The Dictionary Inside The King James Bible Self-Interpreting

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Contents	Page
The Dictionary Inside The King James Bible Self-Interpreting	2
East Wind	26
God's East-West Direction for Blessing	29
Mitre	33
Propitiation	35
The Superiority of the 1611 Holy Bible over the Greek and the Original	38
Replenish	41
Salutation, Salute	46
The Law, Commandments, Judgments, Statutes	47
Temperance, Galatians 5:23, 1 Samuel 26:5-12	53
Unicorn	68
Unspotted	72
References	76

The Dictionary Inside The King James Bible Self-Interpreting

Note to Author of *The Dictionary Inside The King James Bible* by Gail Riplinger

Dear Gail

Thank you again for your ground-breaking work, hereafter referred to as The Dictionary. I have now finishing perusing that work, so I have forwarded below under the heading of **Observations** the complete set of my remarks with attached studies. I trust that they are helpful.

Yours in the Lord Jesus Christ Alan O'R

Observations

Justification Format

This is a general comment but it's apparent that the two-column arrangement of The Dictionary with full justification without hyphenation for each entry sometimes creates appreciable gaps between successive words. I'm wondering if left justification may be a more suitable format for individual entries, if hyphenation is not to be used.

I've inserted an example below taken from one of my own works entitled *Biblical Bulwarks*, on Britain's Bible-based governance, showing that her former EU membership was illegal and unconstitutional. Some of that work used text boxes, in which the contents were left justified with no hyphenation as you see with the left-hand box below. The right-hand box has the same contents but with full justification and no hyphenation, as in The Dictionary. I suggest that the left-hand box may read a little more easily.

One of Magna Carta's chief architects was Archbishop Stephen Langton, d. 1228. Obedience to the Supreme Pontiff was a sacred duty. but it could be carried into excessive interpretations. Stephen Langton himself, the Pope's elect, was as good an Englishman as he was a Churchman. He foresaw the unbridled exploitation by *Rome...of the English Church* (9) p 197. Langton got light from the Bible. He introduced the Chapter divisions in scripture (10) p 3, (11) p 295.

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Two- Column WORD Format

It appears, though, that excessive gaps between words using the two-column format in WORD can be reduced by means of hyphenation with left justification. See the example below.

One of Magna Carta's chief architects was Archbishop Stephen Langton, d. 1228. Obedience to the Supreme Pontiff was a sacred duty, but it could be carried into excessive interpretations. Stephen Langton himself, the Pope's elect, was as good an Englishman as he was a Churchman. He foresaw the unbridled exploitation by Rome...of the English Church (9) p 197. Langton got light from the Bible. He introduced the Chapter divisions in scripture (10) p 3, (11) p 29

In addition with respect to format, it may be useful for the sake of consistency to convert the 'straight quote form of the apostrophe that results from copying scriptures into the text into the usual Times New Roman 'smart quote form. See definitions of *adulterer*, *babbler*, *church* etc.

See *Change straight quotes to curly quotes with Find and Replace*¹ for making the changes to a whole document.

Examples of Biblical definitions of Biblical words follow.

Biblical Definitions of Biblical Words

Alleluia

The term *Alleluia* occurs exclusively in Revelation 19:1, 3, 4, 6. It could be included in The Dictionary, being defined as follows.

Revelation 19:4 "And the four and twenty elders and the four beasts fell down and worshipped God that sat on the throne, saying, Amen; <u>Alleluia</u>."

Revelation 19:5 "And a voice came out of the throne, saying, <u>Praise our God</u>, all ye his servants, and ye that fear him, both small and great."

Alway, Always

Each term could have an individual entry in that *alway* is *all the way* and *always* is *at all times*. See *The Language of the King James Bible* p 84 and these scriptures. The Exodus-Numbers passage is a good example of how cross-referencing helps with definitions i.e. with respect to "…words…which the Holy Ghost teacheth, comparing spiritual things with spiritual" 1 Corinthians 2:13.

"For the cloud of the LORD was upon the tabernacle by day, and fire was on it by night, in the sight of all the house of Israel, <u>throughout all their</u> <u>journeys</u>...So it was <u>alway</u>: the cloud covered it by day, and the appearance of fire by night" Exodus 40:18, Numbers 9:16.

"Let her be as the loving hind and pleasant roe; let her breasts satisfy thee <u>at all times</u>; and be thou ravished <u>always</u> with her love" Proverbs 5:19.

Amen

Amen could be included in The Dictionary in that the Biblical definition appears to be much stronger and vastly more authoritative than the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* definition *So be it*.

"And Benaiah the son of Jehoiada answered the king, and said, <u>Amen</u>: <u>the</u> <u>LORD God of my lord the king say so too</u>" 1 Kings 1:36.

Citizen

This term may be a useful addition to The Dictionary. See the following $extract^2$.

Citizens

The Biblical description of *"citizen"* shows that today's believer is *not* to be 'a global citizen' of the devil's emerging one-world kingdom of Revelation 13:3-4 *"…and all the world wondered after the beast. And they worshipped the*

dragon which gave power unto the beast: and they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?"...

The term *"citizen"* occurs in Luke 15:15, 19:14, Acts 21:39 and in Ephesians 2:19 as *"fellowcitizens."*

Acts 21:39 **"But Paul said, <u>I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus</u>, <u>a city in</u> <u>Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city</u>: and, I beseech thee, suffer me to speak unto the people" is key in that it defines the term "citizen" as used in scripture as a city denizen or city dweller.**

The references in Luke 15:15, 19:14 would therefore apply to individuals who lived in *"cities"* Luke 19:17, 19 - though the definition could refer to a dweller of a country, Luke 15:15, like a US citizen.

Ephesians 2:19 "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God" is typified by Acts 21:39 insofar as today's believer can look forward to the fulfilment of Hebrews 12:22, 13:14, Revelation 21:2-3 "But ye are come unto mount Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels...For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come...<u>And I John saw the holy city</u>, <u>new Jerusalem</u>, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God."

For now, having "here...no continuing city" especially in that soon "the cities of the nations fell" Revelation 16:19, today's believer is subject to "the royal law" James 2:8³, which for every UK and Old Dominion resident is the AV1611 according to The Coronation Oath. All such residents are therefore subjects of HMQE2 under the AV1611. The condition for all subjects of HMQE2* now is expressed by Paul: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God...Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake...Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work" Romans 13:1, 5, Titus 3:1.

A *Biblical* citizen via Ephesians 2:19 is of course *forever* subject to *"the Lord of glory"* James 2:1.

