them to God? The wronged must be his own Avenger, and it is always, 'Gainst thee, thee only have I sinned.' If God has suffered the wrong, none but God can obtain revenge for it. And it is so between man and man. In this also we are crucified with Christ. No one can pay the price that will reconcile to thee the man that has done thee wrong. Thou too must tread the wine-press alone. Thou must see of the travail of thy soul and be satisfied. So when thou bringest thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thou hast aught against thy brother, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way, first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.

But we have not touched the heart of the matter yet. What is this loneliness? It is the loneliness of the soul that craves for sympathy. Did you think that the loneliness of the Conqueror consisted simply in His solitary grandeur? 'A striking majestic figure!' We know the commentators' commonplaces. What is a striking majestic solitary figure to us? It is a God who craves for human sympathy, for human love, we need.

What is the wrong that we had done Him? We had simply withheld our love from Him. We had done Him, we could do Him, no other wrong than that. He came to get back our love. He came to Calvary for no other end than that. And of course He came alone. Until He suffers and in suffering has His revenge upon us; until by His solitary sacrifice He wins back our love, He cannot but be alone. But He is not proud of His loneliness. Ah, God forbid. When the commentators tell us that His cry, 'I have trodden the wine-press alone,' is a proud boast, how utterly are the commentators astray. Listen to Him at the Supper: 'I will not drink of the fruit of this vine until I drink it new with you in My Father's Kingdom,' and yet 'with desire have I desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer.' Watch Him in the garden. He is only a stone's-throw away from them, but He must be alone. He must be alone, and yet He returns to them, returns to them again and again, and gently chides them, 'What, could ye not watch with Me one hour?'

He craves for sympathy, for the love of men. There was nothing else that brought Him to the Cross. Yet He must be alone. Until He wins the love He must be alone. We have not yet sounded the depth of distress in the words of Edom's Conqueror, 'I have trodden the wine-press alone.' But the Christian heart has been right. There is no sorrow like unto this sorrow.

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The New Oxyrhynchus Sayings.

A TENTATIVE INTERPRETATION.1

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In July 1897 I had the pleasure of lecturing in this place upon a series of sayings of our Lord which had been discovered on the site of Oxyrhynchus by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt.2 The indefatigable zeal of these two Oxford scholars has now brought to light a second fragment, belonging apparently to the same collection though not to the same papyrus, which adds five or six new sayings to the seven previously given to the world. Through the courtesy of the discoverers, a proof of the new sayings, with their comments upon them, has been in my possession since April, and some of my spare time has been agreeably spent in an endeavour to interpret the treasure. The result, such as it is, is printed overleaf.

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1 A lecture delivered at the Divinity School, Cambridge, on 7th July 1904.
Reconstruction in the present instance is not only hazardous, but for the most part impracticable. The earlier discovery lent itself with comparative ease to conjectural restoration; two only of the seven sayings were seriously damaged, and with very few exceptions both the beginnings and the endings of the lines had been preserved. The

new fragment, on the other hand, has been torn or cracked down the middle, and the right-hand side has disappeared; of the forty-two lines which

five which can be restored with some degree of confidence, the average number of letters may well have been twenty-nine or thirty, and the normal length twelve syllables or that of an iambic trimeter, one of the measures, as Dr. Rendel Harris has shown, which professional scribes followed in dividing their matter into stichs. This probability must be borne in mind by the interpreter; no filling up of the lacunae is admissible which makes any line considerably exceed twelve syllables or thirty letters. But the guidance thus afforded does not, of course, guarantee any security that the lacunae have been rightly filled. I offer my attempt not as even a provisional restoration, but merely as an interpretation suggested by the letters which survive. Let me add that I have freely used the helps afforded by the editors and the German and English scholars whom they have consulted. It will be unnecessary to acknowledge these debts in detail, because I may assume that the fourth volume of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, or at least the pamphlet which contains the new sayings, is in the hands of everyone who is here to-day.

The first four lines and a half of the new papyrus are introductory. The fragment of 1897 began in the middle of a saying; the fragment of 1904 begins with the opening words of the collection, or of one of its books or sections. We now know that in the third century there existed a collection of Λόγοι Ιησοῦ which was in circulation at Oxyrhynchus and probably elsewhere in the valley of the Nile. The sayings were not simply jotted down in the note-book of a private collector, but were prepared for publication. Perhaps this might have been inferred from the book-form and the uncial script of the earlier fragment, but the formal introduction which has now been found places the fact beyond reasonable doubt.

