson.

John xx.  
10.

The Apostles, St Peter and St John, who had been called to the sepulchre by Mary Magdalene, had returned to their own home. They had verified her strange tidings, and then they waited no longer. But Mary herself could not leave the spot. She thought only of what she apprehended as her loss; and stood there weeping. She did not venture to enter the sepulchre as the Apostles had done, but as she wept she took courage just to look in (*παρέκυσεν*). Even then the one object on which she could dwell was her Lord. The vision and the inquiry of angels were unable to surprise or to rouse her. In reply to their question she repeats with two slight but significant changes (*my Lord for the Lord, I know for we know*) the words which she had before ad-

John xx. 2. dressed to the Apostles. She pays no further regard to their presence: she makes no petition for their help: *They have taken my Lord*, she replies shortly, *and I know not where they have laid Him*. It is as if this was the one burden of her thoughts. To all else she is blind and deaf. Half mechanically her grief found expression and then *she turned back*. She may have felt, as we often do feel without seeing, that some one had come near. *She turned back and beholdeth*—the

word and the tense mark the arrested, lingering gaze—*Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus.* How indeed could she know? For her Jesus was the dead Body which she had seen laid in the grave, and which she had come to embalm. 'Her Lord' was just that which symbolised and recalled His intercourse with her in old time. She could look back, but she could not look forward. Even so, *Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou?* I.

His first words are thus an echo of the words of the angel: an echo and something more; for He does not pause at their inquiry. He adds a clause which half interprets the mourner's sorrow, and the mourner's error. The question *Why weepest thou?* is deepened, explained, invested with a power of sympathy by the further question: *Whom seekest thou?* Such sorrow, so the words imply, must be for a person and not for a thing: rightly understood, for the living and not for the dead. And the words were not wholly without effect. Mary Magdalene no longer, as before, simply sets forth her loss: that, she feels, is understood: and so she implies in the question which follows that the supposed gardener had divined her secret. Starting from the sense of fellowship she is so far moved as to look for some relief to her suspense. She, who had made

- i. no request to the angels, makes a request to the stranger, *Sir, if thou—if thou a friend—hast borne Him hence tell me where thou hast laid Him, and I will take Him away.* There is no need of explaining who that 'He' is. There is no reckoning for the future. Love makes her strength appear sufficient for any effort. *I will take Him away.* I, a weak and lonely woman, will provide that our most sacred treasure shall hereafter be exposed to no risk. At this point we must suppose that a brief pause followed. Mary received no answer, and fell back to her former attitude of mourning. Simple human love had, as it seemed, done its uttermost and done its uttermost in vain. Then, in the crisis of her hopelessness, Jesus saith to her
- John x. 3. *Mary.* He calleth her by name as the Good Shepherd, and in that personal address He awakens her true self, as when before He had cast out from her seven demons. The blinding veil of a self-chosen grief is torn off. She feels at once what she is and what the Speaker is to her. Simply, decisively, in word and act she expresses her new-born faith, and turning once again saith to Him *in the Hebrew tongue*—in the language of sacred converse and, as it seems, with the accent of Galilee—*Rabbuni*—my Master.

[Mark]  
xvi. 9.

Word and act express her faith, and express it both in its strength and in its failure. She wel-

comes Him whom she had lost, but she welcomes no more. She has no loftier title for Him than that which past experience had made precious, Master, Teacher, applied here only to the Lord after His Resurrection. She substitutes, as we can see, a knowledge of His true humanity for a knowledge of His whole Person, Divine as well as human. She thinks that she can now enjoy His restored Presence as in time past. She assumes that the return to the old life exhausts the sum of her Master's victory over death. She would clasp His feet and hold with loving hands what was given back. Just as she would have been content before if only she could have found the dead Body which she had come to anoint, that Body which she called her Lord, so now she would be content if she could retain Him, as she seemed to see Him, in a corruptible or mortal body.

Therefore in His reply Christ disciplines and raises her love. *Touch me not*, He says, or rather *Take not hold of me, for I am not yet ascended to the Father*. 'Do not,' that is, 'cling to me, as though you could know me as I am through that which falls under the senses. Do not embrace that which is partial as though it were complete; for *I am not yet ascended to the Father*: I have not yet entered upon, or, as the idea may perhaps be better expressed, I have not yet revealed under

1. the forms of time, that perfect communion with God in heaven which will give more than you can yet understand.' There was indeed something beyond the outward restoration to earth which had to be realised before that fellowship towards which Mary reached could be established as abiding. When the Ascension, the last triumph, was apprehended, then, and not till then, she would be able to enjoy uninterruptedly the intercourse which was as yet impossible. Christ had come back, not for one, but for many. Meanwhile therefore there was an office for her to fulfil. Her love did not

John xx. 2. lose its reward. As she had been the first to bear to the disciples the tidings of that which seemed to be her loss and theirs, so she was appointed to be the first to announce to them the coming and glorious change which crowned Christ's work and established theirs. *Go to my brethren, He continued, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father and your Father and my God and your God.*

In this one brief sentence the final relation of Christ to His people is determined, that relation which holds for us. The thought of the Resurrection as a mere outward fact is swallowed up in the thought of the Ascension, which is its spiritual interpretation. The message is not 'I have risen,' but 'I ascend': and not 'I shall ascend,' but 'I

ascend.' The revelation was in part a promise as well as a fulfilment. The Lord's work was done: but its import had to be progressively apprehended by men. For Christ Himself the change from death to life, from humiliation to glory, was complete; but its fulness had to be made known to the Apostles. The ascent to the Father was the condition of the greater works which they were to do. Accordingly the transformation which was at last symbolised by the visible taking up into heaven was being brought home to them during the forty days, as they gradually became familiarised with the nature of their Master's higher life. And as Christ binds His followers to Himself in this His first greeting of victory, so at the same time He makes clear for over the difference of being by which He is separated from them. They are 'brethren,' sons with Him of one Father, but sons otherwise than He is: they by adoption, He by essence: they in Him, He in Himself. Their Father is His Father, their God is His God, yet in different relations. The words sound to us from that first Easter message harmonising the contrasts and conflicts of our divided being, proclaiming earth to be heaven's ante-chamber, uniting without confounding the Divine and human. *I ascend*, Christ says, not to our Father, as if one term could embrace Him

i.

John xiv.  
12.John xx.  
17.

- i. and His, not to my Father alone, not to your Father alone, but—to *my Father and your Father and my God and your God.*

John xiv. 21. Such appear to be the stages in this first manifestation of the Risen Christ, in which He fulfilled His promise, *I will manifest myself to him that loveth me.* It was through the love of the weak that the Resurrection was announced to the Apostles. We can at once acknowledge the fitness of the Divine order; and if we observe in the unfolding of the marvellous history the blindness of self-concentrated sorrow, the haste, I had almost said, the wilfulness of love, and on the other hand the tenderness of Christ's personal voice, His disciplining of mistaken devotion, His raising of imperfect faith, His injunction of an Evangelic charge, we shall see how we have in it a clear exhibition of the significance of the Resurrection as a beginning, a preparation, a pledge of our fellowship even now with a spiritual order, to which we are trained to strive forward, and which we are bound, according to our powers, to seek and to shew about us. We shall see how we have in it lessons which can never be out of date, a manifestation luminous for our own days.

[Mark]  
xvi. 9.

Not on the first Easter Morning only have those who have truly loved Christ, those who have

felt His healing power, those who have offered up all to His service, been tempted to substitute the dead Body for the living Lord: not on the first Easter Morning only have devout and passionate worshippers sought to make that which is of the earth the centre and the type of their service: not on the first Easter Morning only have believers been inclined to claim absolute permanence for their own partial apprehension of Truth: not on the first Easter Morning only, but in this later age I will venture to say more than then. For it is impossible when we look at the subjects and methods of current controversy not to ask ourselves sadly whether we ourselves are busy in building the tomb of Christ, or really ready to recognise Him if He comes to us in the form of a new life; whether we are fruitlessly mourning over a loss which is, in fact, the condition of a blessing, or waiting trustfully for the transfiguration of the dead past. It is impossible to open many popular books of devotion, or to read many modern hymns, without feeling that materialism has invaded faith no less than science, and that enervating sentimentalism is corrupting the fresh springs of manly and simple service. It is impossible not to fear, when in the widespread searching of hearts men cling almost desperately to traditional phrases and customs, that we may forget the call of Christ to

Matt. xxiii.  
29 f.

1. occupy new regions of thought and labour in His Name.

The dangers are indeed most pressing, but the narrative on which we have just dwelt, while it reveals their essential character, brings to us hope in facing them. If the love, in virtue of which alone they are formidable, narrow, misguided, intolerant as it is, is also sincere, it cannot finally miss its true object. The love of Mary which at first hid Christ, none the less brought her to Him and Him to her. He appeared to her first, as we must believe, because she was most conscious of her need of Him. He in due time interpreted her need though she misunderstood it. She saw no more than she expected to see, but He opened her eyes to a truer vision. He made Himself known through sympathy. Such is the law of His working. His earliest words to every suffering child of man will always be 'Why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?' The sorrow which partly veils the Presence quickens the search. And if the voice, when it comes to each one of us, awakens in the silence of our souls the true conviction that we do want a living Friend and Saviour and not a dead Body, some relic which we can decorate with our offerings or some formula which we can repeat with easy pertinacity, then we in our turn shall be

strengthened to bear the discipline by which Christ in His glory leads us to a fuller and truer view of Himself and of His kingdom. We shall endure gladly the removal of that which for the time would only minister to error: we shall be privileged to announce to others that He, whom we have found through tears and left in patient obedience, is moving onwards to loftier scenes of triumph: we shall learn to understand why the Lord's own message of His Resurrection was not 'I have risen' or 'I live,' but 'I ascend': we shall listen till all experience and all history, all that is in the earth of good and beautiful and true, grows articulate with one command, the familiar words of our common service, *Sursum corda*, 'Lift up your hearts'; and we shall answer in humble devotion, in patient faith, in daily struggles within and without, 'We lift them up unto the Lord,' to the Lord Risen and Ascended. 1.

## APPENDIX TO I.

Καὶ ἀπελθοῦσαι ταχὺ ἀπὸ τοῦ μνημείου μετὰ φόβου καὶ χαρᾶς μεγάλης ἔδραμον ἀπαγγεῖλαι τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἰδοῦ Ἰησοῦς ὑπήντησεν αὐταῖς λέγων Χαίρετε· αἱ δὲ προσελθοῦσαι ἐκράτησαν αὐτοῦ τοὺς πόδας καὶ προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ. τότε λέγει αὐταῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς Μὴ φοβεῖσθε· ὑπάγετε ἀπαγγείλατε τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς μου ἵνα ἀπέλθωσιν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν, κακεῖ με ὄψονται.

*And they departed quickly from the tomb with fear and great joy, and ran to bring his disciples word. And behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and took hold of his feet, and worshipped him. Then saith Jesus unto them, Fear not: go tell my brethren that they depart into Galilee, and there shall they see me.*

ΜΑΤΤ. xxviii. 8—10.

**I**T is difficult to determine the relation in which I.  
this narrative stands to John xx. 10—18. It has been held that St Matthew, giving a summary account of the manifestations of the Lord, has described the appearance to Mary Magdalene as given to the women generally, of whom Mary was the representative. Others again have maintained that the appearance to 'the women' was distinct from the appearance to Mary Magdalene, and granted to them on their way from the sepulchre while Mary still lingered there. In support of the first view it is urged that the narratives of St Matthew and St John, while they differ in details, agree in the most important features. In both cases homage is offered to the Lord in the same way (Matt. xxviii. 9; John xx. 17): in both cases He abruptly cuts it short by enjoining the deliverance of a message to the Apostles: in both cases He calls the Apostles by the unique title of 'brethren' (Matt. xxviii. 10; John xx. 17).

On the other hand it may be replied that such coincidences correspond with the similarity of circumstances: that the feelings of the women would

- I. be in a great degree like the feelings of Mary, and so would be disciplined by the Lord in the like manner: that there is no improbability in two such revelations: that this being so, it is more reasonable to maintain the full-natural sense of the two narratives, which implies two incidents.

It is not material to our present purpose to choose between these two different views. The narrative of St Matthew adds nothing to that of St John in respect to the appearance of the Lord as a revelation of Himself. The general phrases 'All hail' (*Χαίρετε*, v. 9), and 'Fear not' (v. 10), have a more emphatic expression in the personal addresses 'Woman, why weepest thou?' (John xx. 15), and 'Mary' (John xx. 16). So also the connexion of the vision of the Lord with Galilee suggests the idea which is presented in its most complete form in the announcement of the Lord's Ascension in St John.

The corresponding details which have been preserved in the two narratives must be taken together. When so studied the message recorded by St John throws light upon that recorded by St Matthew. In this connexion it cannot but seem strange that many writers should have supposed that the command, *Go tell my brethren that they depart into Galilee, and there shall they see me* (Matt. xxviii. 10), excludes the idea of manifestations of the Lord at Jerusalem. It would be equally just to argue that the message in St John, *Go unto my brethren and say to them, I ascend unto my Father...* (John xx. 17), excludes all further manifestations whatsoever. In each case a decisive truth was indicated.

Jerusalem was set aside from being the spiritual centre of the new kingdom (comp. Matt. iv. 15 f.), though the disciples tarried there that all the teaching of the Law might find fulfilment (Luke xxiv. 48 f.). So it was that Christ was revealed in Galilee as the universal sovereign, although the disciples started from Jerusalem on the fulfilment of their world-wide mission (Acts i. 8). And again Christ was to be proclaimed in His Divine exaltation: His return to the Father was the condition of the greater works which the disciples were to accomplish. Thus the vision in Galilee and the ascent to the Father served to characterise the revelation which was to be given. I.

It is worthy of notice that the Hebrew (Nazarene) Gospel recorded (so far as there is direct information) only appearances of the Lord at Jerusalem, to James (comp. 1 Cor. xv. 7), and 'to those with Peter' (Luke xxiv. 36 ff.).

II.

***THE REVELATION THROUGH THOUGHT.***

Καὶ ἰδοὺ δύο ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἦσαν πορευόμενοι εἰς κώμην ἀπέχουσαν σταδίους ἐξήκοντα ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολήμ, ἥ ὄνομα Ἐμμαοῦς, καὶ αὐτοὶ ὠμίλουγν πρὸς ἀλλήλοισι περὶ πάντων τῶν συμβεβηκότων τούτων. καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ ὁμιλεῖν αὐτοῦς καὶ συζητεῖν [καί] αὐτὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐγγίσας συνεπορεύετο αὐτοῖς, οἱ δὲ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν ἐκρατοῦντο τοῦ μὴ ἐπιγνῶναι αὐτόν. εἶπεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς Τίνες οἱ λόγοι οὗτοι οὗς ἀντιβάλλετε πρὸς ἀλλήλοισι περιπατοῦντες; καὶ ἐστάθησαν σκυθρωποί. ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ εἰς ὄνοματι Κλεόπας εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν Σὺ μόνος παροικεῖς Ἱεροσολήμ καὶ οὐκ ἔγνωσ τὰ γενόμενα ἐν αὐτῇ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις; καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ποῖα; οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ Τὰ περὶ Ἰησοῦ τοῦ Ναζαρηνοῦ, ὃς ἐγένετο ἀνὴρ προφήτης δυνατὸς ἐν ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ ἐναντίον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ παντός τοῦ λαοῦ, ὅπως τε παρέδωκεν αὐτόν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ ἀρχόντες ἡμῶν εἰς κρίμα θανάτου καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἠλπίζομεν ὅτι αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ὁ μέλλων λυτροῦσθαι τὸν Ἰσραὴλ· ἀλλὰ γε καὶ σὺν πᾶσιν τούτοις τρίτην ταύτην ἡμέραν ἄγει ἀφ' οὗ ταῦτα ἐγένετο. ἀλλὰ καὶ γυναικὲς τινες ἐξ ἡμῶν ἐξέστησαν ἡμᾶς, γενόμεναι ὀρθριναὶ ἐπὶ τὸ μνημεῖον καὶ μὴ εὑροῦσαι τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ ἦλθαν λέγουσαι καὶ ὀπτασίαν ἀγγέλων ἑωρακέσαι, οἱ λέγουσιν αὐτόν ζῆν. καὶ ἀπήλθαν τινες τῶν σὺν ἡμῖν ἐπὶ τὸ μνημεῖον, καὶ εἶρον οὕτως καθὼς αἱ γυναῖκες εἶπον, αὐτόν δὲ οὐκ εἶδον. καὶ αὐτὸς εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτούς Ὡ ἀνόητοι καὶ βραδεῖς τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ πιστεῦειν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν οἷς ἐλάλησαν οἱ προφῆται· οὐχὶ ταῦτα ἔδει παθεῖν τὸν χριστόν καὶ

*And behold, two of them were going that very day to a village named Emmaus, which was threescore furlongs from Jerusalem. And they communed with each other of all these things which had happened. And it came to pass, while they communed and questioned together, that Jesus himself drew near, and went with them. But their eyes were holden that they should not know him. And he said unto them, What communications are these that ye have one with another, as ye walk? And they stood still, looking sad. And one of them, named Cleopas, answering said unto him, Dost thou alone sojourn in Jerusalem and not know the things which are come to pass there in these days? And he said unto them, What things? And they said unto him, The things concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people: and how the chief priests and our rulers delivered him up to be condemned to death, and crucified him. But we hoped that it was he which should redeem Israel. Yea and beside all this, it is now the third day since these things came to pass. Moreover certain women of our company amazed us, having been early at the tomb; and when they found not his body, they came, saying, that they had also seen a vision of angels, which said that he was alive. And certain of them that were with us went to the tomb, and found it even so as the women had said: but him they saw not. And he said unto them, O foolish men, and slow of heart to believe in all that the prophets have spoken! Behoved it not the Christ to suffer these things, and to enter into his glory? And beginning*

εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ; καὶ ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ  
 Μωυσέως καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν προφητῶν διερμή-  
 नेυσεν αὐτοῖς ἐν πάσαις ταῖς γραφαῖς τὰ περὶ ἑαυτοῦ.  
 Καὶ ἤγγισαν εἰς τὴν κώμην οὗ ἔπορεύοντο, καὶ αὐτὸς  
 προσεποιήσατο πορρώτερον πορεύεσθαι. καὶ παρε-  
 βιάσαντο αὐτὸν λέγοντες Μείνον μεθ' ἡμῶν, ὅτι πρὸς  
 ἑσπέραν ἐστὶν καὶ κέκλικεν ἡδὴ ἡ ἡμέρα. καὶ εἰς-  
 ἦλθεν τοῦ μεῖναι σὺν αὐτοῖς. Καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ  
 κατακλιθῆναι αὐτὸν μετ' αὐτῶν λαβῶν τὸν ἄρτον  
 εὐλύγησεν καὶ κλάσας ἐπέδιδου αὐτοῖς· αὐτῶν δὲ  
 διηνοίχθησαν οἱ ὕφθαλμοὶ καὶ ἐπέγνωσαν αὐτόν· καὶ  
 αὐτὸς ἄφαντος ἐγένετο ἀπ' αὐτῶν. καὶ εἶπαν πρὸς  
 ἀλλήλους Οὐχὶ ἡ καρδία ἡμῶν καιομένη ἦν ὡς  
 ἐλάλει ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ὡς διήνοιγεν ἡμῖν τὰς γρα-  
 φάς; Καὶ ἀναστάντες αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς  
 Ἱεροσολήμ, καὶ εἶρον ἠθροισμένοισι τοῖς ἑνδεκά καὶ  
 τοῖς σὺν αὐτοῖς, λέγοντας ὅτι ὄντως ἠγέρθη ὁ κύριος  
 καὶ ὤφθη Σίμωνι. καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐξηγοῦντο τὰ ἐν τῇ  
 ὁδῷ καὶ ὡς ἐγνώσθη αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ κλάσει τοῦ ἄρτου.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα δυσὶν ἐξ αὐτῶν περιπατοῦσιν  
 ἐφανερῶς ἐν ἑτέρᾳ μορφῇ πορευομένοις εἰς ἀγρῶν·  
 κάκεινοι ἀπελθόντες ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς λοιποῖς· οὐδέ  
 ἐκεῖνοις ἐπίστευσαν.