*So it still is in these *"perilous times"* 2 Timothy 3:1⁴. However, Hal Lindsey has rightly stated that the Devil will use a lake of truth to disguise a pint of poison⁵. The poison pint was administered as follows, this writer's emphases.

The Presentation of the Bible

Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland:

Sir: to keep you ever mindful of the law and the Gospel of God as the Rule for the whole life and government of Christian Princes, receive this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords.

Here is Wisdom; This is the royal Law; These are the lively Oracles of God.

The Oath

Archbishop of Canterbury:

Your Majesty,

the Church established by law, whose settlement you will swear to maintain, is committed to the true profession of the Gospel, **and**, **in so doing**, **will seek to foster an environment in which people of all faiths and beliefs may live freely**. The Coronation Oath has stood for centuries and is enshrined in law.

Are you willing to take the Oath?

The King:

I am willing.

The King places his hand on the Bible, and the Archbishop administers the Oath.

Note that **an environment in which people of all faiths and beliefs may live freely** must mean free exercise of those faiths, contrary to and in direct violation of *"the royal law"* James 2:8⁶ e.g. in Genesis 1, 9:25-27, Deuteronomy 32:41-44, 33:29, 1 Kings 18:39, Psalm 96:5, Isaiah 9:6, 43:11, Daniel 9:25-27, Hosea 13:4, Matthew 28:18-20, Mark 16:15, John 1:12-13, 14:6, Acts 1:8, 4:12, Romans 1:16, 3:28, 8:9, Galatians 2:16, Ephesians 2:8-9, 1 Timothy 3:16, Titus 3:5, 1 John 5:7, Revelation 13-22 and an open invitation to Conversion Therapy Ban Legislation⁷.

Commune, Communing

The Dictionary definitions are fine. I suggest though that the words have a two-way prayerful connotation. That requires further study but note these references. That from Genesis is the first occurrence of any of the derivatives of

6

commune and that from Exodus is the first such occurrence in that Book. The emphasis on prayer is distinct in each reference.

"<u>And the LORD went his way, as soon as he had left communing with Abra-ham</u>: and Abraham returned unto his place" Genesis 18:33 and context.

"<u>And there I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee from above the mercy seat</u>, from between the two cherubims which are upon the ark of the testimony, of all things which I will give thee in commandment unto the children of Israel...<u>And when Moses was gone into the tabernacle of the congregation to speak with him, then he heard the voice of one speaking unto him from off the mercy seat that was upon the ark of testimony, from between the two cherubims: and he spake unto him "Exodus 25:22, Numbers 7:89.</u>

Contension

This word should be *contention*, as found in Proverbs 17:14, Philippians 1:16. The spelling appears to have been unchanged since 1611.

Covert

The Dictionary defines *covert* precisely. However, it should be noted that Edwin Palmer attacks *covert* as one of a group of 41 supposedly obscure terms in the AV1611. All of Edwin Palmer's attacks on supposed archaisms in the AV1611 have been answered⁸. The answer for *covert*, p 94, is as follows.

"Covert" 2 Kings 16:18. Dr Vance⁹ and the Concise Oxford Dictionary¹⁰ indicate that the word means 'a shelter' or 'hiding place,' as is evident from the embedded word 'cover,' which [James] White* and Palmer missed. The word appears 9 times in the AV1611, associated with "dens" in Job 38:40, "refuge" in Isaiah 4:6 and "hiding place" in Isaiah 32:2. The AV1611 is again self-interpreting. *Like Palmer, another inveterate critic of the AV1611, by means of his book The King James Only Controversy.

This author disputes that *"covert"* is 'archaic.' 'Covert operations' are an established feature of modern warfare, as Dr Vance also notes.

Covet

The Dictionary definition is precise but *covet* may be right *or* wrong according to its object. The basic meaning is *desire*. Note these scriptures.

"...thou shalt not <u>covet</u> thy neighbour's wife...Neither shalt thou <u>desire</u> thy neighbour's wife..." Exodus 20:17, Deuteronomy 5:21.

"But <u>covet</u> earnestly <u>the best gifts</u>...and <u>desire</u> spiritual gifts, <u>but rather that</u> <u>ye may prophesy</u>" 1 Corinthians 12:31, 14:1.

Damsel, Maid

The Dictionary definitions are fine but I think it can be noted that while every *maid* is a *damsel*, not every *damsel* is a *maid* as these references show. The scripture reveals how the terms are applied.

"<u>And the damsel was very fair to look upon</u>, <u>a virgin</u>, neither had any man known her: and she went down to the well, and filled her pitcher, and came up" Genesis 24:16.

"And when Shechem the son of Hamor the Hivite, prince of the country, saw her, he took her, and lay with her, and defiled her. <u>And his soul clave unto</u> <u>Dinah the daughter of Jacob</u>, and he loved the damsel, and spake kindly unto the damsel" Genesis 34:2-3.

"If any man take a wife, and go in unto her, and hate her, And give occasions of speech against her, and bring up an evil name upon her, and say, <u>I took</u> this woman, and when I came to her, <u>I found her not a maid</u>: <u>Then shall the</u> father of the damsel, and her mother, take and bring forth the tokens of the damsel's virginity unto the elders of the city in the gate</u>" Deuteronomy 22:13-15 and context

15 and context.

Easter

Thank you for your extensive clarification of this term. I suggest though that the term may well have been subverted by the time of the events of Acts 12. Neither the Lord Jesus Christ nor the apostle Paul, whose writings said explicitly to be by him are definitive for Church doctrine, ever commanded that Christian believers observe *Easter* as such (although they didn't expressly forbid it). They did enjoin *communion* as we know it, Luke 22:19-20, 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 which we associate with *Easter* but *communion* is, of course, not limited to one particular day or time of the year.

Note the attached studies **East Wind** and **God's East-West Direction for Blessing** with respect to the importance of the east in scripture.

Eloquent

This term could be included on the basis of its first occurrence defined by contrast in Exodus 4:10 "And Moses said unto the LORD, O my Lord, <u>I am not</u> <u>eloquent</u>, neither heretofore, nor since thou hast spoken unto thy servant: <u>but I am slow of speech</u>, <u>and of a slow tongue</u>."

Ensample, Example

The Dictionary definitions are fine. It is worth noting though that Kyle Stephens¹¹ makes the point, in sum, that an *ensample* is to be followed explicitly

8

by the believer, whereas an *example* is not necessarily to be followed explicitly but a practical lesson is to be drawn from the incident described. Note these distinguishing scriptures that Stephens also cites. Paul's "...doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, longsuffering, charity, patience" 2 Timothy 3:10 are to be followed explicitly. The Lord's Calvary sufferings are not to be followed explicitly but they depict how the believer should respond "...when affliction or persecution ariseth for the word's sake..." Mark 4:17.