'These (the compiler begins) are the true sayings which Jesus who liveth and was dead spake to Judas Thomas.'

Even the first sentence presents difficulties. Of τοῦτοι οἱ λόγοι is intolerable, and the editors propose to delete the first article; I cannot but think that οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι, which they mention but dismiss, is a more probable correction. After λόγοι of it is natural to supply ἀληθινοί, and after ὁ λόγον the words καὶ ἀποθανόν are suggested by more than

1 Stichometry, p. 15 ff.
2 New Sayings of Jesus, etc. London: Froude. Price 1s.
3 Journal of Theological Studies, p. 280 ff.

one passage in the New Testament, while ὁ Κύριος is an unusual if not unprecedented combination. But the chief problem of the sentence lies in the lacuna which precedes Θωμᾶ. Here I gladly accept Professor Lake's brilliant conjecture, Ιωάννα τῷ καὶ Θωμᾶ. 'Judas Thomas,' it will be remembered, is read by the Curetonian Syriac in Jn 14, and the form Ιωάννα δ καὶ Θωμᾶς occurs in the Acts of Thomas (§ 11), for which Mr. Burkitt has claimed a Syriac original, and in the Syriac document quoted in a Greek translation by Eusebius, H.E. i. 13. I will leave it to others to consider whether this conjecture is consistent with the Egyptian origin or circulation of the sayings.

The prologue proceeds: 'And the Lord said to him, Whosoever shall hearken to these sayings, he shall in nowise taste of death.'

This is not one of the λόγοι, but a preliminary saying, perhaps adapted from Jn 8, 'Εάν τις τὸν ξένον λόγον προθέῃ δίκαιον οὐ μὴ θεωρήσῃ (or, as the words are recast in the next verse, οὐ μὴ γενέσθαι δίκαιον) εἰς τὸν αὐτόν. 'Ακούσων λόγου is but another expression for τηρεῖν λόγον, just as γενέσθαι δίκαιον is another expression for δίκαιον θεωρῶν. I see no improbability in the supposition that the second century compiler has modified the words of a canonical Gospel to suit his purpose, and represented them as addressed in this form to St. Thomas. That he has gone to the Fourth Gospel for his text is a suggestive circumstance, and accords with other indications which the fragment shows of acquaintance with the Johannine books.

The brief prologue is followed by the first saying: 'Jesus saith, Let not him who seeks the Father cease until he find Him; and having found Him, let him be amazed; and being amazed he shall reign, and reigning shall rest.'

The substance of this saying has long been familiar to us through its use by Clement of Alexandria, who (Strom. v. 4, § 97) quotes it in the form Ο θεὸς παῦσεται ὁ θεός αὐτοῦ ἐὰν εὑρήξῃ αὐτὸν καὶ θεωρήσῃ, ταμβήθησεν ὁ θεωρῶν καὶ ἐπαναπάντησαν. In an earlier book of the Stromateis (ii. 9, § 45) he attributes what is apparently part of the same saying to the Gospel according to the Hebrews: καὶ τῷ καὶ Ἐβραίων εἰσαγελάω, 'Ο θεομάαθας βασιλεύει, γέμετραιται, καὶ δ
The newly discovered form agrees in the main with Clement's longer quotation, but is slightly fuller; after ζητεῖν there is a gap of thirteen or fourteen letters, of which eight or nine were probably occupied by the object of search. As the editors observe, τὸν βασιλείαν is too long; they suggest τὴν ζητή, but perhaps τὸν θεόν is to be preferred, or, better still, τὸν πατέρα, for which there is just room. In the next line the exigencies of the space seem to require θαμβείασθω rather than θαμβηθοντες, and the imperative perhaps agrees better with the foregoing πανοδὸθω. Clement, who begins with παῦσας, has kept to the future throughout.

What is the θέμβος which is enjoined on those who seek and find God? If we may judge from the New Testament use of θέμβος, θαμβείαθω, ἐκθαμβίζωθω, ἐθαμβῶθω, this group of words indicates the sudden sensation akin on the one hand to fear (Mk 10:24 14:38), and on the other to ecstasy (Ac 5:10) which attends the unexpected, especially when it belongs to the region of the supernatural or the Divine. Thus in the present saying θαμβείασθω indicates with precision the rush of mingled fear and joy which ought to follow the great εὕρηκα of life, the discovery of God.

The second saying is new, and of the deepest interest, but so badly mutilated that more than one line of interpretation is possible. I offer that which on the whole I prefer.