*from Moses and from all the prophets, he interpreted to them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. And they drew nigh unto the village, whither they were going: and he made as though he would go further. And they constrained him, saying, Abide with us: for it is toward evening, and the day is now far spent. And he went in to abide with them. And it came to pass, when he had sat down with them to meat, he took the bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them. And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight. And they said one to another, Was not our heart burning within us, while he spake to us in the way, while he opened to us the scriptures? And they rose up that very hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, saying, The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon. And they rehearsed the things that happened in the way, and how he was known of them in the breaking of the bread.*

LUKE XXIV. 13—35.

*And after these things he was manifested in another form unto two of them, as they walked, on their way into the country. And they went away and told it unto the rest: neither believed they them.*

[MARK] XVI. 12 f.

Ἐγέρται τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ κατὰ τὰς γραφάς.

*He hath been raised on the third day according to the scriptures.*

1 COR. xv. 4.

*THE REVELATION THROUGH THOUGHT.*

**T**HERE are two ways, it may be said generally, 11.  
by which we can attain the highest spiritual truth, the way of feeling, and the way of thought. The heart stirred by religious affection knows its own wants and directly recognises Him Who can satisfy them. The understanding quickened by a sense of Divine order in life comes to acknowledge Him in Whom the promise of the ages is fulfilled. So it was that on the first Easter Day the Risen Lord revealed Himself to Mary Magdalene and afterwards to the two disciples on the way to Emmaus, and through their contrasted experience prepared the disciples for the crowning revelation to the assembled body. He purified feeling and He disciplined thought, that His great commission might be welcomed and accomplished.

The manifestation to the two disciples is closely related as a parallel, a contrast and a complement to the manifestation to Mary Magdalene. Both were appearances to individual disciples; both were appearances to those who were sadly mourning over a supposed loss; both were for a time Luke xxiv.  
13 ff.

- ii. misinterpreted; both were at last apprehended as laying open hitherto unknown spheres of Truth. So far they were alike, but in other respects they were widely different. That first appearance was granted to a loving woman, this to reasoning men: that was the elevation of personal devotion, this was the confirmation of social hope: that discloses to us something of the conditions of Christ's Presence, this discloses to us something of the manner in which the Presence is offered and realised.

Thus the two revelations have remarkable features of likeness and difference; and when taken together the two signally illustrate the principle which has been laid down that the Evangelic records, however fragmentary (not contradictory) as a history, are complete as a revelation. They cover a large part of the separate experience of Christians. We can find in them each for ourselves the divine answer to our own characteristic difficulties, the sufficient pledges to assure us that Christ is waiting to help us; that He is ready on the one side to lift our affections to a loftier realm than we have yet reached, and on the other to guide our reasonings to surer conclusions than we have yet gained.

The first thing perhaps which strikes us in the history of the appearance to the two disciples as a history, is the fact that we know nothing more

of the disciples themselves than what the incident itself brings to notice. In this respect they were unlike Mary Magdalene, whose personality illustrates the inmost character of the lesson which she received; for feeling is in its essence personal, while thought is in its essence impersonal. They were not Apostles; they were not (so far as it appears) in any way distinguished. Of one of them indeed the name has been preserved; but of him we possess no more individual details; and the name Cleopas, though similar in sound to that of Clopas (Cleophas), the father of James, is wholly distinct from it. Of the other nothing can even be conjectured with any probability. They appear, if I may so speak, as average men from the company of the first believers. For a brief space they stand in the full light of the Divine Presence; they shew their expectations, their difficulties, their weakness, their strength; they deliver their witness and then they are lost in the church. They are lost, and at the same time the lesson which they had first been allowed to learn shaped the Apostolic interpretation of the Old Testament.

John xix.  
25; Matt.  
x. 8.

But though these two disciples are themselves unknown, nothing can be more vivid or more natural than the picture which is drawn of the conflict of their thoughts. They had heard the first tidings of the Easter Morning, of the vision

- ii. of angels and of the empty tomb. But these vague and uncertain messages seemed to them wholly outweighed by the terrible and patent fact of the Crucifixion. Such reports, partially confirmed by some of the Apostolic company, were not even sufficient to keep them in Jerusalem till something more definite could be ascertained. They had once looked for a national deliverance. They had once hoped that Jesus of Nazareth was the promised Saviour: *He that should redeem Israel*. But that expectation was over. His death, so they concluded, had falsified their former belief. And even His Personal appearance to them, as they were then minded, would not have restored what seemed to have been taken away. But while this was so, they still clung loyally to so much of their original faith as was untouched by the tragic end of their Master. Like Mary, though in another sense, they held the dead Christ to be their Lord. They were not ashamed to reckon themselves still followers of the Crucified. They ventured to proclaim even to a stranger that He Who had so died was a mighty prophet. They assumed that His fate was the one chief subject of attention. *Dost thou alone sojourn in Jerusalem*, they said to their questioner, *and not know the things which are come to pass there in these days?* Such ignorance, they implied, must be absolutely unique

among those who had come to the Feast. They still felt that the surprising rumours of the women, coupled with what their Lord had said more than once of a vision on *the third day*, might have some meaning which they had not at present learnt. Their debate was eager and earnest. But as yet their interpretation of the past barred the way to the fulness of faith. 11.

Such was their position, when *it came to pass that while they communed and questioned together Jesus Himself drew near and went with them*. Under these circumstances, it was no marvel that *their eyes were holden that they should not know Him*. We need not speculate as to the manner in which *their eyes were holden*. It is enough for us to remember that GOD may rightly be said to do through His inexorable laws that which we ourselves bring about. We can see (as has been said) only that which we have the faculty of seeing. And if we fail to train, to use, to refine our power of vision, so far our eyes are holden. The want of outward perception may in this case have corresponded with the want of inward perception. The disciples loved still and Christ came: they doubted and His person was veiled. He came that He might be known, yet He could only be known by the faith which He purposed to quicken. There was a hiding, so to speak, without

11. that there might be a manifestation within. The fact is a speaking parable.

But though the disciples failed to recognise their fellow-traveller, they were at once arrested by His questions. Currents of sympathy were mingled with this first address as when He spoke to Mary: *They stood still, looking sad*, and in reply they laid bare their hearts. This indeed was Christ's design. It was not that they could tell Him anything which He did not know, but rather He enabled them to give distinct shape to their own sorrow.

Then when all was set forth up to the last pathetic utterance, *but Him they saw not*, the Lord at once met the doubts which they had raised and to which they had yielded. With loving decisiveness He marked sharply their

Luke xxiv. double error: *O foolish men and slow of heart to*  
25. *believe in all that the prophets have spoken*. They had failed to believe the prophets from lack of intelligence and from lack of sympathy. They were without the mental force which seizes the whole scope of the divine order: they were without the moral enthusiasm which reconciles seeming contradictions. He led them therefore as they could follow to a fuller view of GOD'S ways. He helped them to see that their central difficulty—the Crucifixion of Jesus—was in fact an essential part

of the counsel of GOD. So far from it being true, as they had thought, that suffering was fatal to the Messiahship of Jesus of Nazareth, their new companion made them feel that it was necessary *that the Christ should suffer and so enter into His glory. And beginning from Moses, and from all the prophets, He interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself.*

II.

It is easy to understand how the great truth, 'Redemption through Sacrifice,' dawned upon them as He spoke: how they welcomed the reproof which opened the way to truer knowledge: how their hearts were kindled with a fire of love: how the whole course of their national history became luminous with a purpose which they saw fulfilled in their crucified Master. The hope which was quenched came back. The faint spark of remaining faith was fanned into a flame. Then came the end. Christ had joined them of His good pleasure; they kept Him, when He offered them the choice of separation, of their own will. It was indeed natural that they should constrain such a Teacher to abide with them. It was natural that He should take the chief place at their evening meal. By this time their souls were in sympathy with His whole life and work. And so it came to pass when He had sat down with them to meat, He took the bread and blessed and brake

- II. *and gave to them ; and their eyes were opened and they knew Him.* A moment was sufficient for the full and final apprehension of the crowning Truth. For an instant they saw in glory what they had at length felt to be Divine even in humiliation, and then *He vanished out of their sight.*

Such is the history ; and the manifestation had done its work. There was no need of any longer continuance of the Lord's visible Presence. Just as Mary had been forbidden to cling to Him whom she had recovered, so for these two disciples it was *expedient that the Lord should go away.* He was parted from them for a season that they might have Him for ever. But like Mary they learnt that their experience was not for themselves alone. Without any express command faith interpreted its mission : *They rose up that very hour and returned to Jerusalem...And they rehearsed the things that happened in the way and how [the Lord] was known of them in the breaking of the bread.*

John xvi.  
7.

If now we endeavour to gather into a brief compass the abiding lesson of this second recorded appearance of the Risen Christ, we may, I think, say truly that it conveys to us a lively sense of the way in which the Lord is the life of all history. Not in startling visitations or great de-

liverances only, but in the still, gentle, currents of life He is working His good pleasure. Not in a few scattered predictions, but in all the Scriptures we find *the things concerning Him*. Far beneath the outward sign—the type, the judgment, the word—lies *the spirit of prophecy* which is *the witness to Jesus*. Above all it shews to us how the great mystery of suffering and death is the condition for the conquest of evil and not the declaration of the triumph of evil. If *it behoved*, if, that is, it was in accordance with the will of God, *that the Christ should suffer* and so *enter into His glory*, and if we can be enabled to see this necessity and see also the noble issues which flow from it, then we can understand how the same necessity must in due measure be laid upon His brethren. And those who have had the courage to look upon the whole state of the world and of humanity, who have watched the slow agonies of a last illness, who have felt the awful silence when the breath long feebly drawn comes no more, who have looked upon the cold marble features which hardly recall the loved form, will know that we need such light on the darkness of the inevitable future. It is most false, false to experience and false to the Gospel, to deny or to extenuate the reality and the bitterness of grief and pain. And it is not surprising that clear thinkers, who are

II.

Rev. xix.  
10.

- ii. deaf to the voice of the Risen Christ, maintain that this chequered world must have been made by a Being imperfect either in goodness or in power. But, thanks be to GOD, Christ has reconciled in His own Person the contradictions of life, and proved once for all that through these comes at last the perfect fulfilment of a Father's wisdom and of a Father's love.

Under one aspect then, Christ, the Risen Christ, is everywhere present though our eyes  
 Col. i. 17. be holden, and in Him all things are; but this history of the journey to Emmaus carries with it other and more personal teachings. It brings before us how Christ, the Risen Christ, in a special sense draws near to each one of us severally: how He adds Himself to the two or three gathered together in His name: how He journeys with us: how He enlightens our reason and fires our affections: how He abides under the shelter of our dwellings: how at some supreme moment, it may be, He allows us to see, with the eyes of the spirit, a brief vision of His majesty.

For that which was enacted on the evening of the first Lord's Day has been fulfilled, and is fulfilled no less surely and tenderly through the experience of all believers. Christ draws near to us now, as to those unknown wayfarers, with purposes of love.

Christ draws near to us when in the sacred intercourse of friendship we speak of our highest hopes and of our greatest sorrows, when we dare to throw off the veil of conventional irony, and talk openly of that which we know to lie deepest in our nature.

Christ draws near to us at the sad season when He seems to have been finally taken away, if we are not ashamed to confess, in the apparent disappointment of our hopes, that we are still His disciples.

Christ draws near to us when at some solemn appeal we pause on our journey, and stand perhaps in wondering sorrow, not knowing what answer to give to an unexpected and importunate questioner whose words touch us to the quick.

Christ draws near to us at the very crisis when we strive to give distinctness to our misgivings and to our difficulties. He asks us to speak freely to Him, and accepts the most imperfect confession of a sincere faith as the basis of His tender discipline.

Christ draws near to us when humbly and honestly we ponder His word. The study is difficult—far more difficult than we commonly suppose, and far more fruitful—but He illuminates the dark places, and through a better understanding of the letter guides us to a warmer sympathy with the spirit.

- ii. Christ draws near to us when we take gladly the reproof which reveals to us our ignorance and our coldness, and resolutely strive to retain in our company the Teacher who by sharp methods has made us better able to see the Truth.

Christ draws near to us when we are bidden to draw near to Him at His Holy Table, and there gives us back with His blessing the offerings which we have brought to Him.

So Christ draws near to us, or at least He waits to draw near to us, in the manifold changes of our mortal life, near to us as we go in and go out in the fulfilment of our common duties, near to us when we are reassembled in our homes, near to us in the time of trial and in the hour of death.

The journey to Emmaus is indeed both in its apparent sadness and in its final joy an allegory of many a life. We traverse our appointed path with a sense of a void unfilled, of hopes unsatisfied, of promises withdrawn. The words of encouragement which come to us, often from strange sources, are not sufficient to bring back the assurance which we have lost. Yet happy are we if we open our griefs to Him who indeed knows them better than ourselves, if we keep Him by our side, if we constrain Him to abide with us. Happy if at the end, when the day is far spent, and darkness is closing round, we are allowed to

see for one moment the fulness of the Divine Presence which has been with us all along half cloud and half light. But happier, and thrice happy, if when our hearts first burn within us, while life is still fresh and the way is still open, as One speaks to us in silent whisperings of reproof and discipline, speaks to us in the ever-living record of the Bible, we recognise the source of the spiritual fire. This we may do—nay, rather, if our faith be a reality, this we must do—and so feel that there has dawned upon us from the Easter Day a splendour over which no night can fall. 11.

The Resurrection of Christ is no isolated fact. It is not only an answer to the craving of the human heart; it is the key to all history, the interpretation of the growing purpose of life: *Christ hath been raised*, not as some new, strange, unprepared thing, but *Christ hath been raised according to the Scriptures*. So GOD fulfilled the promises which in many parts and in many fashions lie written in the whole record of the Bible.

**III.**

***THE CONVICTION OF FAITH.***

Ταῦτα δὲ αὐτῶν λαλούντων αὐτός ἐστι ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν [καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Εἰρήνη ὑμῖν]. πτοηθέντες δὲ καὶ ἐμφοβοὶ γενόμενοι ἐδόκουν πνεῦμα θεωρεῖν. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Τί τεταραγμένοι ἐστέ, καὶ διὰ τί διαλογισμοὶ ἀναβαίνουσιν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ ὑμῶν; ἴδετε τὰς χεῖρας μου καὶ τοὺς πόδας μου ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰμι αὐτός· ψηλαφήσατέ με καὶ ἴδετε, ὅτι πνεῦμα σάρκα καὶ ὀστά οὐκ ἔχει καθὼς ἐμὲ θεωρεῖτε ἔχοντα. [καὶ τοῦτο εἰπὼν ἔδειξεν αὐτοῖς τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας.] Ἔτι δὲ ἀπιστούντων αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς καὶ θαυμαζόντων εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ἔχετε τι βρώσιμον ἐνθάδε; οἱ δὲ ἐπέδωκαν αὐτῷ ἰχθὺς ὀπτοῦ μέρους· καὶ λαβὼν ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν ἔφαγεν.

Ἔστερον [δὲ] ἀνακειμένοις αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἑνδεκά ἐφανερῶς, καὶ ὠνειδίσεν τὴν ἀπιστίαν αὐτῶν καὶ σκληροκαρδίαν ὅτι τοῖς θεασαμένοις αὐτὸν ἐγηγερμένον [ἐκ νεκρῶν] οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν.

*And as they spake these things, he himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you. But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they beheld a spirit. And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled? and wherefore do reasonings arise in your heart? See my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye behold me having. And when he had said this, he shewed them his hands and his feet. And while they still disbelieved for joy, and wondered, he said unto them, Have ye here anything to eat? And they gave him a piece of broiled fish. And he took it, and did eat before them.*

LUKE xxiv. 36—43.

*And afterward he was manifested unto the eleven themselves as they sat at meat; and he upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was risen.*

[MARK] xvi. 14.

ἘΓΕΝÓΜΗΝ ΝΕΚΡÓΣ ΚΑΙ ἸΔΟΥ ΖΩΝ ΕΙΜΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΥΣ  
ΔΙΩΝΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΩΝΩΝ.

*I was dead, and behold, I am alive for evermore.*

ΑΠΟC. i. 18.

## THE CONVICTION OF FAITH.

III.

**T**HE appearances of the Risen Lord which we have already considered, the appearance to Mary Magdalene, and the appearance to the two disciples on the road to Emmaus, were distinctively appearances to individuals, suited to meet personal needs and to satisfy personal misgivings. And there was still a third appearance of the same kind on the first Easter Day, of which the occurrence only has been recorded. When the wayfarers returned to Jerusalem, *they found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, saying, The Lord is risen indeed and hath appeared to Simon.* We can imagine in some measure what that meeting with St Peter was: how the bitter tears of the Apostle were welcomed and stayed: how he was prepared for the fulfilment of the second part of his Master's words as the first had been sadly fulfilled: *Thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow afterwards:* how he was disciplined so as to keep only the courage out of his former confidence, and only

Luke xxiv.  
88 f.

John xiii.  
80.

III. the spirit of self-sacrifice out of his former im-  
 petuous devotion.  
 Luke xxii.  
 31 ff.

In these three personal appearances the Risen Lord dealt with the three greatest personal trials of men: with bereavement, with doubt, and with sin. He shewed that love will not ever in the end be left desolate or wasted. He shewed that patient thought will be guided at last through larger experience and fuller sympathy to sustaining truth. He shewed that penitence is effectual with GOD. But still something remained to be done before the day was ended. Christianity deals not only with individuals but with a society. The Gospel is embodied in a Church. It was necessary therefore, if we dare so speak, that the Risen Christ should reveal Himself to the representatives of His future Church, and make clear to them the completeness of His victory over death: that He should on the one hand shew them evidently the nature of their announcement; and that He should on the other confirm to them the authority of their commission. This was what He did when He presented Himself on the evening of the first Lord's Day to the little company, gathered together, as we cannot but believe, in the Upper Room which was hallowed by the memories of the Last Supper.

In this connexion we can see that the two

earlier appearances which have been recorded fulfilled an important preparatory function. Even though the tidings of those to whom they were granted did not produce a complete faith, yet they must have created expectancy and hope. 'The eleven and those that were with them' were ready in some degree to receive the Lord, as ready as men can be to face the powers of another world.

III.

[Mark]xvi.  
13 f.

In the revelation of the Easter evening we have then a social revelation of the Lord; and it is presented to us by the Evangelists under the two aspects which have been already indicated. St Luke has chosen out of it those particular details which enable us to see how it wrought a public conviction of the reality of the Lord's Resurrection, of the absolute identity of Him that was crucified with Him that had overcome the grave; and so he establishes the true humanity of our heavenly King. St John again assumes all this as known, and goes on to recall the signs of sovereign majesty by which the first manifestation of Christ to His Church was accompanied; and so he establishes the Divine power of Christ's visible kingdom. There is, as will be seen afterwards, a minute contrast and correspondence between the two narratives. But I do not dwell on this now. I wish to speak only of the record of St Luke, and to consider by the xxiv. 85 ff.

- iii. help of his narrative how the Apostles were assured of that Gospel of the Resurrection which it was their work to preach, and how they were taught to interpret it.