That's like when Cloud, White, Waite, DiVietro, the TBS etc. roughed you up over your work, beloved sister in the Lord, and you responded scripturally.

"Brethren, be followers together of me, and mark them which walk so as ye have us for <u>an ensample</u>" Philippians 3:17.

"For what glory is it, if, when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently? but if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us <u>an example</u>, that ye should follow his steps...Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously" 1 Peter 2:20-21, 23.

Establish, Stablish

I suggest that *establish* could be entered separately from *stablish*. The Dictionary definition for *stablish* embodies the essential meaning but Dr Bouw¹² notes that *establish* means *to set up* whereas *stablish*, as The Dictionary definition shows, means *to stabilize*. Dr Bouw illustrates the distinction by means of the following scriptures. Of course, what is set up i.e. *established* may be set up forever i.e. *stablished* as indeed the following scriptures indicate. However, I think that Dr Bouw is right to highlight the distinction between the two terms, as these scriptures indicate.

"The LORD reigneth, he is clothed with majesty; the LORD is clothed with strength, wherewith he hath girded himself: the world also is <u>stablished</u>, that it cannot be moved. Thy throne is <u>established</u> of old: thou art from everlast-ing" Psalm 93:1-2.

Firmament

The Dictionary definition is fine in that it embodies how the term would typically be used. However, it is noteworthy that Dr Bouw¹³ shows why the *firmament* is a *plenum* in that it is *firm*, as the word is used in Job 41:24 "*His heart is <u>as firm as a stone</u>; yea, as hard as a piece of the nether millstone*" and not a *vacuum*. Dr Bouw explains why we can nevertheless move in this *plenum*. I suggest that the accompanying graphic and scripture bear out Dr

Bouw's thesis. Even though a *vacuum* can be created in a lab, I guess we've all seen the collapsing kerosene tin, I cannot believe in God 'making' nothing.



Earthrise - from Apollo 8¹⁴ "And God made the firmament" Genesis 1:7

Ghost

The Dictionary definition is fine and again in the context of *the Holy Ghost*. The term could therefore be elaborated upon insofar as the Apostle Paul states *"What? know ye not that your body is <u>the temple of the Holy Ghost which is</u> <u>in you</u>, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?" 1 Corinthians 6:19.*

As such, the Christian believer must always be "*the temple of the Holy Ghost*." Dr Bouw¹⁵ states that "*Ghost*" is an Old English word denoting *God's host*, so that *the Holy Ghost* is therefore God Himself, who indwells the Christian believer *permanently*.

The term "the Holy Ghost" is therefore found only in the New Testament, as the Lord promised His followers in perpetuity according to John 14:16-17 "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, <u>that</u> <u>he may abide with you for ever</u>; Even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know

him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you."

The Lord and the apostle Paul each address believers in the plural, which indicates a *collective* presence of *the Holy Ghost* in the body of believers. However, *the indwelling of the Holy Ghost in perpetuity in today's believer distinguishes each and every individual Church Age believer as individually and forever* "the temple of the Holy Ghost" as Paul makes clear.

"<u>Now ye are the body of Christ</u>, <u>and members in particular</u>" 1 Corinthians 12:27.

Grace, Mercy

Each term could have an individual entry in that *grace* is *blessing bestowed* and *mercy* is *judgement withheld*. *Grace* and *mercy* are of course attributes that may be extended either by God or by man and may overlap. Note these scriptures. Joseph receives *grace* from his master as *blessing bestowed* but receives *mercy* from God as *judgement withheld* with respect to *severity*.

"And Joseph found <u>grace</u> in his sight, and he served him: and he made him overseer over his house, and all that he had he put into his hand...And Joseph's master took him, and put him into the prison, a place where the king's prisoners were bound: and he was there in the prison. But the LORD was with Joseph, and shewed him <u>mercy</u>, and gave him <u>favour</u> in the sight of the keeper of the prison" Genesis 39:4, 20-21 and context.

Make

make is a simple word but the scripture nevertheless defines it as follows. *make* refers to an item, whether physical or abstract, being put together from component parts from scratch to make a perfect, fully working or operating whole, shown as follows. See the following scriptures with respect to both types of items. Note that Genesis 1:26 is the first occurrence of *make*.

"And God said, <u>Let us make man in our image</u>, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. <u>So God created man in his own image</u>, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them...<u>And the LORD</u> <u>God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the</u> <u>breath of life; and man became a living soul</u>" Genesis 1:26-27, 2:7.

Adam is *made* in the sense of being formed out of ground and *made alive like "All scripture...<u>given by inspiration of God</u>" 2 Timothy 3:16, all of which for Adam is a first time occurrence.*

"And God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with

12

Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob...And I have also established my covenant with them, to give them the land of Canaan, the land of their pilgrimage, wherein they were strangers. And I have also heard the groaning of the children of Israel, whom the Egyptians keep in bondage; and I have remembered my covenant" Exodus 2:24, 6:4-5.

"And I will send hornets before thee, which shall drive out the Hivite, the Canaanite, and the Hittite, from before thee...<u>Thou shalt make no covenant</u> with them, nor with their gods" Exodus 23:28, 32.

Exodus 23:28, 32 and context indicate a stricture not mentioned before. That stricture comes into force *for the first time* in Exodus 34:10 as a covenant that is *different* from what has gone before, as is clear from the context of Exodus 34:10, 12-13 with respect to the new challenges facing Israel.

"And he said, Behold, <u>I make a covenant</u>: <u>before all thy people I will do</u> marvels, such as have not been done in all the earth, nor in any nation: and all the people among which thou art shall see the work of the LORD: for it is a terrible thing that I will do with thee...<u>Take heed to thyself</u>, <u>lest thou</u> make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land whither thou goest, lest it be for a snare in the midst of thee: <u>But ye shall destroy their altars</u>, <u>break</u> <u>their images</u>, <u>and cut down their groves</u>" Exodus 34:10, 12-13.

The full sense of that *different* covenant of Exodus 34:10 that God *makes* with Israel, that *augments* the *earlier* covenant of Exodus 2:24, 6:4-5, is further set out, noting the *distinction* between *each* covenant *and* the tie-up between them *and* reinforcing the *Biblical* meaning of the word *make*, in Leviticus 18:2-4.

"Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, I am the LORD your God. After the doings of the land of Egypt, wherein ye dwelt, shall ye not do: <u>and after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye</u> <u>not do: neither shall ye walk in their ordinances. Ye shall do my judgments,</u> <u>and keep mine ordinances, to walk therein: I am the LORD your God.</u>"

Mitre

See the attached study Mitre for an answer to the critics of this term.

Naught, Naughtiness

The Dictionary defines the term *naughty* but the related terms *naught, naughtiness* could have separate entries according to these scriptures.

"And the men of the city said unto Elisha, Behold, I pray thee, the situation of this city is pleasant, as my lord seeth: but the water is <u>naught</u>, and the ground <u>barren</u>" 2 Kings 2:19.

"The <u>righteousness</u> of the upright shall deliver them: but <u>transgressors</u> shall be taken in their own <u>naughtiness</u>" Proverbs 11:6.

"Wherefore lay apart <u>all filthiness</u> and <u>superfluity of naughtiness</u>, <u>and receive with meekness the engrafted word</u>, <u>which is able to save your souls</u>" James 1:21.

"For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be <u>barren</u> nor <u>unfruitful</u> in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ" 2 Peter 1:8.

Naught and *naughtiness* delineate evil in that they refer to unrighteousness, but in particular with respect to barrenness and unfruitfulness, in contrast to "...<u>the</u> <u>engrafted word</u>, <u>which is able to save your souls</u>" James 1:21. The unrighteousness of transgressors therefore forestalls their receipt of deliverance with its fruit salvation and their lives are of no worth, like the barren ground of 2 Kings 2:19 and "...*that which beareth thorns and briers is rejected, and is nigh unto cursing; whose end is to be burned*" Hebrews 6:8.

Note that James 1:21 together its companion scripture, 1 Peter 1:23, reveal the extent of unrighteousness or *naughtiness* inherent in regressing from the 1611 Holy Bible to the ancient Biblical languages, even with respect to salvation itself. See the attached study **The Superiority of the 1611 Holy Bible over the Greek and the Original**.

The boastful buyer of course gloats at having put one over the seller by deviously acquiring a valuable item at low cost by pretending that it has no worth, like the barren ground of 2 Kings 2:19, in Proverbs 20:14 *"It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer: but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth."*

See this extract¹⁶ for a possible illustration.

According to a letter by Pieter Janszoon Schagen, <u>Peter Minuit</u> and <u>Dutch</u> <u>colonists</u> acquired Manhattan on May 24, 1626, from unnamed Native American people, who are believed to have been <u>Canarsee Indians</u> of the <u>Lenape</u>...in exchange for traded goods worth 60 <u>guilders</u>...often said to be worth US\$24.

One Hollywood presentation¹⁷ shows Groucho Marx sealing the deal for Manhattan Island with the Native American Chief, which seems about right, according to the spirit if not the letter of the historical record.

New Testament, Old Testament

Further insight into these terms as alluded to in The Dictionary may be found from the following scriptures with respect to "...the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life" John 6:63 "the words...which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual" 1 Corinthians

2:13. The following scriptures forcibly testify to *"the new testament"* and *"the old testament"* 2 Corinthians 3:6, 14 as *written* records from *God*.

"Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us, Even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning were eyewitnesses, <u>and ministers of the word</u>; It seemed good to me also, having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first, <u>to write unto thee in order</u>, most excellent Theophilus, <u>That thou mightest know the certainty of those things</u>, wherein thou hast been instructed" Luke 1:1-4.

"Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God; <u>Who also hath made us able ministers of the</u> <u>new testament</u>; not of the letter, <u>but of the spirit</u>: for the letter killeth, <u>but the</u> <u>spirit giveth life</u>" 2 Corinthians 3:5-6.

"But their minds were blinded: for until this day remaineth the same vail untaken away in the reading of the old testament; which vail is done away in Christ" 2 Corinthians 3:14.

Operation of God

The Dictionary defines the term *operations* but the expression "<u>the operation</u> <u>of God</u>" could have a separate entry as a *literal*, *spiritual*, *subcutaneous operation* effected by "<u>the word of God</u>" in dividing as under *soul* and *spirit* from *the body*¹⁸. See these scriptures.

"And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power: In whom also ye are circumcised with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ: Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead" Colossians 2:10-12.

"For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart" Hebrews 4:12.

Plat

The Dictionary could include an entry for the word *plat* as an example of a word being defined by its immediate context as these scriptures show.

"Then said Jehu to Bidkar his captain, Take up, and cast him in <u>the portion</u> of the field of Naboth the Jezreelite: for remember how that, when I and thou rode together after Ahab his father, the LORD laid this burden upon him; Surely I have seen yesterday the blood of Naboth, and the blood of his sons, saith the LORD; and I will requite thee in <u>this plat</u>, saith the LORD. Now therefore take and cast him into <u>the plat of ground</u>, according to the word of the LORD" 2 Kings 9:25-26.

Premeditate

The Dictionary could include an entry for the word *premeditate* according to Mark 13:11 "But when they shall lead you, and deliver you up, <u>take no</u> <u>thought beforehand</u> what ye shall speak, neither do ye <u>premeditate</u>: but whatsoever shall be given you in that hour, that speak ye: for it is not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost."

Propitiation

The Dictionary definition for *propitiation* is comprehensive. The attached study **Propitiation** provides further details.

Reins

reins Biblically has been wrongly associated with kidneys¹⁹. Dr Vance²⁰ more accurately associates *reins* with *the seat of emotions, feelings, or affections. reins* occurs 15 times in the AV1611; Job 16:13, 19:27, Psalm 7:9, 16:7, 26:2, 73:21, 139:13, Proverbs 23:16, Isaiah 11:5, Jeremiah 11:20, 12:2, 17:10, 20:12, Lamentations 3:13, Revelation 2:23.

By inspection of those 15 Biblical occurrences of *reins*, *reins* Biblically is core strength²¹ for both body and soul, as these references and contexts summarise:

Job 16:13 *"His archers compass me round about, <u>he cleaveth my reins asun-</u> <u>der</u>, and doth not spare; he poureth out my gall upon the ground." Job is lamenting by means of hyperbole complete loss of bodily strength.*

Psalm 16:2 "O my soul, thou hast said unto the LORD, Thou art my Lord..."

Psalm 16:7 "I will bless the LORD, who hath given me counsel: <u>my reins</u> also instruct me in the night seasons."