'Jesus saith, Who are they that draw you (MS., us) to the kingdom? The kingdom is in heaven; but they that are on earth and the birds of the heaven and every creature that is under the earth and in Hades and the fishes of the sea, these are they that draw you to it. And the kingdom of heaven is within you, and whosoever shall know himself shall find it; for if ye shall truly know yourselves, ye are the sons and daughters of the Father Almighty, and ye shall know yourselves to be in the city of God, and ye are the city.' The key to the general meaning lies in οἱ ἔλκουσας. Ἐλκεῖν occurs but twice in the New Testament (Ac 21:80, Ja 2:5), and both times in the sense of dragging a resisting body. But it is patient of another use; it may equally well describe the attractive or magnetic power which draws the soul towards a person or a goal. In this sense, it is true, ἔλκεῖν seems to be more usual, cf. e.g. Jn 6:44 ἐὰν μὴ ὁ πατὴρ... ἔλκειται αὐτῶν.
Yet the phrase νιοι καὶ θυγατέρες τοῦ πατρός τοῦ παντοκράτορος finds some justification in St. Paul's version of more than one Old Testament promise (2 Co 6:18 ἐστω μὴ ἐστείλῃ καὶ ῥεῖς ἐστείλας καὶ θυγατέρας, λέγει Κύριος παντοκράτωρ). If it is to be accepted in our saying, I fear it must be regarded as an echo of St. Paul's words which has found its way into the saying in the course of transmission—a not very satisfactory admission, but one which I am in fairness bound to make. Ὑμεῖς ἔστε ἡ πόλις, which is due to Professor Blass, presents a thought which is not unknown to the Gospels or to the first series of Oxyrhynchus sayings. It is latent in St. Matthew's πόλις ἐπάνω δρόσου κειμένη, and in the πόλις σικοδομημένη ἐπὶ ἄκρω δρόσου ὄψηλοῦ of the sixth so-called 'logion.' Even the form is after the manner of our Lord's teaching; as He said to His disciples, Ὑμεῖς ἔστε τὸ ἄλας τῆς γῆς and Ὑμεῖς ἔστε τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου, so conceivably He might have said, Ὑμεῖς ἔστε ἡ πόλις τοῦ Θεοῦ. Yet, as the words stand in the saying before us, they are abrupt and strange, and the archaic spelling of πόλις increases our doubt.

The third saying is not less difficult to reconstruct.

'Jesus saith, A man will not hesitate to inquire boldly about the seasons, prating of the place of glory. But ye shall hold your peace; for many that are first shall be last, and the last first, and few shall find it.'

So on the whole I venture to interpret. The general sense is fixed by the last two lines, which may be almost certainly restored, ὅτι πολλοὶ ἐστωνται πρῶτοι ἐσταυρωτοί καὶ οἱ ἐσταυρωμένοι πρῶτοι,—the exact words, as the editors remark, of Mk 10:28 according to the reading of the best MSS. That the saying ends thus shows that the Speaker is discouraging undue confidence in reference to the final award; and in view of this I propose to adopt some such ending as καὶ διάγοι εὑρήσωσιν, rather than the editors' καὶ ζωὴν ἀιῶνων ἔχουσιν, which does not seem to be quite relevant to the purpose of the preceding words. But it is the first half of the sentence which gives the interpreter serious trouble. All would be straightforward if we could ignore the lacunae and read simply ὅποιον ἀποκριθήσεται ἀνθρωπος ἐπερρόθησαι περὶ τοῦ τόπου. But on either side of the infinitive there is a gap of half a line which must be filled, and to add to our difficulty, each gap is followed by the letters ποι ἐγὼ while the second begins with the letters πα. Under these conditions our choice of words is very limited. Περὶ τῶν καιρῶν is suggested by such passages as Mk 13:33 ὅποιοι οἴδατε πότε ὁ καιρὸς ἐστίν, and Ac 1:26 οὐχ ὡς νῦν ἡ χρόνος ἡ καιροῦ. If ἀνηρίων is not a New Testament word, yet ἄδεις occurs in Lk 24:11.

But I set no store by either of these conjectures, and use them merely as stopgaps, which may be displaced as soon as something better has been found. For ὁ τότος τῆς δόξης I can quote no authority, but ὁ τότος is illustrated by Jn 14:2 ὅποιος ἐπανάγαιν τόπον ὑμῖν, and Ac 1:26 πορεύθηκαν εἰς τῶν τόπων τόν θεοῦ; and τῆς δόξης by Jn 17:22 τὴν δόξαν ἣν δεδωκάς μοι δεδωκάς αὐτοῖς.