One thing cannot fail to strike the reader when he compares the record of this manifestation with the narratives which have been already considered. Now for the first time we read of fear and disbelief being found in those who see the Lord. For a time Mary Magdalene and the two disciples failed to recognise Him. But when their eyes were opened their joy and their faith were perfect. The fulness of love, the intensity of purified understanding, cast out the instinctive terror which attaches to the sight of the unearthly. It was nothing to them that He whom they had found was instantly withdrawn. They knew in their own hearts that they had found Him. But, as we must observe, this assurance was for themselves. It was not of a kind which they could convey with certainty to others. The incredulous might say that they were enthusiasts and had seen a vision. And so in fact we read in general terms in the appendix to St Mark's Gospel, that they who heard Mary Magdalene's message 'disbelieved'; and that when the two told what had befallen them 'unto the rest, neither did they believe them.'

[Mark]  
xvi. 11.  
*id.* 13.

It was then this general, this natural incredulity of men which was to be overcome; and those to whom the new revelation was given fairly represented the conditions under which such incredulity is found. Experience, hope, doubt, despondency, disbelief, were contending among them for the mastery. They were a mixed company in which there were manifold varieties of temperament and inclination. And so the Lord in His love met their requirements. The mode of His manifestation offered facilities for testing its character. Opportunity was given to all for realising and overcoming doubt. There was no room for mistake or for enthusiasm. The calm trust which was created in these first sceptics brings confidence to us.

It has often been said, and it is said still, that the belief in the Lord's Resurrection was shaped and spread by those who were familiar with the idea and who were eager to find in it the fulfilment of their hopes. The narrative of St Luke, which is before us, is an answer by anticipation to such assertions. We see here in a vivid transcript from life that the idea of the Resurrection was strange and even alarming to the disciples as a body; we see that belief was enforced only after long resistance.

These facts are, as has been said, brought

- III. before us in a transcript from life, in act and not in assertion; and the manner in which they are brought before us is singularly true to nature. It was evening and there was now quiet and leisure.

Luke xxiv.  
36; [Mark]  
xvi. 14.  
Comp.  
John xx.  
24.

The 'eleven' and their companions were talking of the events of the day. They were evidently gathered together for counsel, or in some vague hope. *The Lord*, they said one to another, hardly realising what they meant, *is risen indeed. And as they spake these things [Jesus] Himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.* Rebuke, discipline, instruction, came afterwards. The first words were words of loving encouragement. And the disciples had need of it. For their feelings were at once changed by what they saw. It is easy perhaps to speak of one coming to us from beyond the grave, but to be face to face with such a one is another thing. Flesh and blood must shrink from contact with the other world. This sudden, unprepared, mysterious appearance was not what even believers had looked for. *They were terrified and affrighted and supposed that they beheld a spirit.* How else could they explain His Presence in the midst when the doors were shut? He was simply there as they spoke of Him. And if *they knew not* in any sense *that He must rise from the dead*, it was as yet inconceivable that He should rise wholly

John xx. 9.

changed and yet wholly the same. They had  
distrusted others, and now they distrusted them-  
selves. Nothing can be further removed from  
any precipitancy of belief; nothing can be less  
like hope taking shape as fact. Even so the  
Lord read their thoughts and answered them. III.  
He offered Himself to sight and touch. *Why,*  
*He asks, are ye troubled? and wherefore do reason-*  
*ings arise in your hearts?* There is, He implies,  
a double trial for faith in the awfulness of all  
spiritual intercourse and in the difficulty of test-  
ing its certainty. But that world which I lay  
open is not such as you have shaped. *See my*  
*hands and my feet, that it is I myself. Handle*  
*me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and*  
*bones, as ye behold me having. And while they*  
*still disbelieved for joy and wondered, He said*  
*unto them, Have ye anything to eat? And they*  
*gave Him a piece of a broiled fish; and He took*  
*it and did eat before them.*

We marked before what was the Apostles' doubt when the Lord came. The history of the Church is the witness to the faith which was produced by His coming. Slowly, jealously, almost reluctantly, the faith was embraced; and then it became henceforward the power of a new life.

We can at once see how it was so. The Risen

- iii. Christ was found to unite in His Person two worlds. The Apostles when He came to them thought that they beheld a spirit, not as once before on the Galilæan lake a mere phantom, but a Being of a different nature. His answer was, and is for all time: *Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself*: I who lived for you, I who died for you, truly, perfectly, eternally man.

Such is the Truth which stands out as the foundation of the apostolic preaching. Christ who rose is the very same Christ who suffered. This assertion of identity is however guarded implicitly by the Evangelists against misunderstanding. Careful reflection will at once shew us that our bodies are nothing more than the outward expression of unseen forces, according to the laws of our present existence. If the medium, the element of existence be changed, the form in which the sum of these forces, which constitute the person, manifests itself will also be changed, changed because the person is the same. And so we see in the Gospels that the Risen Christ is, as I have said before, wholly changed while wholly the same: changed because He now belongs in His humanity to a new order. He can obey at His will the present laws of material being, but He is not bound by them.

These considerations, though necessary if we wish to embrace the whole truth as it is revealed to us, are soon lost in mystery; and they lie in the background of the narrative of St Luke. But still they are indicated, not obscurely, if we compare the phrase *flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven* with the words which he has preserved: *a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye behold me having*. At the same time the main thought which St Luke connects with the first manifestation of the Risen Christ to His Church is that of His perfect humanity, and of His perfect humanity especially in connexion with His Passion. He teaches us to connect the issue of His agony with His work in triumph<sup>1</sup>. The prints of the nails are not only signs of recognition, but also signs of victory. Just as we have seen that the Lord in His discourse with the two disciples shewed the necessity of suffering as the condition of entrance to glory, so here He points to His wounded hands and feet, as proving that He bears even within the veil the tokens of redeeming love.

The conception is one on which Art has always loved to dwell. We must all have seen again and

<sup>1</sup> The same truth is indicated by the tense in St Matthew xxviii. 5, *Jesus which hath been crucified* (*Ἰησοῦν τὸν σταυρωμένον*, not *τὸν σταυρωθέντα*). Comp. 1 Cor. i. 23; Gal. iii. 1.

111. again figures of the Lord in Glory raising His wounded hands to bless, or pleading even on the throne of Judgment with those who have rejected Him by the marks of His Death, so shewing that by these He is still known: that by these He still proclaims the unchanging Gospel 'Redemption through sacrifice!'

But among the different shapes in which the thought has been embodied none, I think, is more striking than a vision which St Martin, the soldier-saint, related to have happened to himself. The terrible disorders of the times led faithful men to think then that the day of judgment must be at hand. Filled, as we may suppose, with such thoughts of the speedy coming of Christ's kingdom, the saint was one day, as he said, praying in his cell, when suddenly it was filled with a glorious light in the centre of which stood a figure of serene and joyous aspect clothed in royal array, with a jewelled crown upon his head, and gold embroidered shoes upon his feet. Martin at first was half-blinded by the sight; and for a time no word was spoken. Then his visitant said: 'Recognise, Martin, him whom thou beholdest. I am Christ.

<sup>1</sup> The thought finds a peculiar expression in the central boss of the western porch of Peterborough Cathedral, where the Father Himself raises, as it were, in the sight of the world the wounded hand of His Son.

‘As I am about to descend to the earth, it is my  
 ‘pleasure to manifest myself to thee beforehand.’  
 When Martin made no reply, he continued, ‘Why  
 ‘dost thou hesitate to believe, when thou seest ?  
 ‘I am Christ.’ Thereupon Martin, as by a sudden  
 inspiration, answered, ‘The Lord Jesus did not  
 ‘foretell that He would come arrayed in purple  
 ‘and crowned with gold. I will not believe that  
 ‘Christ has come unless I see Him in the dress  
 ‘and shape in which He suffered, unless I see  
 ‘Him bear before my eyes the marks of the  
 ‘Cross.’ Forthwith, so the story ends, the apparition  
 vanished, and Martin knew that he had  
 been tempted by the Evil One<sup>1</sup>.

Now whatever else we may think of this remarkable legend, so much at least is certain, that the thought which it presents is most true. The conviction which was borne in upon the soul of that courageous confessor near fifteen centuries ago, when the world seemed to be hastening to its ruin, is no less precious now. A Christ without the Cross is no Saviour for us. The cross upon our foreheads is the token of our profession. The living emblems of the Cross upon our Lord are the pledge of the fulfilment of His work. This is the first lesson of the appearance on the evening of Easter Day. He who rose and sits at the right

<sup>1</sup> Sulpicius Severus, *V. M.* xxv.

- III. hand of GOD is 'the same Jesus' Who suffered and died for us, the same in power of sympathy, the same in prevailing love.

If it were not so the very thought of the Resurrection, the thought of the absolute permanence of character and actions, of all that is shaped in the heart or uttered by the lips, would be almost intolerable. That we shall live on with all the results of the past clinging to us, that we shall continue to be what we have slowly become day by day, is under all circumstances a prospect of overwhelming solemnity. But the revelation of the Risen Christ, bearing the tokens of His love unto death, enables us to look upon it without dismay. From that new order He has spoken the greeting of Peace. If our hearts fail us with natural fear, we can trust Him Who is greater than our hearts, trust Him Who leaving the throne of His glory stoops to strengthen the weakness of His suffering disciples, trust Him Who in the moment of His victory made Himself known as able to be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, trust Him Who, when the realities of the other world come upon us with startling and awful suddenness, still says unto us as unto the disciples of old: *Why are ye troubled, and wherefore do reasonings rise in your hearts? Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself.*

The virtue of His Passion remains indeed un-  
altered and unalterable. He proclaims still to us  
from the fulness of His Majesty for our guidance  
and for our strength: *I became dead, and behold  
I am alive for evermore. I became dead that I  
might open to you the gates of heaven. I am  
alive for evermore that I may be with you all the  
days, through every conflict of earthly discipline.* III.

**IV.**

***THE GREAT COMMISSION.***

Οὔσης οὖν ὑψίας τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνῃ τῆς μιᾶς σαββά-  
 των, καὶ τῶν θυρῶν κεκλεισμένων ὅπου ἦσαν οἱ  
 μαθηταὶ διὰ τὸν φόβον τῶν Ἰουδαίων, ἦλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς  
 καὶ ἔστη εἰς τὸ μέσον, καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Εἰρήνη ὑμῖν.  
 καὶ τοῦτο εἰπὼν ἔδειξεν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τὴν πλεγ-  
 ρὰν αὐτοῖς. ἐχάρησαν οὖν οἱ μαθηταὶ ἰδόντες τὸν  
 κύριον. εἶπεν οὖν αὐτοῖς [ὁ Ἰησοῦς] πάλιν Εἰρήνη  
 ὑμῖν· καθὼς ἀπέσταλκέν με ὁ πατήρ, καὶ ἐγὼ πέμπω  
 ὑμᾶς. καὶ τοῦτο εἰπὼν ἐνεφύσησεν καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς  
 Λάβετε πνεῦμα ἅγιον· ἃν τινῶν ἀφήτε τὰς ἁμαρτίας  
 ἀφέωνται αὐτοῖς· ἃν τινῶν κρατῆτε κεκράτηνται.

*When therefore it was evening, on that day, the first day of the week, and when the doors were shut where the disciples were, for fear of the Jews, Jesus came and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you. And when he had said this, he shewed unto them both his hands and his side. The disciples therefore were glad, when they saw the Lord. Jesus therefore said to them again, Peace be unto you: as the Father hath sent me, even so send I you. And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whose soever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them; whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained.*

JOHN XI. 18—23.

ΤΟΥ ΓΝΩΝΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΤΑ-  
ΞΕΩΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ.

*That I may know him, and the power of his resurrection.*

PHIL. iii. 10.

## *THE GREAT COMMISSION.*

**W**E have seen that St Luke and St John have preserved for us the two complementary aspects of the first appearance of the Risen Lord to the representatives of His Church. St Luke enables us to understand how He assured them of the reality of His Resurrection : how He offered His glorified humanity as the foundation of their abiding faith : how He gave them confidence in His unfailing sympathy, by shewing that He bore even to the throne of heaven the marks of His dying love. St John completes our view of this beginning of the Church. He sets before us clearly that the apprehension of the Gospel was at once followed by the charge to proclaim it : that the work of Christ finished in one sense was to be continued in another : that fresh powers were divinely provided for the fulfilment of fresh duties. St John, so to speak, begins where St Luke ends. In his narrative the joy of trembling expectation, which at first dared not believe, has passed into the joy of calm assurance, where there is no longer any question as to the Person of the Lord.

IV.

- iv. The disciples were convinced as to the present: they were enlightened as to the past: the future still lay before them uncertain and unexplained. *Jesus therefore said to them again, Peace be unto you.* The Lord Himself used the salutation which He enjoined on His followers; and the greeting of Peace was repeated because it was now spoken to new men under new circumstances. In the short time which had passed since the Lord stood among *the eleven and those that were with them*, they had been completely changed. The questionings, the doubts, the terrors by which they had been beset, were removed. They had tasted the powers of the spiritual world. They had gained peace for themselves, peace in the certainty that death had been overcome: peace in their restored fellowship with the Master whom they had lost: peace in the words of love which removed from them the burden of remorse and sin. But this was not all. There were fears and dangers without as well as within. The shut doors could not but remind them of a world hostile and powerful. And this world was to be met and conquered. Their communion with Christ was not yet made perfect. The message of Mary Magdalene forewarned them of a separation close at hand; yet they could not remain isolated or inactive. Therefore in the prospect of the vast work which they had not yet

Matt. x.  
12.

Luke xxiv.  
33.

attempted: using the strength of the personal faith which they had gained: starting from the vantage-ground of quickened hope and reaching forth at once to the last issues of Christian effort, *Jesus said to them again, Peace be unto you. As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you. And when He had said this, He breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whosoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them; whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained.*

The words thus uttered are the charter of the Christian Church. They define its mission: they confirm its authority: they reveal its life. They have indeed been so much obscured by glosses, and distorted by controversy, and misused by usurping powers, that it is very difficult for us now to rise to the perception of their original grandeur and breadth. But without entering upon any doubtful discussions, it will be enough for us to direct our attention to two or three facts in connexion with the passage, in order to place it in a truer light than that in which it is commonly regarded.

1. The words were not addressed to all the apostles nor to the apostles alone. Thomas was absent; and there were others assembled with the apostles, as we learn from St Luke. The com-

Luke xlv.  
28 f.

- iv. the Christian society and not to any special order in it.

2. The power which is described deals with sin and not with the punishment of sin. In essence it has nothing to do with discipline. It belongs to a spiritual world: and in regard to this it manifests the divine will and does not determine it.

3. The forgiveness and the retention of sins is represented as following from the impartment of a new being. The breathing upon the disciples recalls, even in the word used to express it, that act of creative energy whereby GOD breathed into the first man the breath of life.

Gen. ii. 7  
(LXX.).

4. The gift is conveyed once for all. No provision is laid down for its transmission. It is made part of the life of the whole society, flowing from the relation of the body to the Risen Christ. Thus the words are, I repeat, the charter of the Christian Church, and not simply the charter of the Christian ministry. They complete what Christ had begun, and could only begin, before His Passion. He had given to His disciples the power of the keys to open the treasury of the kingdom of heaven and dispense things new and old. He had given them power to bind and to loose, to fix and to unfix ordinances for the government of the new society. And now as Conqueror

He added the authority to deal with sins. In saying this I do not touch upon the divine necessity by which the different persons and channels through which the manifold graces of the Christian life are administered were afterwards marked out. I wish only to insist upon the apostolic mission of all Christians, which no subsequent delegation of specific duties to others can annul. And it is surely most remarkable that St John, by whom this commission is recorded, and St Peter, to whom representative power was given, stand out among the writers of the New Testament as dwelling on the priestly office of all Christians. All Christians, as such, are indeed apostles, envoys of their Risen Lord. To ministers and to people alike, while they are as yet undistinguished, He directs the words of sovereign power in the announcement of His victory over death and sin, *Peace be unto you: as the Father hath sent me, even so send I you. Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whosoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them; whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained.*

In this wider application of the words we can see a little more of the meaning of the last most mysterious clause. The message of the Gospel is the glad-tidings of sin conquered. To apply this to each man severally is the office of the Church, and so of each member of the Church. To em-

- iv. brace it personally is to gain absolution. As we in our different places bring home to the consciences of others the import of Christ's work, so far we set them free from the bondage in which they are held. There is therefore nothing arbitrary in the fulfilment of the divine promise. He to whom the word comes can appropriate or reject the message of deliverance which we as Christians are authorised to bear. As he does so, we, speaking in Christ's name, either remove the load by which he is weighed down or make it more oppressive. For the preaching of Christ cannot leave men as it finds them. If it does not bring true peace, it disturbs the false peace into which they have fallen. To this end all the sacraments and ordinances of Christianity combine, to deepen the conviction of sin and to announce the forgiveness of sin. In one way or other they bring before the world the living lessons of the Passion and of the Resurrection. And we all are charged to interpret them.

*As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you.* The exact form of the language is most significant. Generally the words express a resemblance of character between the mission of Christ and the mission of His apostles, and not merely a resemblance of form. At the same time there is a difference between the two verbs

equally translated 'send' which cannot be overlooked. The first marks a definite work to be done; the second a personal relation of the sender and the sent. And in this connexion it is important to notice that Christ speaks of His mission as present and not as past, as continuing and not as concluded. He says, *As the Father hath sent me*, and not merely *as the Father sent me*. He declares, that is, that His work is not over, though the manner in which it is done is changed. Henceforth He is and He acts in those whom He has chosen. They are in Him sharing in the fulness of His power: He is in them sharing in the burden of their labours. The promise of the Last Supper, the prayer on the way to Gethsemane, are accomplished. The disciples have entered on their inheritance of peace. They have beheld the glory of the Lord. And now it is their part to bear witness, that the world may believe.

John xiv.  
27; xvii.  
18 ff.

We have only to realise the change which was wrought in the disciples within the short hours of the first Easter Day, in order that we may understand the substance and the authority of this witness which they had to give. They had known the defeat of death; they had received forgiveness; they had felt the breath of a divine life. Christ had inspired them with the power of His glorified manhood. He had given them the Holy

- IV. Spirit through Himself. It was then their office to proclaim their experience, each according to the measure of his gift. And that office remains to be fulfilled as long as the Christian society exists. From the time of the apostles ever onwards the same blessings have been imparted to every generation of believers, and the blessings have brought and still bring with them the same obligations.

This fact lies at the foundation of our spiritual being. It is true that in the providential ordering of the Christian society various functions and graces have been variously concentrated; but all belong alike to the new life which the Risen Christ breathed into His Church. And whoever has consciously felt this life stirring within him, whoever has felt that it has brought rest in the midst of conflicts and light in the hour of gloom, whoever has felt that the faith in Christ's glorified humanity gives unity to the broken fragments of labour, and clothes our fleeting days with an eternal beauty, has heard, heard as truly as the disciples in the upper chamber, the words of the Lord: *As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you.*

*As the Father hath sent me.* Christ comes not to destroy but to fulfil, not to sweep away all the growths of the past, but to carry to its

proper consummation every undeveloped germ of right. Even so He sends us to take our stand in the midst of things as they are: to guard with tender thoughtfulness all that has been consecrated to His service, and to open the way for the many powers which work together for His glory. Christ came in His Father's name, not of Himself, nor to do His own will. *Though He was Son, yet learned He obedience by the things which He suffered.* Heb. v. 8. Waiting till the hour came, He bore all that the hour brought. Even so He sends us to crush down the promptings of our self-will, to discipline our impatience, to wait as well as to work, to listen for that divine voice which is articulate only to the still watchings of faith.

Christ came *not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many;* Matt. xx. 28. not to win an easy battle, but to redeem through apparent defeat. Even so He sends us to reap what we have not sown, to sow what we shall not reap, to strive to learn and to work as believing that sacrifice alone is fruitful.