Psalm 16:10 "*For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption*."

reins' instruction, Psalm 16:7, reveals the source of core strength for the soul and in turn for the body, Psalm 16:10:

Psalm 119:28 "<u>My soul melteth for heaviness</u>: <u>strengthen thou me according</u> <u>unto thy word</u>." David is speaking historically of himself with respect to core strength of body and soul; devotionally, practically, spiritually of today's believer; doctrinally, prophetically of the Lord Jesus Christ, Acts 2:27, 31.

Renew

See The Dictionary definition for *renewed*.

renew like *make* is another simple word that the scripture nevertheless defines. *renew* refers to a state of affairs or condition that is being put right again, having been brought down or fallen from its former state or perfect condition, shown as follows.

"<u>And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests</u>, and an holy nation. <u>These</u> are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel" Exodus 19:6.

"<u>And the LORD said unto Samuel, Hearken unto the voice of the people in</u> <u>all that they say unto thee</u>: for they have not rejected thee, <u>but they have</u> <u>rejected me, that I should not reign over them</u>...<u>Then said Samuel to the</u> <u>people, Come, and let us go to Gilgal, and renew the kingdom there. And all</u> <u>the people went to Gilgal; and there they made Saul king before the LORD</u> <u>in Gilgal; and there they sacrificed sacrifices of peace offerings before the</u> <u>LORD</u>; and there Saul and all the men of Israel rejoiced greatly" 1 Samuel 8:7, 11:14-15.

Israel as the Lord's kingdom rejected Him as King. Samuel arranges to *renew* the Lord's Kingship with Saul as king under the Lord Himself.

"Create in me a clean heart, O God; <u>and renew a right spirit within me</u>. Cast me not away from thy presence; <u>and take not thy holy spirit from me</u>" Psalm 51:10-11.

Psalm 51:10 refers to *David's* spirit, "the spirit of man" Ecclesiastes 3:21, Zechariah 12:1, 1 Corinthians 2:11, that needs to be got back on track, that he is asking the Lord to *renew*, not God's spirit, small s. Psalm 51:11 refers to God's spirit, small s, that does not need renewing but as an Old Testament saint, Psalm 15, who has sinned, David is terrified of losing God's spirit. He *could* have *but he doesn't thanks to his anointing*. "Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren: <u>and the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward</u>..." 1 Samuel 16:13.

Saul, however, *did lose* God's spirit. "<u>But the Spirit of the LORD departed</u> <u>from Saul</u>, and an evil spirit from the LORD troubled him" 1 Samuel 16:14. The difference between God's spirit, small s and "the Spirit of the LORD" Judges 3:10, 6:34, 11:29, 13:25, 14:6, 19, 15:14, 1 Samuel 10:6, 16:13, 14, 1

16

Kings 18:12, 22:24, 2 Kings 2:16, 2 Chronicles 18:23, 20:14, Isaiah 40:13, 59:19, 63:14, Ezekiel 11:5 19 references, all Old Testament, capital S is explained below.

Only the Church Age saint has the *assurance* of the *permanence* of the indwelling Holy Ghost as God's *gift* to the believer, as Luke 11:13 "If ye then, *being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: <u>how much more</u> <u>shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him</u>?" sole occurrence, capital H, capital S revealed in the New Testament as the Third Person of the Godhead, 1 John 5:7 "For there are three that bear record in heaven, <u>the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one</u>", even if the saint in particular is ignorant of that standing.*

"What? <u>know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is</u> in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's...<u>Now ye are the body of Christ</u>, <u>and members in particular</u>" 1 Corinthians 6:19-20, 12:27.

Concerning God's spirit, small s, Psalm 51:11, *"the spirit of the LORD"* Isaiah 11:2, 40:7, Ezekiel 37:1, Micah 2:7, 3:8, small s and *"the Spirit of the LORD"* capital S in the Old Testament, by inspection:

- God's spirit, small s is used with respect to the bestowal upon an individual via the presence with him of the *attributes* of God's spirit as in Isaiah 11:2 "<u>And the spirit of the LORD shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the LORD</u>."
- *"the Spirit of the LORD"* capital S is used essentially where God exercises His initiative to come upon an individual, to take *action* as the Lord directs. See references throughout the Book of Judges. Such action may be perceived by an individual in denial but the perception is still valid, 1 Kings 22:24, 2 Chronicles 18:23.

It is of course the *re-bestowal* of the *attributes* of God's spirit, small s as in Isaiah 11:2 upon *his* spirit whereby David seeks in Psalm 51:10, 11 "*thy holy spirit*" to "<u>renew</u> a right spirit within me," because with the restoration of "*the joy of thy salvation...Then will I teach transgressors thy ways; and sinners shall be converted unto thee*" Psalm 51:12-13. As King Solomon observes "<u>A merry heart doeth good like a medicine: but a broken spirit drieth the bones</u>" Proverbs 17:22.

Further study into this subject would be beneficial, though the above distinctions between God's spirit, small s and *"the Spirit of the LORD"* capital S do

appear to be valid according to "the scripture of truth" Daniel 10:21.

Replenish

The Dictionary definition is comprehensive. A case can, however, in this writer's view, be made for *replenish* as *refill* in Genesis 1:28, Jeremiah 31:25. See the attached study **Replenish** for Genesis 1:28. (I may be stretching a point but I refuse to condone a modern version alteration of *"the scripture of truth"* Daniel 10:21.)

Concerning Jeremiah 31:25, it is *"the weary soul"* that God *satiates* but *"every sorrowful soul"* that He *replenishes* with a *restoration* of what has been *lost* after the manner of these scriptures.

"And she said unto them, Call me not Naomi, call me Mara: for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. I went out <u>full</u>, and the LORD hath brought me home again <u>empty</u>: why then call ye me Naomi, seeing the LORD hath testified against me, and the Almighty hath afflicted me?...And the women said unto Naomi, Blessed be the LORD, which hath not left thee this day without a kinsman, that his name may be famous in Israel. And he shall be unto thee <u>a restorer of thy life</u>, and <u>a nourisher of thine old age</u>: for thy daughter in law, which loveth thee, which is better to thee than seven sons, hath born him" Ruth 1:20-21, 4:14-15.

"<u>Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation</u>; and uphold me with thy free spirit" Psalm 51:12.

The soul of the saint can be made sorrowful through sin that breaks fellowship with God. Confession of sin brings God's forgiveness and *restoration* of fellowship with Him, which is in effect *replenishment*, as King David testifies.

"When I kept silence, my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long. For day and night thy hand was heavy upon me: my moisture is turned into the drought of summer. Selah. I acknowledged my sin unto thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid. I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the LORD; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin. Selah" Psalm 32:4-5.