The fourth saying has been restored by Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt with complete success.

'Jesus saith, Everything that is not before thy face and that which is hidden from thee shall be revealed; for there is nothing hidden which shall not be made manifest, or buried which shall not be raised.'

Like more than one of the former group of Oxyrhynchus sayings, this saying is closely akin to one in the canonical Gospels. It reminds us at once of Mt 10:26 οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔστιν κεκαλυμμένον δὲ οὐκ ἀποκαλυφθήσεται, καὶ κρυπτὸν δὲ οὐ γνωσθήσεται, and Lk 8:27 οὐ γὰρ ἐστιν κρυπτὸν δὲ οὐφανέρων γενήσεται οὐδὲ ἄποκριφόν οὐδὲ μὴ γνωσθῇ καὶ εἰς φανέρων ἐλθή. Our saying blends elements which are to be found in each of these. But it has also features of its own. Πῶν τὸ μὴ ἐξημερώθη τῆς δόξης σου is interesting for its use of the Johannean word δόξα; and the ending οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν . . . τεθημένον δὲ οὐκ ἐγερθήσεται presents a striking metaphor to which the Gospels offer no parallel. Does it refer to the doctrine of the Resurrection? Is the thought that of Jn 5:28 πάντες οἱ ἐν τοῖς μνημείοις . . . ἐκπορευεῖσθαι? The Resurrection may be in the background of the words, but if they were spoken during the Ministry, I incline to the belief that they refer, as the Synoptic sayings usually do, to one of the incidents of Galilean life. It was no uncommon thing for treasure to be buried in the ground for the sake of security; we recall Mt 13:44 ὅποιον ἕστιν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν δραχμῶν θησαυρῷ κεκρυμμένη ἐν τῷ ἄγρῳ. From time to time in northern Palestine the spade of the labourer turns up such a hoard, and I have in my possession a tetradrachm which

1 A colleague reminds me that I have overlooked Clement of Rome's τῶν δισεκατομμύριων τόσων τῆς ἱδρύς.
was found buried somewhere in the Lebanon some five and thirty years ago. 'Nothing is buried which shall not be raised,' acquires a new meaning in this light; buried silver or gold may escape discovery to the end of time, but character, life, truth, however long concealed, must in the end come to the surface and fulfil their destiny.

We have now reached the last of these sayings. It has suffered more severely than the rest, but enough remains to excite the greatest interest.

His disciples enquire of Him and say, How are we to fast? and how are we to pray? and how are we to give alms? and of such duties what are we to observe? Jesus saith, See that ye lose not your reward. Do nothing save the things that belong to the truth, for if ye do these, ye shall know a hidden mystery. I say unto you, Blessed is the man who . . .' This saying takes rank with the second in point of originality and importance. It is an answer to a question which happily has been fairly well preserved. The question seems to have arisen out of some instruction upon almsgiving, prayer, and fasting, similar to that which we find in the Sermon on the Mount, if not identical with it. We can imagine the circumstances. After the crowd had dispersed and our Lord was again alone with the Twelve, one or more of His disciples—Thomas, as the prologue suggests, or more probably Peter, perhaps in company with Andrew and the two sons of Zebedee (Mk 13:14)—appealed to Him for more definite teaching on the three great acts of righteousness to which He had referred. The Pharisaic scribes had laid down definite rules for the discharge of these duties, and they looked to their Master for similar guidance. The strong word ἔσεσθαι, used in this sense only in Jn 20:12, indicates a desire to press their suit unduly, to examine, cross-question, and almost to catechise the Master on these matters, and force Him to prescribe a system of nicely-balanced regulations. How, i.e. after what manner, were His disciples to fulfil their obligations? The motive which prompted their demand is shown by the use of παραστηρέων; the Twelve were still under the influence of the Pharisaism which had been the religious teacher of their youth, and they not unnaturally sought to foist the spirit of legalism into the new teaching. We are reminded of St. Paul's words to the Galatians, 4:10 ἡμέρας παραστηρέων καὶ μένας καὶ καιροῦς καὶ ἴματος φοβοῦμαι ὡμᾶς, μή πως ἔκτη κεκοπίακα εἰς ὡμᾶς.