Christ came not to judge but to save, and still He came for a judgment; *not to send peace upon the earth, but fire and a sword.* Matt. x. 34. His will was perfect love, but He did not veil the terrible law of His word, which kills if it does not quicken.

- iv. Even so He sends us. The message which we have to bear will make the chains of evil more galling if it does not break them. The message of the Resurrection may be a message of peace: it may be a message of condemnation.

John xii.  
46.

Christ came as *a light into the world*, bringing from another realm that which earth could not furnish, to illuminate, to vivify, to guide. Even so He sends us. We dare not dissemble that we are entrusted with a supernatural message. We have that to make known which is not of the world, but above it: that which cannot be measured or tested by limited standards: that which justifies itself simply by shining.

John xviii.  
37.

Christ came *to bear witness to the Truth*: to claim as His own everything that *is*: to claim the allegiance of every one that is of the Truth. Even so He sends us. In His name we take possession of every fact which is established by thought or inquiry. We fail in duty, we fail in faith, if we allow any human interest, or endowment, or acquisition to lie without the domain of the Cross.

Luke xix.  
10; v. 32.

Christ came *to seek and to save that which was lost*, to call not righteous but sinners to repentance. Even so He sends us to dare something for the Gospel, to believe that it has a power to arrest the careless, to raise the fallen, to

find an answer in dull cold hearts, to move by a divine sympathy those whom the counsels of reason cannot reach. iv.

*As the Father hath sent me.* Christ came to perfect, to serve, to enlighten. Such is the universal Christian mission. As we understand its character the knowledge becomes in us a spring of supplication; for the world around us shews that there is grievous need that we should all hear the divine call and answer it. The special duties, privileges, responsibilities of the Christian ministry remain undiminished and undisparaged when we recognise the common priesthood of all believers as sharers in the Life of the Risen Lord and charged to make known that which they have experienced. The greatest danger of the Church at present seems to be not lest we should forget the peculiar functions of ministerial office, but lest we should allow this to supersede the general power which it concentrates and represents in the economy of life. If only every Christian would have the courage to confess what he has found in his faith, simply and soberly, without affectation and without reserve; if, that is, our apostles were multiplied a thousandfold; we should not wait so sadly, so doubtingly, as we do, for the last triumph of Christ: we should rejoice to *hasten His Coming*, when He shall return in

- iv. glory, the same Jesus who died and rose from the dead: we should, in a sense which we have not yet felt, *know Him and the power of His Resurrection.*

V.

***SPIRITUAL SIGHT.***

Θωμᾶς δὲ εἶς ἐκ τῶν δώδεκα, ὁ λεγόμενος Δίδυμος, οὐκ ἦν μετ' αὐτῶν ὅτε ἦλθεν Ἰησοῦς. ἔλεγον οὖν αὐτῷ οἱ ἄλλοι μαθηταὶ Ἐωράκαμεν τὸν κύριον. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ἐὰν μὴ ἴδω ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτοῦ τὸν τύπον τῶν ἥλων καὶ βάλω τὸν δάκτυλόν μου εἰς τὸν τύπον τῶν ἥλων καὶ βάλω μου τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τὴν πλευρὰν αὐτοῦ, οὐ μὴ πιστεύσω. Καὶ μεθ' ἡμέρας ὀκτῶ πάλιν ἦσαν ἔσω οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ Θωμᾶς μετ' αὐτῶν. ἔρχεται ὁ Ἰησοῦς τῶν θυρῶν κεκλεισμένων, καὶ ἔστι εἰς τὸ μέσον καὶ εἶπεν Εἰρήνη ὑμῖν. εἶτα λέγει τῷ Θωμᾷ Φέρε τὸν δάκτυλόν σου ὧδε καὶ ἴδε τὰς χεῖράς μου, καὶ φέρε τὴν χεῖρά σου καὶ βάλε εἰς τὴν πλευρὰν μου, καὶ μὴ γίνου ἄπιστος ἀλλὰ πιστός. ἀπεκρίθη Θωμᾶς καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ὁ κύριός μου καὶ ὁ θεός μου. λέγει αὐτῷ [ὁ] Ἰησοῦς Ὅτι ἐώρακάς με πεπίστευκας; μακάριοι οἱ μὴ ἰδόντες καὶ πιστεύσαντες.

*But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord. But he said unto them, Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and put my hand into his side, I will not believe.*

*And after eight days again his disciples were within and Thomas with them. Jesus cometh, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you. Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and see my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and put it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing. Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God. Jesus saith unto him, Because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.*

JOHN XX. 24—29.

Μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῆ καρδίᾳ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν θεὸν  
ὄψονται.

*Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.*

**ΜΑΤΤ. v. 8.**

## SPIRITUAL SIGHT.

**T**HE first Easter Day witnessed, as we have v.  
seen, the fulfilment of the victory of the  
Risen Lord. Within the brief space of a few  
hours He satisfied the great needs of individual  
believers and of the Church at large. He brought  
in His own Person joy to the bereaved, under-  
standing to the ignorant, forgiveness to the Luke xxiv.  
84.  
denier. He gave to the Church the clear appre-  
hension of the Gospel of the Resurrection, and  
full authority to proclaim it. But in this triumph  
of the new life there was one dark spot. *Thomas*,  
we read, *one of the twelve, was not with them* [the  
disciples] *when Jesus came*. By that absence he  
missed the blessing which the others gained. It  
is impossible to determine certainly why he kept  
away from the little assembly of waiting disciples;  
but we can be sure that the cause lay in himself.  
We read in an earlier chapter of the Gospel that  
he had come up to Jerusalem, as he believed, to John xi.  
16.  
die with Christ; and Christ was now dead. He  
had thought again on the eve of the Passion  
that if he had known Christ's end he should have John xiv.  
5.

- v. known the way of which He spoke. The way was now only too sadly clear, and the end (he might argue) must be like it. Thomas in the face of that terrible scene upon the Cross, the details of which were vividly present to his mind, found nothing more to hope. It may well have seemed best to him to be alone and to prepare silently for the worst. So while he brooded over his own thoughts, Christ fulfilled His promise elsewhere to the two or three gathered together in His name. But the sorrow of the one was not forgotten in the general gladness. The ten and those who were with them did not keep their good news for themselves. *The other disciples therefore said (ἔλεγον) unto him, We have seen the Lord.* Again and again, so the words imply, they repeated their message, unfolding, as we must believe, all that was involved in the simple expression of the fact, their fears, their misgivings, their conviction, their commission, insisting on the several details which were best fitted to move him to faith. But to their pleadings he has only one answer: *He said (εἶπεν) unto them, Except I shall see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and put my hand into His side, I will not believe.* If they had seen and touched, he must see and touch too. Nothing less could suffice. The wounds, by which they had

recognised the Lord, were for him the gaping wounds of the death which he had witnessed. Unless these, such as he had looked upon them, could be reconciled with life, faith for him was impossible. And the form in which his thought is expressed seems to exclude hope: *Except I shall see*, he says, *I will not*; and not rather with yearning expectation, *If I see, I will*<sup>1</sup>.

In this way the disciples as a body were met by the same incredulity which they had themselves shewn to the earliest heralds of the Resurrection. They could hardly fail to remember how the words of the women had seemed to them to be idle tales. So true it is that the first preaching of the Gospel called out the main objection which is urged still. The question was asked from the first: How can such things be believed on the word of others? The difficulty is not one which has been brought to light recently. It is as old as Christianity. And the test which Thomas proposed is like those which are often lightly talked of now. We shall soon see how the difficulty was met, the test over-passed.

<sup>1</sup> It must be added that the satisfaction of the test would have involved a complete change in the Body of the Lord. So St Thomas asked for something which went beyond his own thoughts.

- v. But before touching on the sequel of the history we must notice the solemn pause which succeeded to the joyful excitement of Easter Day. A time of discipline followed the time of revelation. For a whole week, as far as we know, after those first few hours, the Lord was not seen. Those who had believed were left to ponder over and interpret and fit into life the facts which they had gained. He who could not believe was left to examine calmly and patiently the grounds of his doubt. To us perhaps the silence and the suspense seem strange; but in such great matters there is large room for patience. We do grievous wrong to spiritual sensibility when we seek to hasten the momentous crises of faith. During the space of quiet reflection and calm communing, belief, as we cannot question, grew more gentle without losing its power, and doubt grew less defiant without disguising its difficulties. So the seven days of the Paschal feast came to an end. The sabbath followed, on which it was impossible to leave Jerusalem. Then came the second Lord's Day, on which the disciples were at length free to go to Galilee according to Christ's command. But yet they did not go at once. They lingered still in the Holy City. It may have been that they had a vague sense that this was to be their weekly festival; it may have

been that they waited with a dim hope that now once more the Risen Lord would appear to them before they left the scene of their great sorrow and their great joy. At any rate *after eight days again His disciples were within*, doubtless in the same upper room, *and Thomas with them*. He had therefore not withdrawn from their company even though he could not share their gladness; they had not refused to admit him among them, though his unbelief threw a shadow over their assurance. So while they may have been again talking of the marvels of Easter Day, *Jesus cometh, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you*. We can easily imagine that these words were sufficient; that in that loving Presence Thomas forgot the test which he had laid down: that he shrank back behind his fellow-apostles, as thoughts flashed upon him which he had been unable to entertain before. But it was needful that all should be laid bare before he could be fully healed. The Lord had given His common blessing of peace. *Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and see my hands: and reach hither thy hand, and put it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing*. He had heard then the very phrases in which Thomas had fashioned the defence of his doubt. At the time

v.

Comp.  
Luke viii.  
45.

- v. when the Apostle was questioning the Resurrection of his Lord, the Lord was listening to him unseen. And now when with infinite condescension the Lord offers what had been demanded, the Apostle feels how immeasurably his test had fallen below what he had reached. The immediate consciousness of the unchanged love of his Master, of His penetrating knowledge, of His living sympathy, of His sovereign majesty, raised him at once into a new region. With one bound he is borne upwards to the vision of the highest truth. Refusing, as is evident from the whole tenour of the history, to accept the satisfaction of his own condition, *Thomas answered and said unto him: My Lord and my GOD.* Thus he was strengthened to make a confession which no one had made before. No testimony of sense, of sight and touch, could have established such a conviction. Flesh and blood had not revealed it to him, but his Father in heaven. He who had doubted, he who had honestly if rashly given utterance to his doubts, now with equal courage dares to say what he feels, that his Lord is his GOD also. And Christ receives the homage. Thomas had longed to gain conviction of the manhood of the Risen Lord, and he is privileged to declare His Divinity. He enjoyed, as far as it can be enjoyed on earth, the

v.  
blessing of the pure in heart, and saw GOD. As we now look upon the whole narrative we can see that the Apostle had indeed answered to his Master's discipline. He had in a sense other than he had foreseen not only 'died with Him,' but also risen again. Through sharp and lonely experience he had found out what external evidence can do, and what it cannot do. He had made his own terms and he had known their insufficiency. By his bitter sorrow he has shewed us a more excellent way. He doubted, as has been well said, that we may not doubt: he doubted 'for the more confirmation of our faith.'

It remains then for us to enjoy the fruit of his experience. *Jesus saith unto him, Because thou hast seen me thou hast believed*—or perhaps better with a half sad question: *Because thou hast seen me hast thou believed? blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed.* Some there were even in that company, so the original implies, who could take to themselves the blessing; some who had heard the Easter tidings and welcomed them with childlike joy. And from the hour when the blessing was first pronounced there have been in every age a multitude, whom no man can number, who have known its unspeakable power. One illustration from

- v. life is sufficient to reveal the thoughts of many hearts. When Dr Arnold was suddenly stricken with his mortal agony, he was seen, we are told, lying still, with "his hands clasped, his lips "moving, and his eyes raised upwards, as if "engaged in prayer, when all at once he repeated, "firmly and earnestly, 'And Jesus said unto him, "'Thomas, because thou hast seen thou hast be- "lieved: blessed are they who have not seen and "'yet have believed.'"

Here then lies the central lesson of this revelation of the Risen Lord, the revelation of His spiritual presence, the revelation of man's spiritual sight. The truest, serenest, happiest faith is within our reach. We have not lost more than we have gained by the removal of the events of the Gospel history far from our own times. The last beatitude of the Gospel is the special endowment of the later Church. The testimony of sense given to the Apostles, like the testimony of word given to us, is but the starting-point of faith. The substance of faith is not a fact which we cannot explain away, or a conclusion which we cannot escape, but the personal apprehension of a living, loving Friend. And Christ still makes Himself known in His Church and in each believer's heart by words of peace. He is still with us the same as eighteen hundred

years ago, unchanged and unchangeable, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

v.

Hebr. xiii.  
8.

But while this is so: while no outward effort, no force of argument, can carry us into the region which contains the object of faith, we must notice how tenderly the Lord deals with the doubter who is ready to believe, and with what wise tolerance the Christian society keeps within its pale him whom a ruthless logic might have declared to be a denier of the Gospel. The society continues the gift of a soothing fellowship. The Lord places within the reach of him who had not ceased to be a disciple the evidence which he asks. By such help he was enabled to rise above himself. If indeed the Risen Christ had been no more than Thomas could have proved by his touch, then indeed the very fulfilment of his test would have destroyed the Apostle's real hope. As it was, he gained the conviction which he sought, and through this the Lord called him to a better mind.

*Be not faithless, Christ said, but believing.* Doubts are not unbelief, and yet they open the way to unbelief. If they are not resolutely faced, if they are allowed to float about like unsubstantial shadows, if they are alleged as excuses for the neglect of practical duties, if they are cherished as

- v. signs of superior intelligence, the history of St Thomas has no encouragement for those who feel them. The Lord revealed himself to Thomas not while he kept himself apart in proud isolation, or in lonely despondency, but when he was joined to the company of his fellow-apostles, though he could not share their confidence. Doubts are often dallied with : and still worse, they are often affected. It is strange that the hypocrisy of scepticism should be looked upon as less repulsive than the affectation of belief, yet in the present day it has become almost a fashion for men to repeat doubts on the gravest questions without the least sense of personal responsibility. Nothing is more common than to be told by easy talkers that this is impossible and that that has been disproved, when a very little inquiry will shew that these doubters upon trust have never even seriously attempted to examine the conditions of the problems which they presume to decide. Hope for such lies in a spiritual conversion. Christ has no promises for dishonest doubt any more than for unreal faith.

But there are real doubts ; and if any are perplexed by difficulties which they feel to be an actual burden and sorrow, for them the revelation to St Thomas has a message of hope. Let these have patience under their trial ; let them gain,

v.  
if they can, some spaces for quiet thought; let them consider carefully how far their difficulties belong necessarily to the subject to which they attach; let them try to conceive some way by which the difficulties could have been avoided; and then when they have arranged all, let them count up the loss and gain on this imaginary plan. The result will be, if the past can be trusted, that they will find signs of a Divine presence and a Divine foresight even in that which has perplexed them.

Christianity shrinks from no test while it transcends all. If therefore doubts come we must not dally with them or put them by, but bring them into a definite form, and question them. And in GOD'S good time they will, as of old, prove an occasion for fuller, unanticipated knowledge. The words stand written for the latest age: *Be not*, or more literally, *Become not faithless, but believing*. *Become not*: the final issues of faith and unbelief are slowly reached. But there is no stationariness in the spiritual life. We must at each moment either be moving forwards to fuller assurance and clearer vision, or backwards to a dull insensibility. We may discern little; we may think that the prospect is closed against us by insuperable barriers; but if our eyes are steadily turned towards the light, if we love the

- v. Lord's appearing, He will reveal Himself at last. We shall then see that which we have by sin lost the power of seeing now. The eye of the spirit will see what the eye of flesh cannot see. As yet the Fall has left us blind, though we can still hear the voice of GOD in the stillness of the soul<sup>1</sup>. We hear His voice though we cannot see His shape. But it will not always be so. The blessing of faith shall be crowned by the blessing of fruition. The Risen Christ will fulfil His own benediction: *Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see GOD.*

<sup>1</sup> This thought finds a most striking expression in two lines of a Coventry Miracle Play (quoted by Dr Macdonald, *England's Antiphon*, p. 25). Adam replies to the Divine question after the Fall,

'Ah Lord! for sin our flowers do fade:  
I hear Thy voice, but I see Thee nought.'

VI.

*THE REVELATION IN THE WORK OF  
LIFE.*

Πρωίας δὲ ἤδη γινομένης ἔστι Ἰησοῦς εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλόν· οὐ μέντοι ἤδεισαν οἱ μαθηταὶ ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἔστιν. λέγει οὖν αὐτοῖς Ἰησοῦς Παιδιά, μή τι προσφάγιον ἔχετε; ἀπεκρίθησαν αὐτῷ Οὐ· ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Βάλετε εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ μέρη τοῦ πλοίου τὸ δίκτυον, καὶ εὔρησετε. ἔβαλον οὖν, καὶ οὔκέτι αὐτὸ ἐλκύσαι ἴσχυον ἀπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἰχθύων. λέγει οὖν ὁ μαθητῆς ἐκεῖνος ὃν ἠγάπα ὁ Ἰησοῦς τῷ Πέτρῳ Ὁ κύριός ἐστιν. Σίμων οὖν Πέτρος, ἀκούσας ὅτι ὁ κύριός ἐστιν, τὸν ἐπενάγτην διεζώσατο, ἦν γὰρ γυμνός, καὶ ἔβαλεν ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι μαθηταὶ τῷ πλοιαρίῳ ἦλθον, οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν μακρὰν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἀλλὰ ὡς ἀπὸ πηχῶν διακοσίων, σύροντες τὸ δίκτυον τῶν ἰχθύων. Ὡς οὖν ἀπέβησαν εἰς τὴν γῆν βλέπουσιν ἀνθρακίαν κειμένην καὶ ὀψάριον ἐπικείμενον καὶ ἄρτον. λέγει αὐτοῖς [ὁ] Ἰησοῦς Ἐνέγκατε ἀπὸ τῶν ὀψαρίων ὧν ἐπιάσατε νῦν. ἀνέβη οὖν Σίμων Πέτρος καὶ εἴλκυσε τὸ δίκτυον εἰς τὴν γῆν μεστὸν ἰχθύων μεγάλων ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα τριῶν· καὶ τοσοῦτων ὄντων οὐκ ἐσχίσθη τὸ δίκτυον. λέγει αὐτοῖς [ὁ] Ἰησοῦς Δεῖτε ἀριστήσατε. οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα τῶν μαθητῶν ἐξετάσαι αὐτὸν Σὺ τίς εἶ; εἰδότες ὅτι ὁ κύριός ἐστιν. ἔρχεται Ἰησοῦς καὶ λαμβάνει τὸν ἄρτον καὶ δίδωσιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὸ ὀψάριον ὁμοίως. Τοῦτο ἤδη τρίτον ἐφανέρωθη Ἰησοῦς τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἐγερεῖς ἐκ νεκρῶν.

*But when day was now breaking, Jesus stood on the beach: howbeit the disciples knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus therefore saith unto them, Children, have ye aught to eat? They answered him, No. And he said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the boat, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes. That disciple therefore whom Jesus loved saith unto Peter, It is the Lord. So when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his coat about him (for he was naked), and cast himself into the sea. But the other disciples came in the little boat (for they were not far from the land, but about two hundred cubits off), dragging the net full of fishes. So when they got out upon the land, they see a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon, and bread. Jesus saith unto them, Bring of the fish which ye have now taken. Simon Peter therefore went up, and drew the net to land, full of great fishes, a hundred and fifty and three: and for all there were so many, the net was not rent. Jesus saith unto them, Come and break your fast. And none of the disciples durst inquire of him, Who art thou? knowing that it was the Lord. Jesus cometh, and taketh the bread, and giveth them, and the fish likewise. This is now the third time that Jesus was manifested to the disciples, after that he was risen from the dead.*

JOHN xxi. 1—14.

