

functions, that of Messiah and that of Servant,¹ those quotations which refer to the Servant of Jehovah are applicable to him rather as the Servant than as the Christ; for it was as the holy servant of God more than as his anointed one that he realized in a pre-eminent way the principles of patient endurance, vicarious suffering, and voluntary self-sacrifice.

The spiritual features, both of the Servant and of the Messiah, were fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, because, as the perfect revealer of God and the perfect fulfiller of the divine purpose, he realized Old Testament principles and accomplished Old Testament designs. It is only by keeping the two conceptions quite distinct, however, that we can hope to apprehend the historic meaning of certain passages connected with the present subject.

The principles of prophecy, like those of poetry, are capable of many applications, and may be used of any person and in any age. But the spiritual principles of the Old Testament were peculiarly applicable to Jesus, for the reason that they all culminated in him as the perfect revealer of religious truth. From this important fact it follows that the spiritual features of this prophecy were fulfilled by him, not merely because he realized in a special

¹ In Acts III. 13, 26; IV. 27, 30 this appellation is given to Jesus by way of distinction. The word for servant in those passages is the same as that generally used in the Septuagint of Israel throughout this prophecy.