<u>詩歌選集第 123 首</u>

123 【何籌權能!耶穌尊名】

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(一)何等權能!耶穌尊名!天使全都俯伏,獻上冠冕,同心尊敬,加冠祂萬有主;獻上 冠冕,同心尊敬,加冠祂萬有主!

(二)以色列民被選族類,墮落,蒙贖聖徒,靠恩得救,應當贊美,加冠祂萬有主!靠恩 得救,應當贊美,加冠祂萬有主!

(三)但願地上萬族、萬民,都向救主俯伏,榮耀、尊貴都歸祂名,加冠祂萬有主!榮耀、 尊貴都歸祂名,加冠祂萬有主!

(四)億萬群衆歌聲雷動,我也一同歡呼,直到永遠敬拜、稱頌,加冠祂萬有主!直到永 遠敬拜、稱頌,加冠祂萬有主!

(1) All hail the pow'r of Jesus' name! Let angels prostrate fall;bring forth the royal diadem, and crown Him Lord of all!bring forth the royal diadem, and crown Him Lord of all!

(2) Ye chosen seed of Israel's race, ye ransomed from the fall,hail Him who saves you by His grace, and crown Him Lord of all!hail Him who saves you by His grace, and crown Him Lord of all!

(3) Let every kindred, every tribe, on this terrestrial ball, to Him all majesty ascribe, and crown Him Lord of all! To Him all majesty ascribe, and crown Him Lord of all! (4) O that with yonder sacred throng we at His feet may fall!we'll join the everlasting song,and crown Him Lord of all! we'll join the everlasting song, and crown Him Lord of all!

愛德華佩洛弟兄 Edward Perronet 是十八世紀英國屬靈恢復運動的領袖,因此他所寫的詩 聖靈的能力,特別是這首,可算是他所寫的詩歌中最 0 它賦以極高的評價。佩洛弟兄 都受到激 對 9基督徒,在狺樣充滿基督同在的環境裏 ,他從小就曉得如何信靠神 斤屬的聖公會已失去 了屬靈的實質 ,種種腐化的光景使他感到 「便寫了一部諷刺詩集,稱爲「主教冠」(The Miter),試圖以這 歳時 , 來喚醒神的兒女,清除當時教會的墮落光景。他作的許多詩歌都以匿名發出 Ħ 光輝的詩歌中,充 卑與不好名聲,但佩洛弟絕非畏縮之人,因爲在他 的氯勢 ,如這首詩 -步步的高升,達到最末 , -,直到永遠敬拜稱頌祂作萬有 之主。 ,我也 同俯伏 豪恩聖 經唱和 ,立覺招 上榮耀景象。在寶座前,各族、各國 、各民 人都來楢頌高舉 勺耶穌,祂乃耶西的根,因祂所嘗苦膽 こ殉 、酸酯 歡呼,古今所有蒙恩罪人,地上萬族萬民 П 祂名!因爲惟有祂.獨爲萬有之主(徒十:36)。凡是等候榮耀 中 佩氏-**直到永猿仍要敬拜稱頌。** -牛鄈傳 个 首 放 , ,至死沒有改變 窄路 。他于 年走完 (Canterbury) 教會留下了令人永懷的榜樣。本詩原有 最初是 節 , 福音雜詩上,幾經修改成爲現在的六節,該詩通用的調有 子由 Oliver Holden 所作的「加冠」Coronation。 感人的見證因著 許多感人的見證。 :史考特弟兄 E. P. Scott 很喜歡唱這首詩 -日不幸被當地土人抓住,正駡土人要用刺刀 下手殺他時 ·的提琴,唱出這首詩歌,何等希奇!這些蠻凶 感動,不但沒有殺他,反而轉變態度來接待他。可見神真實的祝福 , 變了人們剛硬的心。讓我們就在此刻獻上自己的心,在高昂的靈裏頌揚這位萬有的主! This hymn is often called the "National Anthem of Christendom." The hymn first appeared in the November, 1779, issue of the Gospel Magazine, edited by Augustus Toplady, author of 'Rock of Ages". This text has been translated into almost every language where Christianity is known; and wherever it is sung, it communicates to the spiritual needs of human hearts. One writer has said, "So long as there are Christians on earth, it will continue to be sung; and after that, in heaven." Edward Perronet was born at Sundridge, Kent, England, in 1726. He was a descendant of a distinguished French Huguenot family who had fled to Switzerland and later to England because of the religious persecution in France. Edward's father, a pastor in the

State Church of England, was strongly sympathetic with the evangelical movement spearheaded by the Wesleys and George Whitefield. Edward, too, became a minister in the Anglican Church but was always critical of its ways. Once he wrote, "I was born and I am likely to die in the tottering communion of the Church of England, but I despise her nonsense." Soon, however, he broke from the Church and threw himself strenuously into the evangelistic endeavors of the Wesleys during the 1740's and 1750's. It was during this time that the Wesleys and their followers suffered much persecution and even violence from those who disagreed with their ministry. Concerning these experiences, Wesley made the following notation in his diary: From Rockdale we went to Bolton, and soon found that the Rockdale lions were lambs in comparison with those of Bolton. Edward Perronet was thrown down and rolled in mud and mire. Stones were hurled and windows broken. Another interesting account regarding the relationship between the Wesleys and Perronet concerns the incident when John Wesley announced to a congregation that Edward Perronet would preach at the next service. Being eighteen years younger than Wesley, Perronet had always refused to preach in the elder statesman's presence. Desiring to avoid a public conflict with Wesley, Perronet mounted the pulpit but quickly explained that he had never consented to preach. "However," he added, "I shall deliver the greatest sermon that has ever been preached on earth." He then read the Sermon on the Mount and sat down without comment. Eventually, Perronet's strong-mindedness and free spirit caused a break with the Wesleys, especially on the issue of whether the evangelists as well as the regular ministers could administer the sacraments. Perronet continued to the end of his days as pastor of an independent church at Canterbury, England. His last words have also become classic: Glory to God in the height of His divinity! Glory to God in the depth of His humanity! Glory to God in His all-sufficiency! Into His hands I commend my spirit. Though Perronet wrote many other hymns and forms of poetry, most of which he published anonymously, this is his only work to survive. The success of this text has, no doubt, been furthered by three fine tunes. "Coronation," composed by Oliver Holden, a Massachusetts carpenter, self-taught musician and respected singing-school teacher, is most widely used in America. "Miles Lane" by William Shrubsole, Perronet's personal friend, is the most popular in Great Britain, while the festive "Diadem" tune, composed in 1838 for this text by James Ellor, an English layman, is frequently used as a choir number. Many interesting accounts have been associated with the use of this hymn. One of the most remarkable is a story told by E.P. Scott, a pioneer missionary to India. One day he was waylaid by a murderous band of tribesmen who were closing in on him with spears. On impulse the missionary took his violin out of his luggage and began to play and sing this hymn. When he reached the stanza "let every kindred, every tribe," he saw to his surprise

every spear lowered and many of these tribesmen moved to tears. Scott spent the remaining years of his life preaching and ministering God's love and redemption to these people. God in His providence used a simple hymn as a means of introducing the gospel to a group of needy pagans.