1—4, THE ACTS. 635   
   
 »they were all @ with one accord in one place. 2 And beh. i.1s.   
 suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing .   
 mighty wind, and \*it filled all the house where they were cct.iv.st.   
   
 sitting. 3 And there appeared unto them cloven tongues   
 like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. 4 dich. 5,   
 Vihey were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began 3 sfeSui.a7   
 ©to speak with other tongues, fas the Spirit gave them 6,   
 x   
 302 xiii,   
 & read, together. f render, even xiv. &e.   
   
 week, in conformity with her obsery- a sound as of a rushing mighty wind. It   
 ance of Easter on that day. If we take was the sonnd as of a violent borne   
 the seeond day of the Passover as Sunday, onward, which aceompanied the descent of   
 the 17th of Nisan, which some have inferred the Holy Spirit. To treat this as a natural   
 from John xviii. 28, the day of Pentecost phanomenon,—even supposing that phano-   
 will fall on the first day of the week. menon miraculously produced, as the earth-   
 they were all together in one quake at the erucifixion,—is contrary to   
 place] Not the Apostles only, nor the the text, which does not deseribe it as a@   
 hundred and twenty mentioned ch. i. 15; sound of arushing mighty wind, but a sound   
 but all the believers in Christ, then eon- as of a rushing mighty wind. It was the   
 gregated at the time of the feast in Je- chosen vehicle by which the Holy Spirit   
 rusalem. The former is manifest from ver. was manifested to their sense of hearing,   
 14, when Peter and the cleyen stand for- as by the tongues of fire to their sense of   
 ward and allude to the rest as these: seeing. it filled all the house] Cer-   
 and the latter follows on the former being tainly Luke would not have used this   
 granted. Both are confirmed by the uni- word of a chamber in the Temple, or of   
 versality of the promise cited by Peter, ver. the Temple itself, without further explana-   
 17 tf. See Chrysostom below, on ver. 4. tion. Our Lord, it is true, ealls Temple   
 together: the other but not so well “your house,” Matt. xxiii. 38,—and Jose-   
 supported reading, “with one accord,” im- phus informs us that Solomon’s Temple was   
 plies more, viz. that their purpose, as well furnished with thirty small houses (or   
 as their locality, was the same. in rooms), and that over these were other   
 one place] Where? evidently not in the houses ; but to suppose either usage here,   
 temple, or any part of it. The impro- seems to me very far-fetched and unnatural,   
 bability of such an assemblage, separate 3. cloven tongues like as of fire] They   
 and yet so great, in any of the rooms were not of fire, as possessing the burn-   
 attached to the temple,—the words “all ing power of fire, but only it were of fire,   
 the house”’ in ver. 2 (where see note),—the in appearance like that element. it sat,   
 notice, that “the multitude came together,” viz. the appearance; not the Spirit, nor   
 ver. 6,—the absence ot any mention of the tongue, but the appearance deseribed   
 the temple,—all these are against such a in the preceding clause. I understand the   
 supposition. Obviously no @ priori con- word sat as usually interpreted, lighted on   
 sideration such as Olshansen alleges, that. their heads. This also was no effect of   
 “thus the solemn inauguration of the natural euuse, either ordinarily or extra-   
 Church of Christ becomes more im- ordinarily employed: see on ver. 2.   
 posing by happening in the holy place of 4.] On the word all, Chrysostom says, “Tho   
 the Old Covenant,” ean apply to the en- Evangelist would not have said ali, the   
 qniry. Nor can the statement that they Apostles being there, had not the rest also   
 were “continually in the temple,” Luke been partakers.” began to speak with   
 xxiv. 53, apply here (see above on ch. i. other tongues] There can be no question   
 13); for even if it be assumed that the in any unprejudieed mind, that the fact   
 hour of prayer was eome (whieb it hardly which this narrative sets before us is,   
 could have been, seeing that some time the diseiples began to speak in VARIOUS   
 must have elapsed between the event and LANGUAGES, viz. the languages of the   
 Peter’s speeeli), the disciples would not nations below enumerated, and perhaps   
 have been assembled separately, but would, others, All attempts to evade this are con-   
 as Peter and John, in ch. iii. have gone nected with some foreing of the text, or   
 up, mingled with the people. See more some far-fetched and indefensible explana-   
 below. 2.] The words of the deseription tion. This then being laid down, several   
 could not be better rendered than in A. V., important questions arise, and we are sur-