If the question has been rightly interpreted, the general sense of the answer may be conjectured. In such a demand the Master would discover a temper the very opposite of that which He laboured to produce. Those who could make it had failed to grasp the first lessons of the kingdom of God. To use St. Paul's later phraseology, they looked to be justified by works of law, and not by a righteousness based upon the principle of faith. Against such a perversion of His teaching the Lord would assuredly have made a stand. But in what words? Along what line of thought would He have carried His questioners to a better understanding of His position? The keynote of His answer is struck by τὰς ἀληθείας, which survives to show that though the question may have arisen out of the Sermon on the Mount, the Lord's reply was in the terms of the Johannine teaching. To the bare performance of certain prescribed acts He opposed the doing of the Truth, which both the Fourth Gospel (3:21) and the First Epistle of St. John (1:9) represent as the first condition of life in Christ. No mere acts of fasting, prayer, and almsgiving, no formal observance of external duties, could secure the Divine reward, which depends upon the assimilation and fulfilment of the Truth itself. The next line seems to describe the results of a life regulated by this principle, but we catch no more than a broken echo in which the word 'hidden' has a place. Professor Lake suggests, 'and ye shall eat the hidden manna;' and there is much to be said for this; like the reference to 'the Truth,' it is Johannine, coming directly from the Apocalypse, a book which, as we know from the Letter of the Churches of Vienne and Lyons, was highly prized by some Christian communities in the second century. But there is no obvious connexion between 'doing the truth' and 'eating the manna;' in the message to the Church at Pergamum the promise of the manna is antecedent; it is a solatium for the loss of the ἐξωλοθρεῖν, a heavenly banquet reserved for those who refused the dainties and the social enjoyments of the pagan guild-feasts. No such sequence of thought is possible here. I prefer therefore to read γνῶσις τοῦ μυστήριον ἀποκεκρυμμένον. For μυστήριον there is Synoptic authority (Mk 4:11 = Mt 13:11 = Lk 8:10), while the exact phrase μυστ. ἀποκεκρυμμένον occurs twice in the Pauline Epistles (Eph 3:9, Col 1:20). It is true that in these passages...
the article is used, but in a saying which, if genuine, presumably belongs to an early stage of the Galilean ministry, the anarthrous μουσήμων ἀποκρυμμένον is quite appropriate. The connexion between the Truth and a yet hidden mystery is not hard to trace. To do the Truth, to grasp and live the great principles of the gospel, is to win an entrance into that which is yet secret but will presently be revealed, the higher life behind the veil of sense.

In these remarks I have not concealed my impression that the new sayings are substantially genuine. That they have assumed their present form under the influence of the canonical Gospels, possibly also of the Apocalypse and certain of the Pauline Epistles, is not altogether incredible, even if we consent to the judgment of the editors that the compilation is not later than the middle of the second century. But, admitting the presence of canonical elements, there remains a large residuum which is at once new and after the manner of our Lord’s earlier teaching. This is especially apparent in the second and fifth sayings, which it is difficult to regard as the creation of subapostolic times. The kingdom of God is in heaven, but it is also within you; all nature, your own nature, rightly interpreted, are magnets which attract you to God.

Principles of action are to be considered rather than formal acts; the Truth itself is the sufficient guide of life, and to follow it here is the one condition of being admitted to the fuller knowledge of the vision of God. Are these thoughts such as could have had their origin in Christian circles, Catholic or heretical, within the sixty years which followed the death of St. John?

But if we allow the claim of the compiler that these sayings are in their substance λέγον Ἰησοῦ, from what source or sources shall we suppose him to have derived his treasure? The editors have discussed this point at length, and I will not repeat what they have written except so far as it is necessary to do so for the purpose of making my meaning clear.

We have seen that a part of the first saying is quoted by Clement of Alexandria in a somewhat different form as from the Gospel according to the Hebrews. Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt anticipate the inference that the other sayings are from the same Gospel, and, as it appears to me, they successfully dispose of it. It is not even certain that the first saying was taken as it stands from that Gospel; it agrees more nearly with Clement’s second quotation, which is anonymous; indeed, the agreement is so close that Clement may have taken his quotation from this very collection of which fragments have been found at Oxyrhynchus. More importance may be attached to the introductory question which precedes the fifth of the present sayings. It has the appearance of being taken from some narrative of the Ministry, where the Lord’s answer would naturally be prefaced by a reference to the occasion which called it forth. It may be argued that the compiler has simply transcribed the passage, changing the δὲ ἐκείνη or δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν of the narrator into his usual formula, Ἰησοῦς λέγει. There is a similar instance of an answer preceded by a question in the homily known as the Second Epistle of Clement of Rome (2 Cor 12 ἐκπορυχθεῖσα γὰρ αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος ὑπὸ τῶν πάντων ἠξε διότι αὐτοῦ ἡ βασιλεία, ἐπεξ κ.τ.λ.), which Lightfoot believed to have been taken from the Gospel according to the Egyptians. On the other hand, it is conceivable that an agraphon might have carried with it the question which it answered when (as in the present case) the answer would not have been intelligible apart from the question.

