16—19. 2 PETER.   
   
 AUTHORIZED VERSLO: AUTHORIZED VERSION REVISED.   
 cellent glory. Thi is my |excellent glory, \*This is my beloved #2141.   
 beloved Son, in whom Lan Mark   
 well pleased. '\* And this Son, in whom I am well pleased. wis, 1.   
 vvice which came from 18 And this voice we heard sent from Tuk   
 heavew we heard, when we heaven, when we were with him in Six,   
 were with him in the holy | y holy mount. 19 And we have bee Pxedsit   
 mount, sure We have pro. more secure the prophetic word ;   
 16, Mh   
 Phecy ; whereuuto ye do) whereunto ye do well that ye take xvii,   
 well that ye take heed, as|   
   
 kind (viz. is stated in what follows: Test. prophecy 19.] And we have   
 «purporting as follows”) by (uttered by) more sure (i. ¢. hold more surely) the pro-   
 the sublime glory (the words seem to be a phetie word (a double explanation is pos-   
 way of designating God Himself. Others sible: 1) that the comparative alludes to   
 understand them of the bright cloud which what has gone before as its reason, as if   
 overshadowed the company: others of the it had been said, Wherefore, or Now, or   
 heaven: but the preposition by, in Henceforth we have, & . fon aecount   
 only admissible meaning [sce above], will of this voice from heaven which we heard,   
 not suit cither interpretation), is my we have firmer holil of, or esteem [possess]   
 beloved Son, in whom (literally, whom) mare sure, theprophicti¢ word, now havin   
 Iam well pleased (the words are as in in our own ears begun its fulfilment.’ ‘The   
 Matt. xvii. 5, where however we have “in great objection to such a view is, the omis-   
 whom ” for “on whont,” and “hear him” sion of any such connecting particles as   
 is added. In Mark and Luke the words those above supplied. It is the Apostle   
 “in whom I am well pleased” are want- may have omitted them: bat even sup-   
 ing: and in the critical text of St. Luke posing that, it is further against the view,   
 is, “my chosen Son? It is worth notice, that if such be the force of the compa   
 that the words are in an independent form tive, the thought is not at all followed up   
 here. on whom is what is culled a preg- in the ensuing verses, We come then to   
 nant. construction, —\*on whom my plea- the other possible force of the compara-   
 sure has lighted and abides”). tive: 2) that it is used as comparing the   
 18.] Substantiation of the personal tes- prophetic word with something which has   
 timony above adduced by reference to the been mentioned before, as being firmer,   
 fact. And this voice we (Apostles: Peter, more secure than that other. And if so,   
 James, and John) heard borne from heaven what is that other? The most obvious   
 (uot, as A. V, ungraminatically, “this voice answer is, the voice from heaven: and   
 which came from heaven; we heard it this is at first confirmed by the con-   
 borne, witnessed its coming, from heaven), sideration that one word would thus be   
 being with Him in the holy mount (De compared with another. But then comes   
 Wette is partly right, when he says that in the great difficulty. How could tho   
 this epithet “holy” shews a later view of Apostle designate the written word of   
 the fact than that given us in the evan- God, inspired into and transmitted throngh   
 gelistic narrative. ‘The epithet would na- men, as something firmer, more secure,   
 turally arise when the Gospel history was than the uttered voice of God Himselt’?   
 known, as marking a place where a mani- ‘And onr reply must be, that only in one   
 festation of this divine presence and glory sense can this be so, viz. being of wider   
 had taken place. ‘The place whereon Moses and larger reference, embracing not only a   
 stood is said, in Exodus iii. 5, to be holy single testimony to Christ as that divine   
 ground. So that really all we can infer voice did, but “the sufferings which were   
 from it is, that the history was assumed to destined for Christ, and the glories that   
 be already well known: which is one en- were to follow :” as presenting a broader   
 tirely consistent with the probable date of hasis for the Christian’s Bu and not   
 the Epistle: see Introd. It is hardly ne- only one fact, however important. This   
 cessary to refute Grotins’s idea, Mount is a modification of Hnther’s view, whi   
 Sior is meant, and that the voice referred takes the comparison to be, that the testi-   
 to is that related in John xii, mony of the Transfiguration presented   
 19—21.] The same—i. c. the certainty only the glory of Christ in the days of His   
 of the coming of Christ, before spoken of, — flesh, whereas the prophetic word substan-   
 is further coufirmed by reference to Old tiutes ITis future glory also. But this is