

- d. By Heinrich Schmid (representing essentially the view of John Gerhard) (A.D. 1582-1637)

"The mediatorial office is the function, belonging to the whole person of the God-man, originating theanthropic actions, by which function Christ, in, with, and through both natures, perfectly executed, and is even now accomplishing by way of acquisition and application, all things that are necessary for our salvation.' This work Christ undertook in its whole extent, i.e. (1) While upon earth, He Himself announces to men the divine purpose of redemption, and provides that after His departure it shall be further announced to men. (2) He Himself accomplishes the redemption, by paying the ransom through which our reconciliation with God is effected. (3) After His departure He preserves, increases, guides, and protects the Church of the Redeemed thus established. As these three functions correspond to those of the Old Testament prophets, priests, and kings, the mediatorial offices of Christ are accordingly divided into the Prophetic, Sacerdotal, and Regal offices."

-- *The Doctrinal Theology of the Evangelical Lutheran Church*
Third Edition, revised (Philadelphia: United Lutheran Publication House, 1899; reprinted by Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, n.d.), p. 338.

- e. In the Westminster *Shorter Catechism*

"Q. 23. What offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer?

"A. Christ, as our *Redeemer*, executeth the offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation."

"Q. 24. How doth Christ execute the office of a prophet?

"A. Christ executeth the office of a prophet, in revealing to us, by his word and Spirit, the will of God for our salvation."

"Q. 25 How doth Christ execute the office of a priest?

A. Christ executeth the office of a priest, in his once offering up of himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice, and reconcile us to God, and in making continual intercession for us."

"Q. 26. How doth Christ execute the office of a king?

"A. Christ executeth the office of a king, in subduing us to himself, in ruling and defending us, and in restraining and conquering all his and our enemies."

- f. By Augustus H. Strong

"The Scriptures represent Christ's offices as three in number -- prophetic, priestly, and kingly. Although these terms are derived from concrete human relations, they express perfectly distinct ideas. The prophet, the priest, and the king, of the Old Testament, were detached but designed prefigurations of him who should combine all these various activities in himself, and should furnish the ideal reality, of which they were the imperfect symbols."

-- *Systematic Theology* (Philadelphia: The Judson Press, 1956), Volume II, p. 710.