240 I. CORINTHIANS. XV.   
   
 AUTHORIZED VERSION REVISED. AUTHORIZED VERSION.   
 40 There are also celestial bodies, 49 There are also celestial   
 and bodies terrestrial: but the glory bodies, and bodies terres-   
 of the celestial is one, and the glory trial: but the glory of the   
 of the terrestrial is another. 4! There celestial is one, aud the   
 is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the terrestrial is   
 glory of the moon, and another another. 4! There is one   
 glory of the stars: for star differeth glory of the sun, and an-   
 #2 x So also is other glory of the moon,   
 and another glory of the   
 stars: for one star differeth   
 x Dan, 3. from star in glory. from another star in glory.   
 43, the resurrection of the dead. It is 42 So also is the resurrec-   
 sown in corruption; it riseth in in- tion of the dead. It is   
 corruption: it is sown in dis- sown in corruption ; it is   
 y Phil. 21. honour; it riseth in glory: it is raised in incorruption: .   
 sown in weakness ; it riseth in power: 43 it is in dishonour ;   
 44 it is sown a natural body; it riseth it is raised in : it is   
 + If there is a sown in weakuess; it ts   
 also a spi- raised in power: +4 it is   
 tIfisineertea spiritual body. . sown a natural body; it   
 olasse natural body, there is is raised a spiritual body.   
 omitted. There is a natural body,   
   
 organism. 40. celestial bodies] not, the pure sky of the East than here) from’   
 aceording to our modern expression, hea- one another: why not then a body here :   
 venly bodies,—for they are introduced first from a resurrection-body, both bodies, but   
 ver. 41, and if we apply these words to different ?   
 them, we must suppose the Apostle to have 42—44 a.] APPLICATION OF THESE   
 imagined the stars to be endowed with ANALOGIES TO THE DOCTRINE OF THE   
 bodies in the literal sense: for he is RESURRECTION. 42.] So, viz. in the   
 eomparing not figurative expressions, but entire diversity of that which is raised.   
 physical realities:—nor (as Chrysostom again from the former body. It is   
 aud others) the bodies of the righteous, as sown] “He might have said ‘is buried,’   
 opposed to those of the wicked; for in bat he prefers is sown, that he may the   
 these there is no organic difference what- better insist on the similitude of corn just   
 : but, as Meyer and De Wette, ‘the brought forward.” Grotius. 43.) in   
 bodies of augels,’—the only heavenly or- dishonour (‘for what is more loathsome   
 ganisms of which we are aware (except in- than a decomposing corpse?” Chrysos-   
 deed the Resurrection-body of our Lord, tom),—in glory: regarding, as throughout   
 and that of those few who have been taken this argument (see on ver. 24), on!   
 into glory, which, as belonging to the resurrection of the just : see Phil. 21.   
 matter in question, are not alleged) which in weakness,—the characteristic of   
 will bear comparison with bodies on earth. the lifeless body, which is relaxed and   
 glory belongs to the celestial powerless. Chrysostom understands weak-   
 strictly to the terrestrial. In Luke ness of its inability to resist corruption :   
 , Suggested by glory just before. glory, and De Wette would refer it to the previous   
 that of His Father, and as some have holy state of pain and disease: but it seems   
 angels.” to different This third glorification better to understand it of the powerless-   
 of the paul of the Ree me intro- ness of the corpse, contrasted with in   
 duction of such an idea confuses the whole power,—or, in vigour, viz. the fresh and   
 analogical reasoning: which is, that even eternal energy of the new body free from   
 yarious fountains of Zight, so in its disease and pain. 44, a natural body}   
 aspect and properties, differ the sun from an animal body, of which the “pasyché,”   
 the moon and the stars: the stars (and the animal soul, was the acting and inform-   
 much more vividly would this he felt ing power. This soul having departed   
 out of it, does not do away with the cor-.   
 rectness of the predicate: its whole or-   
 ganism which still remains when it is