Οὐκ ἀφήσω ὑμᾶς ὀρφανοίς, ἔρχομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς.

*I will not leave you desolate: I come unto you.*

**JOHN xiv. 18.**

*THE REVELATION IN THE WORK OF  
LIFE.*

**WE** are now brought to the beginning of a new series of Revelations of the Risen Christ, which the Revelation made to St Thomas serves to introduce. Hitherto Christ has for the most part so made Himself known as to convince His disciples that hereafter their fellowship with Him would be perfected in some new fashion: that it behoved Him to suffer: that He was wholly the same if wholly changed: that they were empowered to carry forward in His stead and by His commission the work which He had begun. The Revelation to St Thomas was so far like the Revelations of Easter Day that it was given to call out personal faith by sensible signs; yet it did this in such a way as to make clear the fact that Christ is most truly with His Church by an invisible spiritual presence, by an abiding spiritual power. It claimed the exercise of a spiritual sense in man for the apprehension of the Lord's true nature.

VI. It brought the promise of a special blessing on the age to come. In the Revelations which followed, so far as they have been recorded in detail, the Lord throws light upon that mysterious future. He comes to those who are familiar with the truth of His Resurrection. He comes no longer to create faith, but to point out some salient features in the history of the propagation of the faith, *speaking*, as it is summed up in the

Acts 1. 8. *Acts, the things concerning the Kingdom of God.* The central thoughts are no more connected with the Passion and the Old Testament, but with the Return and the progress of the Church.

Thus the whole scope of the revelation of the Risen Christ is changed, and for a time the scene is changed also. The two appearances recorded after that on the second Lord's Day took place in Galilee. The lake and the mountain which had witnessed the beginning of Christ's preparatory teaching were again chosen to witness the beginning of His work in glory. And even in these outward details there is a correspondence and a harmony which ought not to be overlooked. They help to place us at the right point of sight for interpreting the lessons which lie beneath.

This is obviously true with regard to the narrative of the second miraculous draught of fishes in the last chapter of St John's Gospel.

The narrative is so like and yet so unlike the corresponding narrative in St Luke, that we feel that they must preserve two aspects of the same spiritual truth: that the one is designed to help us to understand the other: that those who connected their call to be fishers of men with the first, must have found in the second a fuller and more joyful parable of their office. It lies upon the surface that the one history presents the office of the apostles in relation to the Christ still battling on earth: the other in relation to the same Christ victorious over death. There the Lord was with them on the waters: here He stands upon the beach while they do His bidding. There the net began to break and the ships to sink: here though the fish *were so many the net was not rent*. There St Peter, when he dimly felt who He was that had wrought the work, prayed Him to depart from him, as unable to endure His holy Presence: here *when he heard that it was the Lord*, he cast himself into the sea, as unwilling to wait even until the vessel could carry him to the Saviour whom he had regained.

But without dwelling further upon these differences, which each one can trace out for himself, I would rather observe generally how in this history the old places, and the old work, and the

VI. old necessities are again used and ennobled in the light of the Resurrection. The sea of Galilee, by which the multitudes had gathered to hear the word, and whose waves Christ had stilled on the stormy night, once more is hallowed by His Presence. The fisherman's labour once more is taken as a lively image of apostolic toil in *the many waters, which are peoples and multitudes and nations*. The fruitless efforts confessed once more call out the word of power and blessing. The Risen Christ shews Himself once more to be the same, guiding, disciplining, cheering His followers as aforetime, even if in another form.

Apoc. xvii.  
1, 15.

And this appears to be the characteristic lesson of this particular manifestation. It is the sign which lays open to us Christ's action through the common course of life. He is recognised not by His Person but by His working. The gift of success and the gift of refreshment are seen to belong to Him and to make Him known.

This will appear clearly if we follow the narrative. There had been, so far as we know, another period of loneliness and silence in the experience of the Church, but this time without the sorrow of one doubt. The disciples had returned to Galilee, waiting for the fulfilment of the promise of the Easter Morning. Meanwhile they resumed their abandoned craft; and there is something

sublime in the trustful patience with which they thus calmly went back to ordinary business in the prospect of the great future ready to be revealed. Never would it have been more natural for men to thrust all common occupations into the background: to yield to the absorbing thoughts of the Divine Presence which they had realised and of the unknown destiny to which they were called: to forget the simple claims of daily life. But past discipline had at least taught those who knew Christ best to wait. And during this time of solemn suspense there was nothing out of harmony with the true conception of their position, when St Peter said to the little group assembled together with him, *I go a fishing*, and they answered at once, *We also go with thee*. It seems indeed that this had been their custom since their return to their old home, for it is said *on that night they caught nothing*, as though there was something unusual in their ill success. Perhaps their failure may have recalled the like occurrence three short years before, which had been the turning-point of their lives. So much they knew that their own efforts were in vain. *But when day was now breaking*—the time described is the first beginning of dawn—*Jesus stood on the beach: howbeit the disciples knew not that it was Jesus*. Even though their hearts must have been full of

VI Him, there was nothing in the Stranger a hundred yards off by the waterside to suggest that this was He. Nor did His voice reveal Him to them as at first to Mary Magdalene. He would now *manifest Himself* in some other way, not by the personal address, not by the prints of nail and spear, but by His works to the seeing heart. So the command was given and obeyed. The blessing followed; and at once *the disciple whom Jesus loved*—he who was in closest sympathy with Him—*saith unto Peter, It is the Lord*, not 'my Lord' or 'our Lord,' still less 'our Master,' but with the fullest recognition of His authority, *It is the Lord*. Tried by the ordinary processes of reasoning, the conclusion was precarious. But there is a logic of the soul which deals with questions of the higher life, and St John trusted it. He recognised the insight, the power, the love, which belonged to One only. And when the truth found utterance the others acknowledged it.

The sign was given: the lesson was read: the net *full of great fishes* was drawn unbroken to the land. Part of the prize had been rendered to the Lord. Then followed a new marvel. *Jesus saith unto them, Come and breakfast*: 'breakfast' and not 'dine,' as in preparation for the day's work and not in refreshment after it. The disciples had seen a fire when they landed and fish laid

thereon and bread. He who had asked them for meat and had taken of what they had caught had not needed their assistance. But Christ demands much when He is about to do much. And while they had worked, He had provided for them. He required their labour and not the fruits of their labour. He was Himself their host, waiting to give rather than to receive. By this fresh act they saw again who the Stranger must be. They would without doubt gladly have heard from His own lips the familiar words, 'It is I.' But it was His will at present to speak only by what He did. And *none of the disciples durst inquire of Him, Who art Thou? knowing that it was the Lord.* Then once again as He had fed the multitudes by their hand, on the borders of the same lake, He now feeds them: *He cometh and taketh the bread and giveth them, and the fish likewise.*

It would be easy to point out spiritual types in the circumstances of this morning meal of the Lord, which stands in striking contrast to the Last Supper, but such topics are best reserved for private study. It is more important now that we should notice the conditions under which the Lord *was manifested this third time* to the representatives of His Church. All the revelations of the Risen Christ are, as we have seen, helps

VI. towards the realisation of His true but invisible Presence with ourselves; and this one teaches us to know Him both in the history of the Church and in the brief course of our own lives by the blessings which follow obedience to His word. It appears that even to the last the disciples 'knew 'the Lord' only through the interpretation which they put upon their own experience. Not till afterwards did Christ speak so as to shew Himself to them in word. The meal, as it seems, was eaten in silence. No thanksgiving was pronounced. The revelation, as has been already said, was clear to the seeing heart. Without patient obedience, without cheerful labour, without loving insight, those to whom the Lord came would not have known Him. He would have been to them only as one more chance wayfarer who had crossed their path. This is the uniform

John xiv. 19. law. *The world beholdeth Me no more, but ye behold Me*, is the final promise to the faithful.

John ii. 11. At His first miracle Christ manifested His glory, and *His disciples*—His disciples and not others—*believed on Him*. Here at His last miracle He

vv. 1, 14. *manifested Himself*, He *was manifested*, according to His pleasure, and faith apprehended Him. It was in vain that His brethren, in a moment of

John vii. 4. unbelief, bade Him *manifest Himself to the world*. From the world which has not the will to obey, or

the eye to see, the true Christ, the Risen Christ, must always be hidden. vi.

The lesson is one which we cannot afford to neglect. Day by day the circumstances of that night and that morning on the Galilæan lake are being repeated among ourselves. Signs of Christ's Presence are offered to us which we can read or leave unregarded. And if we would look upon Him, as He stands on the solid shore while we are still tossed upon the waters, we must wait and work and obey. Then, though the night be long, He will manifest Himself to us as the day breaks.

We must wait. If we reflect, this is perhaps the lesson of the Great Forty Days, which will strike us most. The weeks of silence which intervened in that brief period of watching are marvellously eloquent. And as it was then it is still. We cannot prescribe the time for the Divine Appearance. Perhaps we need to learn and to feel that we are alone. There are seasons in the history of the Church and in our own lives when *there is no open vision*. There are seasons <sup>1 Sam. iii.</sup> again of refreshment and preparation, when the voice of the Lord comes to us above the storm, it may be, or through the still calm. But Christ is no nearer at one time than at the other, and our

vi. one prayer should rise unceasingly: *Speak, Lord,*  
 1 Sam. iii. *for Thy servant heareth, as Thou wilt, when Thou*  
 9. *wilt.*

We must work. We must pursue our appointed task, till a new command comes. It may seem a poor and dull thing to go back from scenes of great excitement and lofty expectation to simple duties which belonged to an earlier time. But that, we see, is the method of God. Perhaps it will be through these that the higher call will come: perhaps no higher call will ever come to us. But our duty is still the same. We cannot tell the value of any particular service either for the society or for our own training. Much must be done to the end of the workman's life, which is a preparation only. The Baptist continued to labour as he had first laboured, though he knew and confessed, *I must decrease.*

John iii.  
80.

We must obey. The order is given at last (so we are inclined to fancy) at an ill-chosen moment. We are wearied with long and fruitless toil. The favourable time has passed. We think that experience has made us acquainted with the conditions of hope, and we hope no longer. Moreover the order is given by one whom we do not recognise. But nevertheless it is clear and precise. We remember past crises not unlike that in which we are placed, when such an order was

proved to be divine. And happy are we if we dare to trust the bidding which sounds in our hearts, to acknowledge the special call which brings home to us that vague, general, Presence in which we profess to believe. Then in the sequel of late and unlooked-for success, as it may be, we shall know Him from whom it came. VI.

In one sense it will be always true that we shall toil in the night: true that the gathering of the Church will be in the night: true that we shall be tempted to say within ourselves, *We have taken nothing*. Even so we can strive, GOD helping us, to *win our own souls in patience*, and to win souls for Him, till the day break and the shadows depart, waiting, working, obeying; and on the Great Morning, when there *shall be no more sea*, no more storm and peril and change, the Lord will stand ready to welcome us with the gifts of His eternal Kingdom; whence, even now, though unseen, He beholds every disappointment and every effort. Lake xxi. 10. Apoc. xxi. 1.

In the meantime, during our brief space of toil, by unexpected and strange ways, His promise finds fulfilment. He does not leave His people desolate, though they do not always or at once recognise their visitation. Not once or twice only, but as often as the cleansed eye is turned to revolutions of society or to revolutions of thought, to

- vi. the breaking of a new day over the restless waters of life, the believer knows by an access of power, of knowledge, of love, that His words are true:  
*I come to you.*

**VII.**

***THE REVELATION THROUGH ACTIVE  
WORK.***

Ὅτε οὖν ἠρίσθησαν λέγει τῷ Σίμωνι Πέτρῳ ὁ Ἰησοῦς Σίμων Ἰωάννου, ἀγαπᾷς με πλέον τούτων; λέγει αὐτῷ Ναί, κύριε, σὺ οἶδας ὅτι φιλῶ σε. λέγει αὐτῷ Βόσκει τὰ ἀρνία μου. λέγει αὐτῷ πάλιν δεῦτερον Σίμων Ἰωάννου, ἀγαπᾷς με; λέγει αὐτῷ Ναί, κύριε, σὺ οἶδας ὅτι φιλῶ σε. λέγει αὐτῷ Ποίμαινε τὰ προβάτιά μου. λέγει αὐτῷ τὸ τρίτον Σίμων Ἰωάννου, φιλεῖς με; ἐλύπηθην ὁ Πέτρος ὅτι εἶπεν αὐτῷ τὸ τρίτον Φιλεῖς με; καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Κύριε, πάντα σὺ οἶδας, σὺ γινώσκεις ὅτι φιλῶ σε. λέγει αὐτῷ Ἰησοῦς Βόσκει τὰ προβάτιά μου. ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω σοι, ὅτε ἢς νεώτερος, ἐζώωννες σεαυτῶν καὶ περιεπάτετε ὅπου ἤθελες, ὅταν δὲ γηράσῃς, ἐκτενεῖς τὰς χεῖράς σου, καὶ ἄλλος ζώσει σε καὶ οἶσει ὅπου οὐ θέλεις. τοῦτο δὲ εἶπεν σημαίνων ποίῳ θανάτῳ δοξάσει τὸν θεόν. καὶ τοῦτο εἰπὼν λέγει αὐτῷ Ἀκολούθει μοι.

*So when they had broken their fast, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of John, lovest thou me more than these? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs. He saith to him again a second time, Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Tend my sheep. He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou girdedst thyself, and walkedst whither thou wouldest: but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldest not. Now this he spake, signifying by what manner of death he should glorify God. And when he had spoken this, he saith unto him, Follow me.*

JOHN xxi. 15—19.

Τῆ σπουδῇ μὴ ὀκνηροί, τῷ πνεύματι ζέοντες, τῷ  
κυρίῳ δουλεύοντες.

*In diligence not slothful: fervent in spirit; serving the  
Lord.*

**ROM. xii. 11.**

*THE REVELATION IN THE WORK OF LIFE :*

*THE SERVICE OF WORKING.*

**WE** have seen that the Revelation of the Risen Lord by the sea of Tiberias shews in a figure the general character of the apostolic work—a work laid upon all Christians in different ways—and of the light that comes through it: how that waiting, labouring, obeying, the servants of the Lord will in due time know that He is with them by gifts of success and by gifts of refreshment. This universal lesson is illustrated in the sequel of the narrative by a portraiture of two great types of apostolic service, the service of active energy and the service of patient waiting, the service of St Peter and the service of St John, the one consummated in the martyrdom of death, the other wrought out to the end in the martyrdom of life. VII.

In this respect the second part of the history develops what has been indicated in the first.

VII. For the characteristic differences of the two apostles, of the two forms of service, can be seen in the circumstances of the miracle. St John was the first to recognise the Lord from the fisher's boat, but St Peter was the first to join Him. It was enough for St John to know that the Lord was near, and to guard the prize which He had given, and to tarry till in due order he was carried to His feet. But St Peter could bear no delay. Even if the ship was not far from the land he must cast himself into the sea that he might by however little be sooner with the Lord. On the one side there is the clear vision which looks straight to the heart of things, the calm trust which reposes in the Divine guidance, the self-sacrifice in which self is forgotten. On the other side there is the prompt resolve which takes no count of the cost, the courageous activity which dares all things, the self-sacrifice in which self is offered. Both types of service are consecrated; and it is well that we should recognise both with equal thankfulness.

*When they had broken their fast, we read, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of John, lovest thou me more than these? more that is than these thy fellow-disciples, whose love is seen in their silent devotion. Every word was charged with a fulness of meaning. The name so spoken*

—Simon son of John—recalled the two noblest moments in the apostle's life, the one when he was first brought to Christ, and *Jesus looked upon him and said, Thou art Simon the son of John, thou shalt be called Cephas.* The other, when after his great confession, *Jesus said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jonah, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I also say unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church.* Had he then justified this name—the Rock-man? He had ventured to say on the Eve of the Passion, *If all shall be offended in Thee, I will never be offended. Lord ...I will lay down my life for Thee.* How had he fulfilled these bold promises? We can all feel that the swift retrospect thus called up must have been full of sadness. But at the same time it brought an opportunity for a humbler expression of attachment. The love of which Christ spoke was something absolute, heavenly, eternal: St Peter had not, as he had painfully learnt, reached to the pure heights of such love, but even in the depths of his sorrow and humiliation he was sure of his personal affection. He raises now no question of comparison with others. He will not even trust to his own self-knowledge. He appeals to Christ Himself as witness to his words. *Yea,*

VII.

John i. 42.

Matt. xvi.  
17.Matt. xxvi.  
83.  
John xiii.  
87.

VII. *Lord, thou knowest that I love Thee*—love Thee, not as Thou requirest, not as I would, but with a true devotion. St Peter on this occasion had not overrated his strength, and so he was able to receive the Lord's commission; *He saith unto him, Feed my lambs.* The fisher's work was to be followed by the shepherd's work. Those who were brought within the Church were to be watched with untiring solicitude.

The first, the simplest part of the apostolic charge, is to provide Christ's little ones with that which is needed for their support; but it is not all. *He saith to him again a second time, Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me?* The Lord repeats the word for 'love' which He had used before, but He no longer adds the reference to the apostle's abandoned claim, 'more than these.' So far He accepts his confession while He proves it still further. St Peter however has nothing to change, nothing to add. His answer is literally the same as before. *Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love thee.* At once a new charge follows. *He saith to him, Tend*—'shepherd' (not simply feed)—*my sheep* (not lambs). If there are the young and the weak and the ignorant to be fed, there are also the mature and the vigorous to be guided. The shepherd must rule no less than feed. And to do this wisely and well is a harder work than the first.

Yet something more remained. The proof of St Peter was not yet completed, the office of St Peter was not yet fully set forth. *He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me?*—and now the Lord used the apostle's own word for love—lovest thou Me, that is, as thou sayest thyself, and not as I asked before? lovest thou Me with the affection which will give up all for a friend? The form of the question could not but touch St Peter to the quick. If the three questions recalled his three denials, the language of this last must have vividly brought back to him his failure even in personal devotion at the moment of trial. *Peter was grieved because He said unto him the third time, Lovest thou Me?* not merely that the question was put again, but that it was so put as to cast a doubt even on the modified love which he had professed; and the strength of his grief lay in the deep consciousness that the doubt was justified by the past. Yet even in this extremity he has a sure trust. He leaves out the affirmation which he had made before, and throws himself wholly upon Christ. *Lord, he says, Thou knowest all things*—Thou knowest my false confidence, my bold words, my miserable failures, my bitter tears—Thou knowest my Easter joy and my patient waiting since—*Thou knowest all things*, and, at this moment

VII. reading my heart as I cannot read it, *Thou seest that I love Thee*, love Thee even as I said. The appeal was not in vain. *Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep: Feed my sheep*, as He had said before, *Feed my lambs*: 'Feed' and not 'tend' or 'shepherd' only. This was the final commission; and if it is hard to guide the full-grown Christian with wise authority, it is still harder to provide in due season that which shall maintain and increase the fruitfulness of his life. But this also belongs to the shepherd's work. Every ministry of tender anxiety and gentle forethought must be rendered to the strong as well as to the weak. To do this is the highest and noblest triumph of pastoral care.

St Peter had learnt what he was to do for others: what, he might ask, would be the issue for himself. The Lord anticipated the inquiry. *Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast younger, thou girdedst thyself and walkedst whither thou wouldest: but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands and another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldest not.* The words could not but appear at the time dark and mysterious. So much could be seen that they told of an end of utter powerlessness, of a time when the apostle should be helpless in the hands of others, held in bondage and incapable of

resistance. They had a deeper and more tragic meaning, which was as yet hidden; but this and much more was shadowed out in the two words which the Lord added: *When He had spoken this, He saith unto him, Follow Me*: follow Me, though hereafter the spiritual eye alone will see Me: follow Me, though the way, as far as it is opened, will seem strange: follow Me, though the end, as far as this earth is concerned, will be death upon the Cross.