Salutation, Salute

The Dictionary Definition is comprehensive but see the attached study **Salutation**, **Salute** for further details.

Selah

This term is more for commentary than for The Dictionary but I suggest that it could be included. See Dr Ruckman's comments on *Selah* with respect to 2 Kings 14:7 and its association with the 2^{nd} Advent²². The term evidently means

rock of the separations. I suggest that meaning comes out well in Psalm 61:2,
4. See Conclusion. I inserted the conclusion because all of us need Selah,
rock of the separations "...and that <u>Rock</u> was <u>Christ</u>" 1 Corinthians 10:4.

Sin

The Dictionary precisely defines *sin* and its related terms *sins* and *sinned*. It may be useful to insert these scriptures that *explicitly* define *sin*.

"An high look, and a proud heart, and the plowing of the wicked, is sin" Proverbs 21:4.

"The thought of foolishness is sin..." Proverbs 24:9.

"And he that doubteth is damned if he eat, because he eateth not of faith: for whatsoever is not of faith <u>is sin</u>" Romans 14:23.

"The sting of death <i>is sin; and the strength of sin is the law" 1 Corinthians 15:56.

"Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin" James 4:17.

"Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for <u>sin is</u> *the transgression of the law"* 1 John 3:4.

"All unrighteousness is sin..." 1 John 5:17.

Slang

It may be worth inserting these scriptures that depict the word *slang*, which occurs only once in the scriptures.

"And David put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone, and <u>slang</u> it, and smote the Philistine in his forehead, that the stone sunk into his forehead; and he fell upon his face to the earth. So David prevailed over the Philistine with <u>a sling</u> and with a stone, and smote the Philistine, and slew him..." 1 Samuel 17:49-50.

Soul

The Dictionary Definition is comprehensive. Additional details are as follows 23 .

Revelation 6:9-11 show that the soul of man had a bodily shape. It can be seen, it can cry and it can wear garments. As their earned reward in the Lord's recognition "for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held...white robes were given unto every one of them...fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints" Revelation 6:9, 11,

19:8, a whole lot better than *"all our righteousnesses...as filthy rags"* Isaiah 64:6.

John sees *these* souls "*under the altar*" because they are each a "*man...under the earth*" Revelation 5:3 like Lazarus *was* and *where these souls will be in the End Times* as the Lord revealed through Luke, *showing that the unsaved soul can feel torment*.

"And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died, and was buried; And in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame" Luke 16:22-24.

Spirit, spirit

The Dictionary definition is comprehensive. Additional details are as follows 24 .

Further Witnesses

<u>1 John 5:7, 8</u>

"For there are three that bear record <u>in heaven</u>, <u>the Father</u>, <u>the Word</u>, <u>and</u> <u>the Holy Ghost:</u> <u>and these three are one</u>.

"<u>And there are three that bear witness in earth</u>, the spirit*, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree <u>in one</u>." *Cambridge Cameo Edition

("For there are three that testify: the Spirit, the water and the blood; and the three are in agreement" NIV.)

The 26 words underlined are either cut out or disputed by all the new bibles. They don't want you to have all the witnesses to the Saviour that John provides. However, these 26 words are scripture because God has borne witness to them for 400 years in the AV1611. The *Appendix* [see source] gives the manuscript evidence for these 26 words as scripture.

For now, it should be recognised that these verses introduce other impeccable witnesses to the Person of the Saviour, as both God and man. Multiple witnesses are basic for any testimony of scripture. Paul states in 2 Corinthians 13:1.

"In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established."

Taking the verses in reverse order, verse 8 shows that *"the water, and the blood"* are *themselves* witnesses to the Person of the Saviour on earth. As

mentioned, He was *"born of water"* John 3:5 and He was born with His Father's blood, God's blood, Acts 20:28.

What of *"the spirit,"* small *s*? Some AV1611s have *"the Spirit."*

The Lord Jesus Christ as a man had His own spirit. For example, at the Lord's death, He "gave up the ghost" with the words "Father, into thy hands I commend <u>my spirit</u>" Luke 23:46. In this respect too, therefore, the Lord was like any of the "partakers of flesh and blood" of which "he also himself likewise took part of the same" Hebrews 2:14, as mentioned before. (For the Lord Jesus Christ, "Spirit" and "spirit" are the same.)

At His death, the Lord, as in any human death, thus underwent Ecclesiastes 12:7 *"the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."*

At His resurrection, Matthew 28:6-10, His spirit "*came again*," as in the case of the girl the Lord brought back to life in Luke 8:55, so in sum, "*the spirit*" small *s* bears witness to the Lord as truly man, along with "*the water, and the blood*." The Lord had to partake of "*flesh and blood*" Hebrews 2:14 in order to pay for the sin of the flesh and blood creatures, namely you and I.

1 John 5:8 therefore gives three distinct witnesses to the Person of the Saviour as truly man, with respect to Him "*in earth*," namely "*the spirit, and the water, and the blood*."

Verse 7 introduces the three Persons of the Godhead "*the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost*" as individual witnesses to the Person of the Saviour. "*The Holy Ghost*," the third Person of the Godhead, is of course "*The Spirit that beareth witness*" 1 John 5:6 capital *S*, discussed earlier.

The Father and the Holy Ghost each bore witness <u>from heaven</u> to the Person of the Saviour as God at Jesus's baptism as Luke 3:21, 22 show.

"Now when all the people were baptized, it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, <u>the heaven</u> was opened, And <u>the Holy Ghost</u> descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him, and <u>a voice came from</u> <u>heaven</u>, which said, <u>Thou art my beloved Son</u>; in thee I am well pleased."

Statutes

The Dictionary definition is comprehensive. See the attached study **The Law**, **Commandments, Judgments, Statutes** for additional details.

Tablet

The Dictionary with the modern connotation is excellent. The following illustration and accompanying remarks may be useful²⁵.

Isaiah 3:20 and "tablets"

Another advanced revelation from the AV1611 shows that it is up to date with modern technology:



HP TouchPad Wi-Fi 16 GB 9.7-Inch Tablet Computer by HP 3.4 out of 5 stars 1,412 ratings

A 7-inch tablet device can be hand-held and such devices are popular today. What's especially interesting is that in scripture, *"tablets"* are associated with *"jewels of gold"* Exodus 35:22, Numbers 31:50. Dr Ruckman²⁶ refers to gold layering in strips for electronic devices with respect to Exodus 39:3. In Isaiah 3:18, 20, the AV1611 has *"In that day the Lord will take away...the bonnets,*

and the ornaments of the legs, and the headbands, <u>and the tablets</u>, and the earrings." The Lord is here taking ungodly young women to task and spanning the generations. Bonnets, though still worn, were much more in vogue in the 19th century but tablets, though polished jewels set in gold in Isaiah's day are now hand-held electronic devices like ipods and very likely have gold in their circuitry.

