980 REVELATION. I   
 | AUTHORIZED VERSION.   
 AUTHORIZED VERSION REVISED,   
   
 give glory and honour and thanks’ when thosebeasts give glory   
 to him that sitteth upon the throne, |and honour and thanks to   
 him that sat on the throne,   
   
 in the main identical with fhe cherubim who makes the lion to be the gospel of   
 of the Old Test. [compare Ezek. i, 5—10, St. John; the steer that of St. Luke, as   
 x. 20], which are called by the same name above; the man, that of St. Matthew ; the   
 of living-creatures, and are similarly de- eagle, that of St. Mark. So also Andreas,   
 scribed. We may trace however some But again Augustine attributes the lion to   
 differences. In Ezekiel’s vision, living- St. Matthew, the man to St. Mark, the   
 being has all four faces, Ez. i. 6, whereas steer to St. Luke, aud the eagle to St. John,   
 here the four belong severally, one to ‘These notices may again serve to shew with   
 each, Again in Ezekiel’s vision, it is what uncertainty the whole view is beset.   
 apparently the wheels which are full of It has nevertheless been adopted by Jerome,   
 eyes, Ezek. i. 18; though in ch. x. 12, it Primasius, Bede, and many others of old,   
 would appear as if the animals also were and among the moderns by Williams [ou   
 included. Again, the having six wings the Stndy of the Gospels, pp. 1—92],   
 apiece is not found in the cherabim of Scott [Interpretation of the Apocalypse,   
 Ezekiel, which have four, Ezek. i. p. 132, but making, as Augustine above,   
 belongs to the seraphim described in Isa. the lion, St. Matthew ; the man, St. Mark ;   
 vi. 2, to whom also [see above] belongs the ox, St. Luke; and the eagle, St. John],   
 the aseription of praise here given. So Wordsworth [Lectures ‘on the Apocalypse,   
 that these are forms compounded out of p. 116, who, as in his statements ou the   
 the most significant particulars of more other details, so here, ascribes unanimity   
 than one Old Test. vision. In en- [see below!] to the ancients: “in them   
 quiring after their symbolic import, we the ancient church beheld a figure the   
 are met by the most remarkable diversity four gospels,” suppressing also the ftct of   
 of interpretation. 1) Our earliest Com- repaneies in the application to the in-   
 mentator, Victorinus, may serve as the dividual gospels], &e. The principal of   
 type of those who have understood them the other interpretations prevalent among   
 to symbolize the Four Evangelists, or the ancients and moderns have be   
 rather, Gospels:— The animal like a 2) the 4 elements: 3) the 4 cardinal   
 lion is the Gospel according to Mark, in virtues: 4) the 4 faculties and powers of   
 which the voice of a lion roaring in the the human soul: 5) Our Lord in the four-   
 desert is heard, the voice of one crying in fold great events of Redemption: 6) the   
 the desert, Prepare ye the way of the atriarchal-churches: the lion being   
 Lord. Under the figure of a max, Ma Jerusalem, for its constaney ; the ox,   
 thew strives to announce to us the genera- Antioch, for its obedience; the man,   
 tion of Mary from whom Christ received Alexandria, for its human learning; the   
 flesh. So while he enumerates from Abr: eagle, Constantinople, for having produced   
 ham to David and Joseph, he has spoken the men of most: elevated contemplation :   
 as of a man. ‘Therefore his preaching and Cornelius-a-lapide, who adopts this,   
 shews the effigy of a man. Luke, whi interprets the throne of God to be “the   
 he tells of the priesthood of Zacharias see of Rome, in whieh sits the lion of   
 offering a victim for the people, and the God:” 7) the 4 great Apostles, Peter, fer-   
 angel appearing to him,—on account of vent as the lion: James the Lord’s bro-   
 the priesthood, and the description of the ther, patient as the or: Matthew, good   
 im, is represented by an ox, And the as the man: Paul, always flying about   
 Evangelist John, like’ an eagle, taking as the eagle: 8) all the doctors of the   
 wing and hastening up to loftier things, church: 9) four orders of churchmen,   
 treats of the Word of God.” I have cited pastors, deacons, doctors, contemplati   
 this comment at length, to shew on what. 10) the 4 representatives of the New Test.   
 fanciful and untenable’ ground it rests, church, as the four standards of the tribes   
 For with perhaps the one exception of the Reuben, Judah, Ephraim, and Dan, which   
 last of the four, one of the Evangelists are traditionally thus reported [sce also   
 lias any inner or substantial accordance Num. ii.], were of the Old Test. churel :   
 with the character thus assigned. Con- 21) the “A virtues of the Apostles, magna-   
 sequently these characteristics ure found nimity, benefieence, equity, wisdom: 12)   
 varied, and that in the earliest the 4 principal angels: 13) the angelic,   
 whom the view can be traced, viz. Trenwas, or equal-to-angelic, state of the glorified