The narrative read thus simply and literally presents, in a most impressive shape, the foundation, the character, the issue of the active service of Christ. The foundation is love: the character is considerate thoughtfulness: the issue is self-surrender. The lessons are, no doubt, in the fullest sense for those to whom the oversight of Christ's flock is committed; but in a most true sense they are for all to whom GOD has given energy and strength, the power of action and the zeal for movement.

Love, love to Christ, which is the one sure spring of love to men, is the foundation of service. It is the first condition of the divine charge, and the second, and the third. It is the spirit of the new Covenant which burns not to consume but to purify. In the prospect of work for others or

VII. for ourselves we can always hear the one question in the stillness of our souls, 'Lovest thou Me?' Love may not, cannot, be attained in its fulness at once; but the Person of Christ, if indeed we see Him as He is presented to us in the Gospels, will kindle that direct affection out of which it comes. If our hearts were less dull we could not study the changing scenes of His unchanging love, or attempt to describe them to others, without answering the silent appeal which they make to us in St Peter's words: *Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee*; yes, and still more, these which are Thine and not mine, these who fall under my influence in the various relations of life, for Thy sake.

The foundation of service is love, the rule of service is thoughtfulness. If we are to do Christ's work we must consider more patiently than we commonly do the requirements of those whom we have to serve. There is not one method, one voice for all. Here there is need of the tenderest simplicity: there of the wisest authority: there of the ripest result of long reflection. The true teacher, and as Christians we are all teachers, will temper the application of his experience with anxious care. It is to our great loss, we must all sadly confess, that we forget now the lambs and now the sheep of Christ's flock. The former too

often perish through our grievous fault for lack of food, and the latter for lack of guidance. VII.

The service which rests on love and is ruled by thoughtfulness issues in self-surrender. The impetuous vigour of early days loses its self-confidence without losing its strength. The servant who has wrought much for his Lord has learned to trust Him. His joy is when no choice is left: his freedom is to give up his own desire. The sentence which sounds at first like a sentence of hopeless bondage receives a new meaning. As the outward man is confined more and more closely, the inward man, by GOD'S grace, grows to fuller proportions. And he to whom Christ speaks can interpret as a last promise of conformity to Himself the solemn words: *Another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldest not.*

The tradition of the death of St Peter offers a striking commentary on the thoughts which are thus suggested. On the eve of his martyrdom, as it is said, the friends of the apostle obtained the means for his escape. They pleaded the desolation of the Church. He may have remembered his deliverance by the angel from Herod's prison. And so he yielded to their prayers. The city was now left and he was hastening along the Appian Way, when the Lord met him. 'Lord, whither goest thou?' was his one eager question; and the

VII reply followed, 'I go to Rome to be crucified again  
'for thee.'

Next morning the prisoner was found by the keepers in his cell; and St Peter gained the fulfilment of the Lord's words and followed Him even to the cross.

The tradition may be only a thought clothed in an outward dress, but it gathers up with singular power and beauty the sum of what has been said. If that Divine Figure rises before us in the crisis of our trial, service will be transfigured by the glory of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. So looking to Christ we shall come to understand little by little the meaning of His command, sufficient alone to move, to guide, to support, *Follow Me.*

**VIII.**

***THE REVELATION THROUGH PATIENT  
WAITING.***

Ἐπιστραφεὶς ὁ Πέτρος βλέπει τὸν μαθητὴν ὃν ἠγάπα ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀκολουθοῦντα, ὃς καὶ ἀνέπεσεν ἐν τῷ δείπνῳ ἐπὶ τὸ στήθος αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶπεν Κύριε, τίς ἐστίν ὁ παραδιδούς σε; τοῦτον οὖν ἰδὼν ὁ Πέτρος λέγει τῷ Ἰησοῦ Κύριε, οὗτος δέ τίς; λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς Ἐὰν αὐτόν θέλω μένειν ἕως ἔρχομαι, τί πρὸς σέ; σὺ μοι ἀκολούθει. Ἐξῆλθεν οὖν οὗτος ὁ λόγος εἰς τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ὅτι ὁ μαθητὴς ἐκεῖνος οὐκ ἀποθνήσκει. οὐκ εἶπεν δέ αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅτι οὐκ ἀποθνήσκει, ἀλλ' Ἐὰν αὐτόν θέλω μένειν ἕως ἔρχομαι, τί πρὸς σέ;

*Peter, turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved following; which also leaned back on his breast at the supper, and said, Lord, who is he that betrayeth thee? Peter therefore seeing him saith to Jesus, Lord, and what shall this man do? Jesus saith unto him, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me. This saying therefore went forth among the brethren, that that disciple should not die: yet Jesus said not unto him, that he should not die; but, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?*

JOHN xxi. 20—23.

Τῇ ἐλπίδι χαίροντες, τῇ θλίψει ὑπομένοντες, τῇ  
προσευχῇ προσκαρτεροῦντες.

*Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing  
steadfastly in prayer.*

**ROM. xii. 12.**

*THE REVELATION IN THE WORK OF LIFE :*

*THE SERVICE OF WAITING.*

**T**HE last record of St John's Gospel brings before us a singular phase of early Christian thought and of early Christian error. There was, as we know from the Epistles, a widely-spread belief in the apostolic age that the Lord would return in glory before the first generation of believers had passed away, to exercise His power as Judge and King over the world. The belief was true in its spiritual essence, but false so far as it was clothed by human enthusiasm in a material shape. The Lord did come at the time expected. He did execute vengeance and assume sovereignty, but otherwise than men had dreamt. So it always has been : so, we must conclude, it always will be. The comings of the Lord are not such events as we look for. Perhaps they are unregarded by those who witness them ; but they are not therefore less real or less momentous.

VIII.

In this respect the fulfilment of the words of Christ, in which He said that some who heard

VIII. Him should 'not taste of death till the Son of 'man came in His kingdom,' may help us to interpret other crises.

We can now perhaps with some difficulty understand in part what the destruction of the Holy City—that shaking not of the earth only but also of heaven—was for those who had been reared in Judaism; how that terrible catastrophe closed a period in the Divine revelation; how the Christian Church became thenceforth the sole appointed seat of GOD'S Presence with men; how a society, universal in its teaching and constitution and range, was substituted finally and for ever in place of that which had prepared the way for it. We can, I say, see this now, and acknowledge the coming of the Lord, when distant objects appear in their true proportions—and it will be well if the lesson helps us to know the day of our visitation—but the first Christians, in the confusion of their conflicts, could not see it. They had decided in what way Christ should come, and so looked for the establishment of their own belief and not of His promise. When St John alone remained of the twelve, they still clung to their fancies, and they found in words addressed to him a confirmation of their error. *The saying went forth among the brethren that that disciple should not die.* He at least, so they supposed, would

remain alive on earth to meet the returning Lord; and so strong was the conviction that even when the apostle was laid to rest, it was reported for centuries that the dust above his grave was gently moved by the breathing of the saint beneath not dead but sleeping. St John had heard of the wrong use which had been made of Christ's words, and in the passage before us he corrects it. The mode of correction is remarkable. For he corrects the popular error not by any argument, not by any fresh interpretation, not by any decision of authority, but simply by repeating the actual phrase which was spoken. It might be that the Lord had some purpose with regard to him which he could not anticipate. At any rate it was not his part to determine beforehand all that He must mean. The whole Truth was in His own language. To keep to that faithfully and patiently was to avoid error. *Jesus said not unto him that he should not die, but If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?*

As the Evangelist recalled the words he laid open the secret of his own life. For when we look back we can perceive how the two mysterious sentences spoken on that early morning by the sea of Tiberias, 'Follow thou me,' 'If I will that he tarry till I come,' describe the destinies of the two representative apostles, of whom they were

VIII. spoken ; how they were fulfilled more than in the letter ; how they mark two types of service which must always be rendered, if the Church is to reconcile order with progress, the service of working and the service of waiting, the service of action and the service of thought, the service of outward effort fashioned after the likeness of Christ's Passion and the service of inward meditation directed to the vision of Christ's coming, the one, as has been well said, symbolised in the promise of the Cross, and the other in the promise of the Apocalypse.

We have already touched upon the service of St Peter. We have yet to consider the service of St John. And there is something at first sight most strange in the place which St John occupies in the apostolic records. He appears three times only in the history after the Ascension, and then simply by the side of St Peter. His brother St James was taken as the first martyr among the apostles, but he was himself untouched. St Peter declared the reception of the Gentiles to the apostles and brethren at Jerusalem, but he is silent. St Paul recounted his work, but he is silent still. He had received for his charge the mother of the Lord, and perhaps he remained apart in his Galilæan home pondering over the mysteries which that charge brought nearer to him, and finding little

by little the full meaning of that which he had seen and handled, as the Truth was partially embodied by men: VIII.

What first were guessed as points he then knew stars.

However it was, for thirty years or more he remained in silence. Some might have thought that he had been wrongly named, or admitted in vain to the closest fellowship with his Master. But when the time was fully come the Apocalypse proved that he had not ceased to be a son of Thunder; and yet later his Gospel shewed in every line the insight of the disciple whom Jesus loved. He tarried till the Lord came, and then he was prepared to do the work which could not have been done before, and (we may dare to say) which could not have been done without such a preparation.

What this work was which was thus slowly matured we can in some way imagine by removing the Fourth Gospel from the New Testament and then counting our loss. Without it we might have asked, half sadly, as men have asked, whether our faith was not fashioned by St Paul, whether there was indeed any anticipation in the Lord's own words of the issues of His work, whether He so spoke as to meet the questionings of a later age. With it we have for our heritage

VIII. what St John found at last in the Lord's teaching through the discipline of his own experience, thoughts of truth and unity and life which satisfy the heart and transcend all speculation, thoughts

John viii.  
12; xiv. 20;  
xi. 25.

made facts in the Person of Christ. *I am the light of the world: I am in my Father and ye in Me and I in you: I am the Resurrection and the Life.* These divine utterances St John was enabled to preserve for our instruction and comfort as the Spirit called back to him in the silent watches of his waiting what the Lord had said. These revelations speak through all time with a voice of strength for the feeble and a voice of peace for the distracted. The disciple whom Jesus loved tarried till his Master came, and when He came he was ready to present Him to the

1 John i. 4. world in His glory that the joy of believers might be fulfilled. In such a way St John's work of waiting was consummated. The long silence was followed by the proclamation of the Truth which had been silently realised. Not one hour of that term of stillness, we can feel, was lost. And as we look with thankfulness to the results of St John's labour of patience we may find a lesson for ourselves. We can all, I fancy, sympathise with the passionate zeal and stirring energy of St Peter. There is something congenial to the spirit of our times in his bold movement and impetuous

courage. If our hearts are touched, we are eager to give instant expression to our emotions. We estimate the value of a cause by its immediate effect. We claim that convictions should at once vindicate their reality by conquest. If one stands by us with eye and soul fixed, as we are sure, on the object of our adoration, calmly and silently, we are inclined to ask with an impatient curiosity, strong it may be, like St Peter, in the consciousness of our own call to action, *Lord, and what shall this man do?* We are tempted perhaps to make the prayer of Martha our own: 'Lord, dost thou not care that he hath left us alone? Bid him that he help us.' In such a case it will be our happiness to hear the Lord's answer to St Peter, and to welcome with meekness the Lord's reproof: *If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Follow thou Me.* Each man has his own work to do: this one to serve, that one to sit at the Lord's feet: this one to follow, that one to wait. The disposition rests with Him who claims a sovereign power over the destiny of His disciples, and regards the well-being of all. And just that type of devout ministry is most needful which is most foreign to the prevailing bent.

No one who feels the sorrows of the age would wish to disparage the new earnestness which impels men at present even to undisciplined and

VIII. self-willed efforts for Christ's sake. We say rather:  
 Numb. xi. *Would God that all the Lord's people were*  
 29. *prophets.* But there are dangers in this tumult of  
 reawakened life. Patient watching is too often  
 treated at present with suspicion and stigmatized  
 as lukewarmness. Judgments on the deepest  
 mysteries are received without reflection and re-  
 peated without inquiry. Humility is interpreted  
 as a confession of weakness and reserve is con-  
 demned as a cloke for doubt. Nothing brings  
 such sad misgivings as this hasty, intolerant temper,  
 peculiar to no one party or class, which is charac-  
 teristic of the age. If, as we cannot but believe,  
 the Lord is even now coming to His Church, we  
 shall be ill prepared to meet Him unless there be  
 some among us tarrying for Him in self-con-  
 centration and silence, looking to Him and lost in  
 Him: men who dare to wait and stand outside the  
 battle in which as yet they have no part, who dare  
 to hold their peace till the meaning of the Spirit  
 is clear, who dare to refuse to accept the most  
 venerable human gloss as the full and final ex-  
 ponent of the Divine Word, which still they may  
 be themselves quite unable to interpret.

Those who have studied the life of the Church  
 have often remarked that the history of the apo-  
 stolic age has been reproduced on a large scale in  
 the history of Christendom. St Peter, St Paul

and St John occupy in succession the principal place in the first century, each carrying forward in due measure the work to which he ministered. So, it is said, we may see the likeness of St Peter in the Church of the Middle Ages, and the likeness of St Paul in the Churches of the Reformation. There remains then, such is the conclusion, yet one more type of the Christian society to be realised in the world, which shall bear the likeness of St John. Whether this be so or not, and many things combine to force upon us the belief that we are approaching some great change of religious life, the record before us lays down the one sure rule for our guidance, whatever our special duty may be. If we are called to action, Christ is the Way: if we are called to thought, Christ is the Truth. To those His command is 'Follow Me': to these 'Tarry till I come.' Working or waiting our steps will be turned to Him: our souls will hang on Him.

And waiting, as we must recognise and remember, is a sacrifice of self, a real martyrdom no less than working. St John by his long life, as truly as St James by his early death, drank of the Lord's Cup and shared in the Lord's Baptism according to His own words. To win the soul in patience, to bear the trial of delays, to watch for the dawn through the chill hours which precede

Mark x. 80.

viii. it, to keep fresh and unsullied the great hope that Christ will come, without presuming to decide the fashion of His Coming, is a witness to the powers of the unseen world, which the Spirit of God alone can make possible. It is a witness which we need at present. We ourselves, or some among us, may be called to give it: at least we are called to pray that it may be given. For it seems to offer the divine antidote to the wilfulness and dogmatism which threaten to paralyse our strength. Our differences will be seen in their proper dimensions if we stand as men looking for the Return of their Lord, if Advent awakens a faith and not only a memory. We shall learn to tolerate the imperfections of human language if we strive to rise through words to Him whom they half veil and half reveal, perfect God and perfect Man, who was born and died and rose again for us. We shall see Him even now in the consciousness of His Presence, as Life and Light and Love, working or waiting, as it may be, if we bear about with us the vital conviction that He will come, how we know not, when we know not; come once more to claim as His own every fragment of true thought and right action; come to welcome as the blessed of His Father every one who has served Him in the disguise of the weak and the needy and the sorrowful.

**IX.**

***THE REVELATION OF THE KINGDOM.***

Οἱ δὲ ἑνδεκα μαθηταὶ ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν εἰς τὸ ὄρος οὗ ἐτάξατο αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ ἰδόντες αὐτὸν προσεκύνησαν, οἱ δὲ ἐδίστασαν. καὶ προσελθὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐλάλησεν αὐτοῖς λέγων Ἐδόθη μοι πᾶσα ἐξουσία ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ [τῆς] γῆς· πορευθέντες οὖν μαθητεύσατε πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, βαπτίζοντες αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ γιου καὶ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος, διδάσκοντες αὐτοὺς τηρεῖν πάντα ὅσα ἐνετειλάμην ὑμῖν· καὶ ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰμὶ πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας ἕως τῆς συντελείας τοῦ αἰῶνος.

*But the eleven disciples went into Galilee, unto the mountain where Jesus had appointed them. And when they saw him, they worshipped him: but some doubted. And Jesus came to them and spake unto them, saying, All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.*

**MATT. xxviii. 16—20.**

Ἐγένετο ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ κόσμου τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν  
καὶ τοῦ χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ βασιλεύσει εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας  
τῶν αἰῶνων.

*The kingdom of the world is become the kingdom of our  
Lord, and of his Christ: and he shall reign for ever and  
ever.*

ΑΡΟC. xi. 15.

## THE REVELATION OF THE KINGDOM.

THE appearance of the Risen Lord to the disciples in Galilee related by St Matthew, is in many respects different from those which we have already considered. The record is distinctively that of an appearance in Royal Majesty and therefore it fitly closes the first Gospel, the Gospel of 'the Christ,' the King. The end of the narrative answers to the beginning. The adoration of the Wise Men finds its counterpart and completion in the adoration of the disciples. The promise of the prophetic name Immanuel—God with us—is fulfilled in the Lord's own assurance: *I am with you all the days unto the end of the world.* 1X.

The scene and the circumstances of the Appearance correspond with its character. The manifestation is no longer in the upper chamber where the disciples are assembled in fear with closed doors; nor yet by the shore of the restless sea on which they have toiled in vain. It is

- ix. not a surprise to men lost in sorrow or doubt, as to Mary Magdalene and the two disciples. It is not a resolution of individual difficulties as to St Thomas. It is not a revelation half veiled under mysterious symbols, as by the Sea of Tiberias. Time and place and persons appear to have been fixed beforehand. The Lord was seen by the disciples on *the mountain where He had appointed them*. It is not possible indeed to fix the exact locality, but it was evidently chosen by Him with a significant purpose. Just as He
- Matt. v. 1. had gone up into 'the mountain' when He solemnly commenced His teaching of the multitudes: just as He had continued all night in prayer to GOD upon 'the mountain' before He commissioned the twelve apostles; just as He
- Luke vi. 12. chose 'the mountain' as the spot where St Peter and St James and St John were allowed to catch a passing glimpse of His glory: so here He stands upon 'the mountain' when He declares the extent, the method, the duration of His sovereignty.

If we had St Matthew's narrative alone we should probably suppose that none but the eleven were present to receive the Lord's charge. In that case the reference to 'some who doubted' would be almost unintelligible. But the brief summary of St Paul leads us to conclude that it

was on this occasion that the Lord *appeared to* IX.  
*about five hundred brethren at once.* We can then <sup>1</sup> Cor. xv.  
 rightly picture to ourselves the whole congrega- 6.  
 tion of believers now gathered once more round  
 their Divine Master at a spot hallowed by earlier  
 memories. They had received at Jerusalem the  
 great spiritual commission, and now they were to  
 learn how it should be executed. The record is  
 evidently brought into the narrowest compass.  
 At the same time every word in which the  
 charge is given bears the impress of Divine sove-  
 reignty. No language can go beyond the terms  
 in which the Lord sets forth His absolute power.  
*All authority, He says, is given unto Me in heaven*  
*and on earth.* To feel the force of such a sentence,  
 we must remember that He who spoke had been  
 crucified not many days before amidst the mock-  
 ery of His enemies and the despair of His fol-  
 lowers. But now He lays open the eternal issues  
 of that death. Not earth only but heaven is  
 subject to His dominion. All created being has  
 been brought under His sway—angels, and men,  
 and nature. In Him whatever before was most  
 widely separated has found a final unity. The  
 power is *given* Him. It represents the love of the  
 Father no less than the victory of the Son. It  
 is the pledge of the triumph of the Father's will;  
 and His will is the salvation of men. *Go there-*

- IX *fore*, the Lord continues, 'therefore,' because you can now see the right which I have to command, because you can now find your own weakness perfected in My strength, because unseen powers are leagued on your side, *go and make disciples of all the nations*. This is the end of My kingship, to win for Myself willing subjects: this is the aim of your service, to unite mankind in loyal allegiance to the truth.