That is clearly an AV1611 advanced revelation for today's technology especially for ungodly young women *"mad upon their idols"* Jeremiah 50:38 including not only their finery but also their mobiles, ipods and *"tablets."* The modern versions change the word *"tablets,"* obscuring this revelation.

Temperance, Tempered

The Dictionary definition is comprehensive. See the attached study **Temperance, Galatians 5:23, 1 Samuel 26:5-12** for additional details.

Thoroughly, Throughly

Dr John M. Asquith²⁷ addresses the differences between *thoroughly* and *throughly* in detail, alluding to references where those words occur:

thoroughly Exodus 21:19, 2 Kings 11:18

throughly Genesis 11:3, Job 6:2, Psalm 51:2, Jeremiah 6:9, 7:5, 50:34, Ezekiel 16:9, Matthew 3:12, Luke 3:17, 2 Corinthians 11:6, 2 Timothy 3:17

Note, however, the snare of PCE Onlyism²⁸. The PCE Pure Cambridge Edition seems to be the same as the Cambridge Cameo Edition. They are therefore both bona fide AV1611 editions but should not be used to downgrade other bona fide editions such as the Cambridge Concord Edition, which is also the

TBS Westminster Reference Edition. Dr Asquith's article does not of course need to address that issue.

Additional consideration of *thoroughly* and *throughly* by means of "<u>the</u> <u>words</u>...<u>which the Holy Ghost teacheth</u>; <u>comparing spiritual things with</u> <u>spiritual</u>" 1 Corinthians 2:13 shows that:

thoroughly in Exodus 21:19 "If he rise again, and walk abroad upon his staff, then shall he that smote him be quit: only he shall pay for the loss of his time, <u>and shall cause him to be thoroughly healed</u>" has the sense of no relapse in keeping with God's promise of withholding affliction in return for keeping His commandments according to Exodus 15:26 "...<u>If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the LORD thy God</u>, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, <u>and wilt give ear to his commandments</u>, and keep all his statutes, <u>I will put none of these diseases upon thee</u>, which I have brought upon the Egyptians: <u>for I am the LORD that healeth thee</u>."

thoroughly in 2 Kings 11:18 "<u>And all the people of the land went into the</u> <u>house of Baal, and brake it down; his altars and his images brake they in</u> <u>pieces thoroughly</u>, and slew Mattan the priest of Baal before the altars. And the priest appointed officers over the house of the LORD" has the related sense of no reversal according to 2 Chronicles 34:4 "<u>And they brake down the</u> <u>altars of Baalim in his presence</u>; and the images, that were on high above them, he cut down; and the groves, and the carved images, <u>and the molten</u> <u>images, he brake in pieces, and made dust of them</u>, and strowed it upon the graves of them that had sacrificed unto them."

throughly has its sense defined as "<u>made perfectly whole</u>" as in Matthew 14:35-36 "And when the men of that place had knowledge of him, they sent out into all that country round about, and brought unto him all that were diseased; And besought him that they might only touch the hem of his garment: <u>and as many as touched were made perfectly whole</u>" in the first occurrences of the word, which sense will fit all 11 occurrences of the word in that:

Genesis 11:3 "And they said one to another, Go to, <u>let us make brick</u>, <u>and</u> <u>burn them throughly</u>. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for morter" describes a process where the processed materials are "<u>made per-</u><u>fectly whole</u>."

Job 6:2-3 "<u>Oh that my grief were throughly weighed</u>, and my calamity laid in the balances together! <u>For now it would be heavier than the sand of the</u> <u>sea</u>..." is a petition for knowledge of the petitioner's distress to be "<u>made per-</u><u>fectly whole</u>." 24

Psalm 51:2-3 "<u>Wash me throughly from mine iniquity</u>, and cleanse me from <u>my sin</u>. For I acknowledge my transgressions: and my sin is ever before me" is a supplication for cleansing from sin following confession of sin so that the supplicant according to the fulfilment of Psalm 51:9-10 "<u>Hide thy face from</u> <u>my sins</u>, and blot out all mine iniquities. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me" is "made perfectly whole</u>."

By inspection of the remaining 8 verses and their contexts, the definition of *throughly* as "<u>made perfectly whole</u>" will fit *ethnic cleansing*, Jeremiah 6:9, *genuine repentance*, Jeremiah 7:5, *irresistible advocacy*, Jeremiah 50:34, *pristine condition*, Ezekiel 16:9, *total riddance*, Matthew 3:12, Luke 3:17, *complete transparency*, 2 Corinthians 11:6, *full qualification*, 2 Timothy 3:17.

In sum "*Through thy precepts I get understanding: therefore I hate every false way*" Psalm 119:104.

Unicorn

The Dictionary definition is precise. See the attached study **Unicorn** for additional details.

Unspotted

The Dictionary definition is precise with respect to the exhortation for the obedience of the saint to James 1:27, Jude 23 "<u>Pure</u> religion and <u>undefiled</u> before God and the Father is this...to keep himself <u>unspotted</u> from the world...others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating even the <u>garment spot-</u> <u>ted by the flesh</u>." Note that James 1:27 is the only occurrence of <u>unspotted</u> in scripture. See the attached study **Unspotted** for additional details.

Whoremonger

The Dictionary definition is comprehensive. It may be useful to cite these scriptures together that explain the term.

"But <u>fornication</u>, and all uncleanness, or covetousness, let it not be once named among you, as becometh saints...For this ye know, that no <u>whore-</u><u>monger</u>, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God" Ephesians 5:3, 5.

List of Attached Studies, See Contents for Page Numbers

East Wind

God's East-West Direction for Blessing

Mitre

Propitiation

The Superiority of the 1611 Holy Bible over the Greek and the Original Replenish Salutation, Salute The Law, Commandments, Judgments, Statutes Temperance, Galatians 5:23, 1 Samuel 26:5-12 Unicorn Unspotted Conclusion²⁹

"From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee, when my heart is overwhelmed: <u>lead me to the rock that is higher than I...Selah</u>" Psalm 61:2, 4



Sela Petra

East Wind³⁰

"By what way is the light parted, which scattereth the east wind upon the earth? Who hath divided a watercourse for the overflowing of waters, or a way for the lightning of thunder; To cause it to rain on the earth, where no man is; on the wilderness, wherein there is no man; To satisfy the desolate and waste ground; and to cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth?" Job 38:24-27...