Thus, while it is possible that certain of the sayings were excerpted from non-canonical Gospels, there were no convincing evidence that this was so; it is open to us to believe that the compiler was indebted wholly or chiefly to the floating traditions of the second century—traditions based on the recollections of those who had heard the Lord, or who, like Papias, had made it their business to inquire from survivors of the first generation what the apostles and other disciples had said about Him.

There remains the question how we are to understand the compiler’s claim that the sayings were addressed to St. Thomas. Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt regard the short preface with which the new fragment begins as introductory to the whole collection. I venture to suggest that it opens a fresh book or section, which, for whatever reason, the compiler has seen fit to connect with the Apostle Thomas. Possibly the whole collection was entitled λέγον Ἰησοῦ πρὸς τῶν δώδεκα, and the name of one of the Twelve was associated with each section. Such an arrangement would be a comparatively innocent example of the tendency which led a second-century writer.
to entitle his Church Order Διδαχὴ Κυρίων διὰ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων τοῦ Χριστοῦ, or which has given us Gospels of Thomas, Peter, James, and the like. If it be asked why these particular sayings were allocated to Thomas, the true answer will probably be that the distribution of the sayings among the several apostles was largely a matter of the compiler’s convenience. In some cases, of course, he may have been guided by tradition, and in others by the characters of the sayings. It is not difficult to imagine the first and perhaps the second of these sayings as actually addressed to the Thomas of the Fourth Gospel. But no special aptitude to St. Thomas can be discovered in the third and fourth, while the fifth, by the very terms in which it is introduced, belongs to the disciples as a body. Thus the arrangement which has assigned these sayings to St. Thomas must be regarded as chiefly arbitrary; it illustrates a fashion of the age, but has little further significance. The sayings must be judged severally, each on its own merits, without regard to the order in which they stand or their supposed connexion with a particular apostle. So judged, they will be found, I venture to think, not wholly unworthy of the Supreme Teacher of mankind.

**Love’s Offering.**

Before Communion.

By the Rev. W. M. Rankin, B.D., Glasgow.

‘So they made him a supper there.’—John xii. 2.

There are three incidents in this chapter that show the interest roused by the personality of Jesus, and that allow us to gauge the depth and extent of the impression produced by Him. The anointing by Mary (the incident we go on to consider) is a proof of the love felt by His intimate friends for the Master. The triumphal entry into the city shows the enthusiasm that stirred the popular mind. And the influence on the outside world is expressed in the desire of the Greeks to see Jesus.

1. What was the occasion of this Supper?

It was a tribute to Christ by His friends, a mark of the affection and esteem with which He was regarded by them. The Evangelist John points out the growing hatred that fell on Christ, but the devotion He inspired in His followers is recorded with equal care. Christ does not leave men neutral and colourless. We come to be for Him or against Him.

The feast took place at Bethany—‘so they made him a supper there.’ Mark (chap. 14) tells us it took place in the house of Simon the leper. Perhaps he had been healed by Christ, and was taking occasion to express his gratitude to his Healer. Or, possibly, this was a feast in which some of the village folk wished to signalize their appreciation of Christ, and, in particular, their wondering regard and gratitude for the reappearance among them of their friend Lazarus, whom Jesus had just before raised from the dead. In that case, never were the freedom of a city and the banquet that accompanies the honour bestowed more worthily. When the Saviour has done some signal act of goodness and restoration, don’t fail to show your gratitude. All worship should be eucharistic or laden with thanksgiving. Jesus on an occasion like this cannot be too highly honoured by us. ‘Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power and riches and wisdom and honour and glory and blessing!’ (Rev 5:12).

2. What elements formed the company that was gathered at this feast? They were varied. The sweet and the bitter were mingled. Lazarus was there and Judas! One house may hold very different people. The same Communion Table may draw together characters not only dissimilar but opposed. Lazarus was an object of curiosity and wonder to many (v.9). Christ’s eye would rest on him with fresh delight.

It is noteworthy that every character in John’s Gospel is in place and drawn in consistency with itself. You can recall no word spoken by Lazarus: he is everywhere silent, surrounded by an atmosphere of wonder and reserve. A man, I should say, not wanting in loveableness but in force; a