*Make disciples of all the nations.* The grandeur of the charge and the apparent inadequacy of the instruments are alike surprising. Up to this time the ministry of the disciples was restricted  
 Matt. x. 6. *to the lost sheep of the house of Israel*; now Israel is reckoned among the nations. The Risen Christ claims for Himself not one people but all. His kingdom is thus from the beginning revealed in its utmost range. The fulness of time has come. All things are ready.

If those to whom He spoke had been told to measure their own resources, to look first to the influences of authority or place or wisdom for victory, they might well have despaired. But the words that follow set aside such a misgiving. They had simply a message to proclaim and the blessing of a heavenly communion to offer. Here as always the grace of GOD comes first, which makes the later work of man possible. *Make*

*disciples of all the nations*, the Lord says, *baptizing them into—not 'in'—the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.* The beginning of discipleship lies in the reception of a Divine gift by those who are willing to accept it. The power through which we can render peaceful obedience cannot originate in ourselves. But the new Sacrament of Baptism, now first instituted, establishes the connexion through which the currents of the spiritual life flow, if I may so speak, naturally. It forces us to look away from ourselves for the strength which we need. It concentrates our thoughts on GOD's loving purpose. It offers us—sense-bound as we are—a historical pledge that He on His part will most surely accomplish what He has begun. It gives us that point of support whereby we are enabled to move the world.

The more we reflect on that brief sentence, *baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*, the more we shall feel with a living conviction that it includes the foundation of all our confidence, the sum of all our creed. The Divine title is declared to be a 'name' and not 'names,' that we may hold firmly to the Unity of the Divine Essence, while each Person is separately mentioned that we may feel our manifold dependence upon the one GOD.

- ix. Thus the name of the most Holy Trinity expresses all that has been made known to us of the relation of the Godhead to ourselves, as we are created, redeemed, sanctified. And to be 'baptized into this name' is to be brought in GOD'S own way into fellowship with Him Who has been so revealed. Just as in all other things, the years that follow will shew how the privilege is used or wasted. So far as we become fellow-workers with GOD all later life is the gradual realisation by faith of the blessing thus given in its potential germ, the gradual realisation by thought of the Truth thus shadowed out, the fashioning of the Divine image in which we were made to the Divine likeness unto which we were destined.

For the work of 'discipling the nations' is not completed when allegiance is pledged and union formed. Teaching follows baptizing. Little by little to the end of the individual life and to the end of all time the words of Christ are apprehended in their fulness. The ripest believer has not reached the limit to which he can attain. The latest age has not exhausted the meaning of what was once said. All experience shews us something more in that which we have long possessed. All progress enlarges our prospect of the marvels of the Divine counsel. We must

IX. keep every sense open, every faculty exercised, if we are to do our part in furthering the spiritual conquest of the world. In one sense all has been done: in another sense all remains to do. No addition can be made to GOD'S love: no addition can be made to Christ's words. But we on our side can respond to the love more warmly; we can enter into the words more deeply; and this we must do, if we are not to stand still while all around is moving. For to stand still is to die.

Thus we are brought to the promise which makes the universal mission-work of the Christian, ever apprehended in the course of the ages as vaster and more intense, practicable for every one of us. The Christian is not alone even if he seems to be alone. *Lo, I am with you*, Christ said, *all the days—*all the days—*unto the end of the world.* And this peculiar phrase in which the promise is expressed in the original turns our thoughts to the manifold vicissitudes of fortune in which the Lord is still present with His people. He does not say simply 'always,' as of a uniform duration, but 'all the days,' as if He would take account of the changing aspects of storm and sunshine, of light and darkness, which chequer our course. Such alternations of joy and mourning, of success and failure, belong to the very conditions of our existence. We cannot even

- ix. imagine a state of unbroken calm. As we are constituted at present conflict and effort are a necessity, and so too, as the consequences of sin, are defeat and sorrow. Yet even so defeat will lose its bitterness, and sorrow will lose its sting, if we know that Christ is with us 'all the days'; 'all the days,' even when we are most tempted to forget Him in the brightness of human joy, or to doubt His nearness in the solitude of our bereavement.

The sense of this abiding Presence of GOD in Christ both with the Church at large and with individual believers is that which we need sorely in this time of restlessness and debate. Nothing else, so far as I see, appears to be equally fitted to bring patience, and with patience peace. There is something deadening in the strife of words. The silence which follows controversy is very commonly the sign of exhaustion and not of rest. We require to be taken up out of our little circle of strifes and questionings, as it were into the mountain, that so we may regard our King in His glory as He has there revealed Himself. It is not by narrowing our vision or our sympathy, by fixing our eyes simply on that which is congenial to our feelings, by excluding from our interest whole regions of Christendom, that we can gain

the repose of faith. We must dare to look on the broad and chequered aspect of life. We must dare to confess that Christ calls all the nations to His service through us; and no less to maintain that He is everywhere with the two or three gathered together in His name. ix.

To do this is not easy; and to the last, as we strive to do it more faithfully, we shall find ourselves face to face with mysteries which we cannot solve. But we shall at least gain this, that we shall learn a little more of the vastness of God's sovereignty; and looking over the course of its gradual establishment we shall perceive how He uses unexpected means to fulfil His will. We shall become sure that His cause does go forward. If in a moment of trial some pitiless power compels us to confess that appearances, tradition, authority, are against us, we shall answer in our souls 'and yet it moves.' And if we cannot obtain more than partial knowledge we shall secure perfect trust. And this will send us back cheered and strengthened to our proper work. For the conviction that GOD works in other ways than ours will not make our own calling, His voice to us, less distinct or less imperative. The belief that He is with others will not shake our belief that He is with us. Nay rather, the power of His Presence among us will be multiplied

- ix. when we know that we are not alone, and that while human infirmity and wilfulness may cloud His glory, yet they cannot banish His love.

At the same time this assurance of Christ's Presence 'all the days,' which blesses effort, does not dispense with effort. It is not enough to know that He is with us: we must use His help. He gives the promise after the command, *Go and make disciples of all the nations.....and lo, I am with you all the days.* There is work to be done as there is a blessing to be secured. The recognition of His presence is the preparation for His coming. But if we would hasten His coming we must feel that He is indeed with us.

It is a natural but false feeling which leads us to think that at some other time GOD was nearer to the world than He is now; that His voice was clearer and more intelligible; that His government was more direct and uniform. He is, if only we will look, still among us, speaking to those who listen through the manifold discoveries of the age, guiding even our fierce and selfish conflicts so as to minister to His purpose. And we ourselves consciously or unconsciously are serving Him. He uses us if we do not bring ourselves to Him a willing sacrifice. We cannot doubt this; and we cannot fail to see what a different world it would be, if still remaining

faithful to our personal convictions, abandoning  
nothing of the Truth which has been made  
known to us, yielding no fragment of the position  
which has been committed to our keeping, we  
could all agree in holding as a living fact the  
reality of Christ's universal Presence: in look-  
ing to Him in the execution of our designs, as  
using them for some larger end; in making Him  
the witness of our actions, as tributary to a  
counsel beyond our thoughts. Nothing less than  
this is the scope of His words: *I am with you  
all the days, unto the end of the world.* I—perfect  
God and perfect Man—able to help and to sym-  
pathise to the uttermost—I am with you. The  
promise has never been revoked. It has been  
forgotten: it has been practically denied: but it  
stands written still to reveal the heaven which  
lies about us, the powers which are ready for our  
hands.

Καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Πορευθέντες εἰς τὸν κόσμον  
 ἅπαντα κηρῖζατε τὸ εὐαγγέλιον πάσῃ τῇ κτίσει. ὁ  
 πιστεύσας καὶ βαπτισθεὶς σωθήσεται, ὁ δὲ ἀπιστήσας  
 κατακριθήσεται. σημεῖα δὲ τοῖς πιστεύσασιν ἀκολου-  
 θήσει ταῦτα, ἐν τῷ ὀνόματί μου δαιμόνια ἐκβαλοῦσιν,  
 γλώσσαις λαλήσουσιν, [καὶ ἐν ταῖς χερσίν] ὄφεις  
 ἄροῦσιν, κἄν θανάσιμόν τι πίωσιν οὐ μὴ αὐτοῦς βλάβῃ,  
 ἐπὶ ἄρρώστοις χεῖρας ἐπιθήσουσιν καὶ καλῶς ἔξουσιν.

Εἶπεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς Οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι μου οὗς  
 ἐλάλησα πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔτι ὡν σὺν ὑμῖν, ὅτι δεῖ πληρω-  
 θῆναι πάντα τὰ γεγραμμένα ἐν τῷ νόμῳ Μωυσέως  
 καὶ τοῖς προφήταις καὶ Ψαλμοῖς περὶ ἐμοῦ. τότε  
 διηνοιξεν αὐτῶν τὸν νοῦν τοῦ συνιέναι τὰς γραφάς,  
 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὕτως γέγραπται παθεῖν τὸν  
 χριστὸν καὶ ἀναστῆναι ἐκ νεκρῶν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ,  
 καὶ κηρυχθῆναι ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ μετάνοιαν  
 εἰς ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν εἰς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη· ἀρξάμενοι  
 ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολήμ· ὑμεῖς μάρτυρες τούτων. καὶ ἰδοὺ  
 ἐγὼ ἐξαποπέλλω τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ πατρὸς μου  
 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς· ὑμεῖς δὲ καθίσατε ἐν τῇ πόλει ἕως οὗ  
 ἐνδύσῃσθε ἐξ ὑψοῦς δύναμιν.

*And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to the whole creation. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that disbelieveth shall be condemned. And these signs shall follow them that believe: in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall in no wise hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.*

[MARK] xvi. 16—18.

*And he said unto them, These are my words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, how that all things must needs be fulfilled, which are written in the law of Moses, and the prophets, and the psalms, concerning me. Then opened he their mind, that they might understand the scriptures; and he said unto them, Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer, and rise again from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name unto all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem. Ye are witnesses of these things. And behold, I send forth the promise of my Father upon you: but tarry ye in the city, until ye be clothed with power from on high.*

LUKE xiv. 44—49.

## NOTE.

**T**HE record of St Matthew is obviously a brief summary of the Lord's words. The fulness and comprehensiveness of the triple charge compressed into a few lines, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the Evangelist has been guided to give the substance of what was unfolded at length. At the same time I see no reason to suppose that the summary does not represent what was said on a particular occasion. While it is most true that the three verses contain in brief the sum of what has been preserved of the Lord's teaching after the Resurrection, it is in itself likely that He should on 'the mountain' in Galilee have so gathered up the lessons which He had elsewhere given in detail.

The short record in the appendix to St Mark's Gospel is in all probability a supplementary account of the appearance which St Matthew has described. It is added to the narrative of what happened on the first Easter Day, but quite loosely without any definite connexion. In each particular the words in this later narrative contain, as it were, explanatory comments. The experience of the first preachers gave definiteness to the conceptions of the Lord's presence and power.

The paragraph in St Luke (xxiv. 44—49), on the other hand, which follows the account of the appearance to the eleven and those that were with them, seems to include words which belong to the Easter Evening as well as to later occasions (comp. John xii. 44—50).

A cursory reading of St Luke's narrative, if it were taken alone, and the same remark applies to the appendix to St Mark, might lead to the conclusion that all the words of the Lord which he has recorded were spoken on Easter Evening, and were followed immediately by the Ascension. But such an interpretation is in no way required by the exact language of the Evangelist, whose words are perfectly consistent with the fuller record in the book of the Acts.

**X.**

***DEPARTURE IN BLESSING.***

Ἐξήγαγεν δὲ αὐτοὺς ἕως πρὸς Βηθανίαν, καὶ ἐπάρας τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῦ εὐλόγησεν αὐτοὺς. καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ εὐλογεῖν αὐτὸν αὐτοὺς διέστη ἀπ' αὐτῶν [καὶ ἀνεφέρετο εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν]: καὶ αὐτοὶ [προσκυνήσαντες αὐτὸν] ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς Ἱεροσολήμην μετὰ χαρᾶς μεγάλης, καὶ ἦσαν διὰ παντός ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ εὐλογοῦντες τὸν θεόν.

Οἱ μὲν οὖν συνελθόντες ἠρώτων αὐτὸν λέγοντες Κύριε, εἰ ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἀποκαθιστάνεις τὴν βασιλείαν τῷ Ἰσραὴλ; εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς Οὐχ ἡμῶν ἐστὶν γινῶναι χρόνος ἢ καιροῦς οὗς ὁ πατὴρ ἔθετο ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ, ἀλλὰ λήμψεσθε δύναμιν ἐπελθόντος τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, καὶ ἔσεσθέ μοι μάρτυρες ἔν τε Ἱεροσολήμην καὶ [ἐν] πάσῃ τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ καὶ Σαμαρίᾳ καὶ ἕως ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς. καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν βλέπόντων αὐτῶν ἐπήρθη, καὶ νεφέλη ὑπέλαβεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτῶν. καὶ ὡς ἀτενίζοντες ἦσαν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν πορευομένου αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἄνδρες δύο παριστήκεισαν αὐτοῖς ἐν ἐσθῆσει λευκαῖς, οἳ καὶ εἶπαν Ἄνδρες Γαλιλαῖοι, τί ἐστήκατε βλέποντες εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν; οὗτος ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὁ ἀναλημφθεὶς ἀφ' ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν οὕτως ἐλεύσεται ὁν τρόπον ἔθεάσασθε αὐτὸν πορευόμενον εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν.

Ὁ μὲν οὖν κύριος [Ἰησοῦς] μετὰ τὸ λαλήσαι αὐτοῖς ἀνελήμφθη εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐκάθισεν ἐκ δεξιῶν τοῦ θεοῦ. ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἐξεληθόντες ἐκήρυξαν πανταχοῦ, τοῦ κυρίου συνεργοῦντος καὶ τὸν λόγον βεβαιοῦντος διὰ τῶν ἐπακολουθοῦντων σημείων.

*And he led them out until they were over against Bethany: and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them. And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he parted from them, and was carried up into heaven. And they worshipped him, and returned to Jerusalem with great joy: and were continually in the temple, blessing God.*

LUKE XXIV. 50—53.

*They therefore, when they were come together, asked him, saying, Lord, dost thou at this time restore the kingdom to Israel? And he said unto them, It is not for you to know times or seasons, which the Father hath set within his own authority. But ye shall receive power, when the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judæa and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. And when he had said these things, as they were looking, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight. And while they were looking stedfastly into heaven as he went, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel; which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye looking into heaven? this Jesus, which was received up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye beheld him going into heaven.*

ACTS i. 8—11.

*So then the Lord Jesus, after he had spoken unto them, was received up into heaven, and sat down at the right hand of God. And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word by the signs that followed. Amen.*

[MARK] xvi. 19, f.

ἐγὼ τὴν ἀλήθειαν λέγω ὑμῖν, συμφέρει ὑμῖν ἵνα  
ἐγὼ ἀπέλω.

*I tell you the truth: It is expedient for you that I  
go away.*

**JOHN XVI 7.**

### DEPARTURE IN BLESSING.

**WE** have already considered the various records in which details of the appearances of the Risen Lord have been preserved for us. We have sought to appreciate the characteristic scenes in which He brought personal conviction to disciples and laid open before them the fulness and the power of their social work. We have now to notice the close, the necessary close, to this form of teaching. Such a revelation as that whereby, as we read in the Acts, *Jesus.....* Acts 1. 8. *showed Himself alive after His Passion by many proofs appearing.....by the space of forty days* ..... was necessarily preparatory and transitional. In this respect the length of time through which it was continued was not without significance. The space of forty days is always in Scripture a period of solemn waiting followed by issues of momentous interest. When the hope of the world was sheltered by the ark there was rain on the earth for forty days and forty nights.

- x. When the people had been rescued from Egypt Moses was forty days on the Mount before he received the Law. For forty days the spies examined the land of Canaan, the image of our heavenly country. For forty days Elijah tarried in Horeb before he obtained the revelation of GOD. For so long repentance was offered to the Ninevites; for so long Ezekiel announced the typical punishment of GOD's people. Only once again the same period is mentioned in the Bible, where it is written that the Lord fasted in the wilderness for forty days before He began to proclaim glad tidings to the world. So it was that Christ's ministry ended as it began. The same mysterious, measured, space in each case separated and united the old and the new.

But while there is this correspondence between the opening and the close of the Lord's ministry, it is correspondence and not identity. The forty days after the Baptism, the preparation for His earthly conflict, offer in many respects a remarkable contrast to the forty days after the Resurrection, the preparation for His heavenly work. At first, like Moses or Elijah, He was 'led' or 'driven' into the wilderness: at last He was bound by no ties of space. 'Then,' as Augustine says, 'He set forth in Himself the

‘greatness of our struggle: now He shews in us x.  
‘the greatness of His consolation.’ What were before the occasions for temptation are now the fruits of victory. Then He hungered and found no food: now He knew no bodily wants and yet ate before His disciples. Then He refused the kingdoms of the world which were offered to Him by Satan: now He bids His ministers proclaim His sovereignty over all the nations. Then He repelled the Tempter who bade Him cast Himself down from the pinnacle of the Temple: now He moves as one free from the restraints of earth. *In many parts and in many fashions* the power of the new life was manifested: the idea of the Resurrection was established.

Thus in due course the lesson was learnt and the appointed time of teaching came to an end. But at the last one desire, perhaps one misgiving, remained to the disciples. They had received, as we have seen, their spiritual commission. They had been instructed in the fulfilment of their office. They had been directed to the Scriptures as the certain exponents of the counsels of God. They had been strengthened by the promise of a Divine Guide without them, and of a Divine Power within them. But they were Jews, and they could not forget the hopes

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x. of their nation. While it was yet possible—and this is the one question which they are related to have put to the Risen Christ—they sought for light on this dark spot. *Therefore*, Acts i. 6. we read, *when they were come together*—probably in obedience to some command of Christ—they asked Him, saying, *Lord, dost Thou at this time restore the kingdom to Israel?* The words are not to be taken as the expression of an unworthy ambition, or of a false view of the Christian society. They are rather the utterance of a noble unselfishness. The disciples had known the gift of GOD; but it seemed to be incomplete if it was only for themselves. They had no doubt, indeed, as to the final issue, but they inquired as to the time. Delay was hard to understand; yet delay could be borne. The Lord's answer to their question exactly corresponds to His answer to the personal inquiry of St Peter by the Sea of Tiberias. He turned their thoughts from the contemplation of mysteries to the prospect of active duty. *He said unto them, It is not for you to know times or seasons which the Father hath set within His own authority.* The consummation for which you look—so it is implied—is, as you think, part of the Providential order, but it is not for man to learn the date or the manner of its fulfilment,

the long years which must pass before all things are ready, or the concurrence of circumstances which shall prepare the end. *But* meanwhile you have a work to do, heavenly in its origin, and boundless in its application. *Ye shall receive power, when the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem and in all Judæa and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. And when He had said these things*—we may here insert the words of the Gospel—*He lifted up His hands, and blessed them. And it came to pass, while He blessed them, He was parted from them; and as they were looking He was taken up and a cloud received Him out of their sight.* Luke xxiv. 50 f.

So the Resurrection was finally shewn in its permanence and in its glory. The Lord no longer vanished from sight as if He might shortly return again as He had done before. He withdrew in such a way as to suggest most impressively to those who were assembled with Him that He had entered on a new mode of connexion with His Church. As they gazed up into heaven He rose, as it appears, by the exertion of His own will, and not, as from the grave, by the power of the Father. There were no angels to carry Him from among men, as they carried the body of Moses: no chariot of fire to

- x. bear Him in a whirlwind, as Elijah was borne. His hands were raised to bless; and in the fulness of benediction He passed beyond the sphere of man's sensible existence to the open Presence of GOD. The physical elevation was a speaking parable, an eloquent symbol, but not the Truth to which it pointed or the reality which it foreshadowed. The change which Christ revealed by the Ascension was not a change of place, but a change of state, not local but spiritual. Still from the necessities of our human condition the spiritual change was represented sacramentally, so to speak, in an outward form.

