REVELATION.   
 7-11.   
   
AUTIORIZED VERSION, AUTHORIZED VERSION REVISED.   
the angel, and said unto went unto the angel, and told him   
him, Give me the little to give me the little book. And he   
 book, And he said unto said unto me, ™ Take it, and eat it   
me, Take it, eat it up ; up; and it shall make thy belly   
 and it shall make thy belly bitter, but shall be in thy mouth   
 Litter, but it shall be in sweet as honey.   
 thy mouth sweet as honey. | little book out of W the angel’s took the   
 1 4nd I took the little and ate it up; "and it was in my axe us   
 Book ont of the angel’s mouth as sweet honey, and as soon   
 hand, and ate it up; and   
 it was in my mouth sweet   
 as honey: and as soon as   
 T had eaten it, my belly'as I had eaten it, °my belly was oxzni.w.   
 was bitter, And he said jembittered. U And + they say unto t fat or   
 unto me, Thou must pro- me, Thou must prophesy again con-   
phesy again before many eerning peoples, and nations, and   
peoples, and nations, and tongues, and many kings.   
 tongues, and kings.   
   
 indefinite ; amounting in fact to no more   
 is henceforth the earth: sce ch. xi. 1, than “it wus said”) to me, Thou must   
 xii. 18, xiv. 1, xvii. 3, &e.) to the angel (i.e. it is God’s will that thou shouldest :   
 telling him to give me the little book. a command is laid upon thee so to do)   
 And he saith to me, Take and eat it up again prophesy (as thon hast done before   
 (compare Ezek. iii, 1 ff; Jer. xv. 16; Ps. in writing the former part of the revela-   
 x1. 9): and it shall embitter thy belly, tion: see in the interpretation below)   
 but in thy mouth shall be sweet as concerning (not as A, V. “Before” nor   
 honey. And I took the book out of the ean the original bear such a meaning.   
 hand of the angel, and ate it up: and The substantives which follow the pr   
 it was in my mouth as honey; and when position are the objects of the prophecy   
 I had eaten it up, my belly was embit- peoples and nations and languages and   
 tered (there is the difference between many kings (j.e. concerning the inha-   
 Ezekiel’s roll and this, that in the pro- bitants of the earth, as before: compare   
 phet’s case, ouly the sweetness in the ch. y. 9, where the Lamb’s worthiness to   
 mouth is mentioned, ‘The Angel, dwelling open the former book is connected with   
 tnost on the most important thing, the His having redeemed some ont of every   
 working of the contents of the book, puts tribe and language and people and   
 the Ditterness first: the Evangelist, in nation).   
 relating what happened, follows the order I have postponed till this point the   
 of time. The text itself will guard us question, what we are to understand by   
 inst some misinterpretations of this the little book, and the Scer’s concern   
 bitterness and sweetness. It is plain that with it. And I will at once sity, before   
 we must understand these to belong, not discussing the various differing interpreta   
 to diflering characters of portions tions, that I conceive the simple accepta-   
 of the contents of the book [as some], but tion of the description and symbolism hero   
 to different sensations of the Evangelist in can lead bnt to one conclusion: viz. that   
 ditferent parts of bis body respecting one it represents the mystery of God above   
 and the same sweetness of the book. Nor spoken of, the subject of the remainder   
 decliration we to others; order, imagining a of the Apocalyptic prophecies. So far,   
 [us others] thut the ver. 11). For further many of the principal Commentators aro   
 afterwards to sweetness on and joy, or And at one, Indeed it is diffieult to conceive   
 others say (this leaves the speakers quite how any other interpretation can have   
 Lelly indicates the reception by the Evan- Deen thonght of, except as nmde necessary   
 by some previons self-committal of the   
 Expositor regarding the sealed book of   
 ch. v., or by the exigencies of some his-   
 torical system. But within the limits of