This being so, we can see how the Ascension was at once an end and a beginning, the close of one dispensation and the dawn of another, the last event recorded in the Gospel and the first event recorded in the Acts. It limits and unites the Life of Christ and the Life of His Church; or rather, to express the same thought differently, the Life of Christ in His humiliation and the Life of Christ in His glory.

The Ascension of Christ is, in a word, His going to the Father—to His Father and our Father—the visible pledge and symbol of the exaltation of the earthly into the heavenly. It is emphatically a revelation of heavenly life, the open fulfilment of man's destiny made possible

for all men. So it proved to be in the experience of the disciples. While the Lord was yet with them they found it a hard saying when He spoke of spiritual communion. But henceforward they were content to rest in His love and to labour after His bidding. They accepted gladly the discipline of patience and the law of order as the expression of the wisdom and of the love of GOD. x.

Such was the closing revelation of the Risen Lord; and as we ponder the history we come to see that it stands written for our learning. The last question of the disciples, the last words of the Master, enter deeply into our experience. The desire, the misgiving, which found expression and were stilled on the eve of the Ascension, must often rise in our own hearts. The Kingdom of GOD seems to us to linger; to us who measure by days and by years. Our hope is deferred. Our expectations fail. At such moments of trial the Lord's commission at this revelation of the Ascension comes back with a new and living force. Through that we are enabled to learn that we have entered into fellowship with a world in which human standards of time have no place; that it is not for us to determine or to anticipate the method in which the end of the Divine counsels will be gained, but to use the gifts of a heavenly life and to bear without doubt and

- x. without weariness the message of a Gospel to the world.

In ordinary life nothing is treasured up with more sacred affection, nothing is more powerful to move us with silent and abiding persuasiveness, nothing is more able to unite together the seen and the unseen, than the last words, the last look of those who have passed away from us, the last revelation of the life which trembles, as it were, on the verge of its transfiguration. The last words of Christ were a promise and a charge. The last act of Christ was an act of blessing. The last revelation of Christ was the elevation of the temporal into the eternal, beyond sight and yet with the assurance of an unbroken fellowship. That promise, that charge, that blessing, that revelation, are for us, the unchanged and unchangeable bequest of the Risen Lord. His hands are stretched out still. His Spirit is still hovering about us. His work is still waiting to be accomplished. The Revelation of the Ascension brings Him Who has died and risen again within the reach of every loving child of man throughout all the ages and throughout all the earth. It makes that felt to be universal which was seen to be limited before. It shews that to be abiding which was hitherto manifested under transitory forms. Now,

when His triumph is completed, the believer may cling to the Lord with the embrace not of the hand but of the heart. Now He is given back for ever by the ministration of the Spirit. x.

Thus at length it was made plain how it was *expedient that He should go away*. By that return to the Father His Presence was made sovereign over all limits of time and place. We can claim it and enjoy it, as our fathers have done, as our children will do, if we bring before our souls the living image of His Divine benediction; if we believe in the efficacy of His Life and Death and Resurrection; if we listen to the still voice which directs each one of us to the particular duty that he has to fulfil, which interprets to each one of us the witness that he has to give. <sup>John xvi. 7.</sup>

That which hath been is and ever will be. If the Presence of Christ seem in some sense to be taken from us in these later days, the apparent removal calls out a blessing never before given. Each movement, each semblance, of separation becomes for believers the revelation of Divine Majesty. The words written of the first disciples will be found true of every disciple in every age: *He led them out until they were over against Bethany*—out of the sacred precincts which enclosed all that they held most sacred, <sup>Luke xxiv. 50 ff.</sup>

- x. past the scene of the Agony and the scene of the Weeping—and *He lifted up His hands and blessed them. And it came to pass while He blessed them, He parted from them, and was carried up into heaven. And they worshipped Him, and returned to Jerusalem—returned having lost the Lord from their sight that they might have Him for ever—with great joy; and were continually in the Temple, blessing God.*

XI.

*THE REVELATION FROM HEAVEN AND  
ON EARTH.*

Ἐν δὲ τῷ πορεύεσθαι ἐγένετο αὐτὸν ἐγγίζειν τῇ Δαμασκῷ, ἐξέφνης τε αὐτὸν περιήστραψεν φῶς ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ πεσὼν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἤκουσεν φωνὴν λέγουσαν αὐτῷ Σαοὺλ Σαοὺλ, τί με διώκεις; εἶπεν δὲ Τίς εἶ, κύριε; ὁ δὲ Ἐγὼ εἰμι Ἰησοῦς ὃν σὺ διώκεις· ἀλλὰ ἀνάστηθι καὶ εἰσελθε εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ λαληθήσεται σοι ὅτι σε δεῖ ποιεῖν. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες οἱ συνοδεύοντες αὐτῷ ἰστήκεισαν ἐνεοί, ἀκούοντες μὲν τῆς φωνῆς μηδένα δὲ θεωροῦντες. ἠγέρθη δὲ Σαῦλος ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, ἀνεωγμένων δὲ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτοῦ οὐδὲν ἑβλεπεν· χειραγωγοῦντες δὲ αὐτὸν εἰσήγαγον εἰς Δαμασκόν. καὶ ἦν ἡμέρας τρεῖς μὴ βλέπων, καὶ οὐκ ἔφαγεν οὐδὲ ἔπιεν.

Ἐγένετο δὲ μοι πορευομένῳ καὶ ἐγγίζοντι τῇ Δαμασκῷ περὶ μεσημβρίαν ἐξαίφνης ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ περιεστράψαι φῶς ἰκανὸν περὶ ἐμέ, ἔπεσά τε εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος καὶ ἤκουσα φωνῆς λεγούσης μοι Σαοὺλ Σαοὺλ, τί με διώκεις; ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπεκρίθην Τίς εἶ, κύριε; εἶπέν τε πρὸς ἐμέ Ἐγὼ εἰμι Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος ὃν σὺ διώκεις. οἱ δὲ σὺν ἐμοὶ ὄντες τὸ μὲν φῶς ἐθεάσαντο τὴν δὲ φωνὴν οὐκ ἤκουσαν τοῦ λαλοῦντός μοι. εἶπον δὲ Τί ποιήσω, κύριε; ὁ δὲ κύριος εἶπεν πρὸς με Ἀναστὰς πορεύου εἰς Δαμασκόν, κάκεῖ σοι λαληθήσεται περὶ πάντων ὧν τέτακται σοι ποιῆσαι. ὥς δὲ οὐκ ἐνέβλεπον ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης τοῦ φωτός ἐκείνου, χειραγωγούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν συνόντων μοι ἦλθον εἰς Δαμασκόν.

*And as he journeyed, it came to pass that he drew nigh unto Damascus: and suddenly there shone round about him a light out of heaven: and he fell upon the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest: but rise, and enter into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do. And the men that journeyed with him stood speechless, hearing the voice, but beholding no man. And Saul arose from the earth; and when his eyes were opened, he saw nothing; and they led him by the hand, and brought him into Damascus. And he was three days without sight, and did neither eat nor drink.*

ACTS ix. 3—9.

*And it came to pass, that, as I made my journey, and drew nigh unto Damascus, about noon, suddenly there shone from heaven a great light round about me. And I fell unto the ground, and heard a voice saying unto me, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? And I answered, Who art thou, Lord? And he said unto me, I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest. And they that were with me beheld indeed the light, but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me. And I said, What shall I do, Lord? And the Lord said unto me, Arise, and go into Damascus; and there it shall be told thee of all things which are appointed for thee to do. 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.*

ACTS xxii. 6—11.

Ἐν οἷς πορευόμενος εἰς τὴν Δαμασκὸν μετ' ἐξογίας καὶ ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς τῶν ἀρχιερέων ἡμέρας μέσης κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν εἶδον, βασιλεῦ, οὐρανόθεν ὑπὲρ τὴν λαμπρότητα τοῦ ἡλίου περιλάμπαν με φῶς καὶ τοὺς σὺν ἐμοὶ πορευομένους· πάντων τε καταπεσόντων ἡμῶν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἤκουσα φωνὴν λέγουσαν πρὸς με τῆ Ἑβραϊδὶ διαλέκτῳ Σαούλ Σαούλ, τί με διώκεις; σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν. ἐγὼ δὲ εἶπα Τίς εἶ, κύριε; ὁ δὲ κύριος εἶπεν Ἐγὼ εἰμι Ἰησοῦς ὃν σὺ διώκεις. ἀλλὰ ἀνάστηθι καὶ στήθι ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας σου· εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ὤφθην σοι, προχειρίσασθαί σε ὑπηρέτην καὶ μάρτυρα ὧν τε εἶδές με ὧν τε ὀφθήσομαί σοι, ἐξαιρούμενός σε ἐκ τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐθνῶν, εἰς οὗς ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω σε ἀνοίξαι ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν, τοῦ ἐπιστρέψαι ἀπὸ σκότους εἰς φῶς καὶ τῆς ἐξογίας τοῦ Σατανᾶ ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν, τοῦ λαβεῖν αὐτοὺς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ κληρον ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις πίστει τῆ εἰς ἐμέ.

*Whereupon as I journeyed to Damascus with the authority and commission of the chief priests, at midday, O king, I saw on the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me and them that journeyed with me. And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice saying unto me in the Hebrew language, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? it is hard for thee to kick against the goad. And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest. But arise, and stand upon thy feet: for to this end have I appeared unto thee, to appoint thee a minister and a witness both of the things wherein thou hast seen me, and of the things wherein I will appear unto thee; delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom I send thee, to open their eyes, that they may turn from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive remission of sins and an inheritance among them that are sanctified by faith in me.*

ACTS xxvi. 12—18.

Χριστῷ συνεσταύρωμαι· ζῶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐγώ, ἀλλὰ  
ἐν ἐμοὶ Χριστός.

*I have been crucified with Christ; yet I live; and yet no  
longer I, but Christ liveth in me.*

GAL. ii. 20.

*THE REVELATION FROM HEAVEN AND  
ON EARTH.*

**W**E have seen that therecorded manifestations xi.  
of the Risen Christ were fitted to furnish  
the first disciples and the Church in all ages with  
a sure foundation for the belief in His true per-  
sonal Resurrection, and of His abiding connexion  
with His people. In typical cases He quick-  
ened and confirmed individual faith (I. II.) and  
social faith (III. IV.); and in doing this He made  
clear the inadequacy of all outward tests in them-  
selves to establish the truth to which outward  
experience was the approach (v.). Starting from  
the belief in the fact of His Resurrection, which  
was thus created and defined, He afterwards laid  
open in successive scenes the reality of His Pre-  
sence with believers through the manifold work  
of life (VI. VII. VIII.). At last He marked by  
signal and expressive acts the close of His former  
earthly relationship with those whom He had  
chosen as being the condition of a new relation-

- xI. ship fulfilled through the Spirit (IX. x.). Each narrative conveys a distinct lesson fitting in harmoniously with all the others, and in its proper measure throwing light upon the unseen world in which and to which we are moving.

At this point then there is a decisive break in the history. No fresh events of a like kind follow. Faith has been quickened by a revelation complete and adequate, and it was effective in operation. This sudden change in the experience of the Church is equally significant negatively and positively. The abrupt cessation of the appearances of Christ is intelligible if they were granted for the specific end of producing the faith which they did produce: it is not intelligible if they were the creation of enthusiasm.

Acts viii.  
54 ff.

The vision of St Stephen is no exception to the statement which has been made. That is presented as an exceptional encouragement vouchsafed to the first martyr, wholly isolated and yet in its form of the deepest significance. St Paul, it is likely, heard St Stephen's words, but in his enumeration of the Lord's appearances he gives no place to this. A similar remark applies to the communication to Ananias. Of him it is recorded expressly, *the Lord said unto him in a vision*; and the note is the more striking as it follows closely on the narrative of the call of St Paul. Besides

Acts i.  
10 ff.

these visions there were many other manifesta-  
tions of the powers of the spiritual world; but for  
a long space, probably for six or eight years, the  
Lord, as far as we know, did not reveal Himself.  
Then finally 'He was seen last of all' by St Paul.

XI.

Acts v. 19 ;  
viii. 26 ;  
xii. 7 (17) ;  
viii. 39 ;  
x. 3 ff. ;  
xxviii. 23 ;  
x. 11 ff. ;  
1 Cor. xv.  
8.

Here again it is of the utmost importance  
historically to observe that the appearance was  
unique. There was in the apostolic Church the  
keenest expectation of the immediate visible  
Return of the Lord. Some even taught *that the*  
*day of the Lord is now present.* But there is not

2 Thess. ii.  
2.

the least trace that any one professed to have seen  
Him. Every circumstance, it may be fairly said,  
was now favourable to creations of enthusiasm,  
but none were alleged. The experience of St  
Paul is no less instructive. He had visions on  
other occasions. Once he says that he *saw the*  
*Lord speaking to him*, but this was when he had  
*fallen into a trance.* He *received his gospel*  
*through the revelation of Jesus Christ.* On an-

Acts xxii.  
18.

Gal. i. 11f.

other occasion it is recorded in the Acts that *the*  
*Lord spake to him by night in a vision*; and yet  
again that *the Lord by night stood by him, and*  
*said, Be of good courage.* But these exhibitions

Acts xviii.  
9.

Acts xxiii.  
11.

of the Lord's power are separated decisively and  
yet without any conscious purpose, as it seems,  
from the appearance on the road to Damascus.  
That was on the same line as the appearances

- x1. during the forty days, objective and personal, on the one side coming fully within the range of our present human life, and on the other transcending it.

For this appearance, like those which have been already considered, was a revelation. It brought a new view of the Life and Presence of Christ. It was a revelation through sense and yet in no way measured by sense. That in which St Paul recognised the Lord was for those who journeyed with him simply a light. The voice for them was a mere sound not articulate in words. Out of the heavenly glory Christ made Himself known to the future Apostle as *Jesus Whom thou persecutest*: from heaven He spoke of Himself as still on earth<sup>1</sup>.

It is in the simultaneous affirmation of these two contrasted and complementary truths that

<sup>1</sup> The revelation of the Lord to St Paul is an exception in form only and not in spirit to the statement that 'the Revelation of the Risen Lord was a Revelation to believers' (pp. 10 ff.). This statement is literally true of the appearances which quickened the idea of the new Life of Christ. When this idea was fully formed, the soul which had become familiar with it, and dwelt upon it and questioned it, and which trembled on the verge of accepting it, as St Paul's must have done, even when he was on the way to persecute, satisfies the psychological condition of believing vision. The contrast in the effects produced on St Paul and on his companions by the same objective phenomena illustrates and establishes the statement.

the revelation lies. St Paul's characteristic teaching is a proof of the power with which both were borne in upon his soul. If before he knew a Christ after the flesh he now knew Him so no more. The idea of the glorified Christ fills all his thoughts. And again the conception of believers as members of Christ, and of the Church as His Body, moulds his whole theory of the Christian life. He first, and the fact is one of those unaccentuated and yet most significant points in the progress of the faith which are apt to be overlooked, *proclaimed Jesus in the Synagogues that He is the Son of GOD.* 2Cor. v. 16. Acts ix. 20. The mode in which 'Jesus'—still truly man—was made known to him carried with it the conviction, complete at once, that He was also in nature truly Divine.

In each respect this last Revelation of the Risen Lord crowned the Revelations which had been given before. Those were all suited in various ways to shew how the Lord Who had *gone in and out* Acts i. 21. among the disciples had entered upon a Divine life: this was suited to make Him known in His Divine being. By the address to St Thomas and by the manifestation at the Sea of Tiberias He had in deed and symbol disclosed His abiding Presence with His people: here He laid open the most mysterious fact of human existence, that believers are in Him and He in

- xI. them. The appearance to St Paul was in a word a revelation of a continuous life of the Risen Christ on earth in virtue of His being the Son of GOD.

The natural dependence of the one truth upon the other is obvious. The apprehension of the Divine nature of Christ enables us to understand in some measure how He still enters into human life and fulfils His work in and through men, how He is Sovereign and yet persecuted. And from the human point of sight sufferings and labours are shewn to be fruitful because they are brought into a living connexion with Christ.

Perhaps it is in this latter respect that the power of the Revelation is most fully shewn. The words *Why persecutest thou Me?* bear in them sufficient consolation for those who endure for the Truth, 'not they but Christ.' And the lesson was made plain to St Paul when, as the issue of his conversion, it was shewn him *how many things*  
 Acts ix. 16. *he must suffer* for the name of Christ. Such sufferings, it was now evidently seen, were sufferings not only for Christ but of Christ, and therefore charged with a heavenly virtue.

How completely this new thought of the character of faithful suffering entered into St Paul's estimate of the power of life is seen from his  
 Col. i. 24. account of his own feelings. *I rejoice in my*

*sufferings for your sake, and fill up that which is lacking of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh for His Body's sake, which is the Church.* Christ worked through him, yet so that he now was able under the conditions of earth to suffer in Christ's stead. What Christ could no longer do the disciple did by the inspiration of His Life, not indeed as if his acts were in themselves meritorious or (still less) had any power of vicarious satisfaction, but as discharging an office which by Divine appointment was rich in beneficent results for the building up of the Christian Society. XI.

Thus the revelation of the Risen Christ to St Paul may be described as a revelation of glory and of weakness, of glory and weakness reconciled; and in view of the actual condition of the Church it is not difficult to perceive the part which it fulfils in the interpretation of the Gospel. Without it the long times of silence and apparent loneliness, of dull distress and oppression, might seem to be inconsistent with the present sovereignty of Christ. As it is, these are shewn to be a discipline with a Divine purpose. *If it behoved the Christ to suffer and to enter into His glory,* Luke xxiv. 26. the same law applies to the Church in which His earthly Life, so to speak, is continued 'in the flesh.'

It is unnecessary to dwell on the practical

- XI. consequences of this view of the position and work of the Church. One only may be noticed. It has been boldly urged against the Christian Faith that the object of worship which it proposes is removed far from all need of service; and that consequently believers are deprived of one of the noblest motives of labour. This Revelation of the Lord from glory wholly disposes of the objection. Our Lord, shewn to the eye of faith in His Majesty, is persecuted still. He needs,—the mystery is involved in the Incarnation,—the ministry of love; and He blesses the patience of suffering.

There is yet another truth established by the Revelation to St Paul. It is the sensible confirmation of the reality of the personal fellowship of the Risen Lord and the believer. Just as the Conversion of St Paul is the type of the common martyrdom of life, so his Call is the type of the common miracle of life. By this, in a signal example, it was shewn openly that the Lord, though departed to the Father, still holds intercourse with His disciples. As it was during His earthly Life, as it was during the period of transition from suffering to glory, so it is now: He watches over them and is with them, though the form of His Presence is changed. That which was before local and temporal is now spiritual and

eternal, while still it is capable of being manifested under the conditions of sense. XI.

Thus the cycle of revelations is completed. The Risen Lord has so shewn Himself as to create in individual disciples and in the Christian Society the conviction of His new Life, in which all that belonged to the essence of His humanity was preserved and transfigured. He has so shewn Himself as to establish the belief in His providential guidance of the fortunes of the Church and of His Presence with all who work and wait in His service. He has at last from the throne of His spiritual Kingdom so shewn Himself as to make evident the Divine reality which underlies the voices and visions of heaven, the Divine purpose which is slowly wrought out on the stage of earth. The thought of that Life, of that Providence, of that Presence, of that Communion, of that Mystery of pain, has passed into the world and become part of the heritage of manhood. *The old things are passed away: behold, they are become new.* 2 Cor. v.  
17.