It is *"the outgoings of the morning and evening"* Psalm 65:8 that *God* oversees, not Lucifer, that bring about *"By what way is the light parted"* Job 38:24 as the Lord Himself described with respect to the light of the sky taking on a *single, particular* colour that is distinct from light's usual colour.

"He answered and said unto them, <u>When it is evening</u>, <u>ye say</u>, <u>It will be fair</u> weather: for the sky is red. <u>And in the morning</u>, <u>It will be foul weather to</u> day: for the sky is red and lowring. O ye hypocrites, <u>ye can discern the face</u> of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?" Matthew 16:2-3.

"Jesus...was transfigured before them: and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light" Matthew 17:1-2.

"...what way is the light parted" according to "the outgoings of the morning and evening" appears to be that "which scattereth the east wind upon the earth."

The expression "*east wind*" occurs 20 times in scripture, Genesis 41:6, 23, 27, Exodus 10:13 twice, 14:21, Job 15:2, 27:21, 38:24, Psalm 48:7, 78:26, Isaiah 27:8, Jeremiah 18:17, Ezekiel 17:10, 19:12, 27:26, Hosea 12:1, 13:15, Jonah 4:8, Habakkuk 1:9, more times than "*north wind*" Proverbs 25:23, Song of Solomon 4:16 2 times, "*south wind*" Job 37:17, Psalm 78:26, Luke 12:55, Acts 27:13, 28:13 5 times, "*west wind*" Exodus 10:19 once only. Scripture therefore mentions the "*east wind*" more than twice as often as the other three winds put together. The "*east wind*" is also the *first* particular wind to be mentioned in scripture, Genesis 41:6, 23, 27. As those references show, God does serious business with the "*east wind*."

Note that God used *one* dominant river to create *four* rivers. "<u>And a river went</u> out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads</u>" Genesis 2:10.

It appears that the *"east wind"* is God's dominant wind and according to the procedure that Genesis 2:10 suggests, *"...what way is the light parted"* according to *"the outgoings of the morning and evening"* Psalm 65:8 as that *"which scattereth the east wind upon the earth"* is how God uses His dominant wind

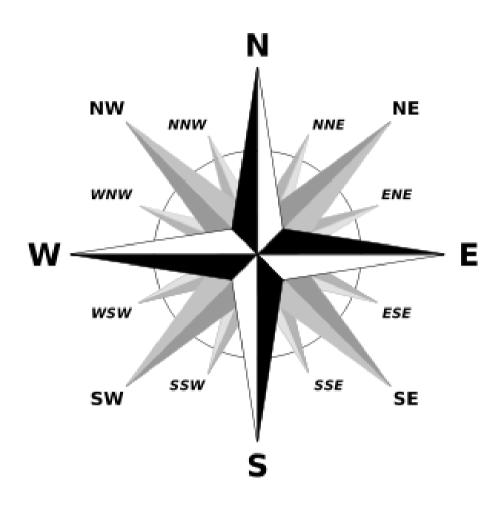
26

the *"east wind"* to create the *"four winds"* Jeremiah 49:36, Ezekiel 37:9, Daniel 7:2, 8:8, 11:4, Zechariah 2:6, Matthew 24:31, Mark 13:27, Revelation 7:1 **9** occurrences.

Note how Solomon associates "the outgoings of the morning and evening" with the circuits of the winds as they exist today. "<u>The sun also ariseth</u>, and <u>the sun goeth down</u>, and hasteth to his place where he arose. <u>The wind goeth</u> toward the south, and turneth about unto the north; it whirleth about continually, and the wind returneth again according to his circuits" Ecclesiastes 1:5-6.

Apart from Ecclesiastes 1:6, which is really a description of "*the wind…according to his circuits*" the scripture only mentions two winds together on one occasion. That particular scripture strongly suggests that the "*east wind*" is God's dominant wind for God's procedure "*which scattereth the east wind upon the earth*" Job 38:24 for establishing the "*four winds*." God first brought about the "*east wind*" and from it the "*south wind*" making one quadrant, then possibly the west and north winds respectively to establish all four quadrants, leading to today's familiar compass rose. God first brought about the "*east wind*" and from it the "*south wind*" making one quadrant, then possibly the west and north winds respectively to establish all four to today's familiar compass rose.

"<u>He caused an east wind to blow in the heaven: and by his power he brought</u> <u>in the south wind</u>" Psalm 78:26.



A <u>compass rose</u> showing the four cardinal directions, the four ordinal directions, plus eight further divisions

God's East-West Direction for Blessing

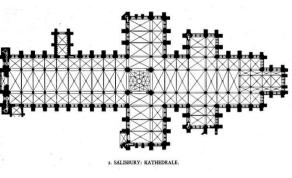
It should be noted that the design of European abbeys, cathedrals, minsters, including York Minster, Salisbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey is such that entry is *west to east*, the *opposite* of God's direction for blessing, as will be shown. It is no coincidence, therefore, that nominal European Christianity i.e. Catholicism has been *"against God"* for the last 1500 years or more³².

Rome is in particular and will be until the Second Advent a "<u>sin</u> against God" Genesis 39:9, a "<u>spirit</u> against God" Job 15:13, a "<u>hand</u> against God" Job 15:25, "<u>words</u> against God" Job 34:37, a "<u>fight</u> against God" Acts 23:9, "<u>en-</u><u>mity</u> against God" Romans 8:7 and "<u>blasphemy</u> against God" Revelation 13:6. Revelation 13:6 describes the popes, especially the *last* pope, the final antichrist³³.

"<u>And he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his</u> <u>name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven</u>."

Salisbury Cathedral, in Wiltshire, southwest England, pictured, is typical. It is a magnificent building but, as seen from the layout, it's all wrong. The photo is the *eastern* aspect, showing the east window that is meant to be towards the sun. As seen from the plan drawing, the building is entered from the *west*, called *the west front*. Thanks to the 16th century English Protestant Reformation, the cathedrals etc. are now all Church of England, not Catholic but the departure from the 1611 Holy Bible is gradually pulling the C of E back into line with Rome³⁴.





Salisbury Cathedral from the east 1220-1380 An essay in Early English Gothic with the tallest spire in England

The plan shows double <u>transepts</u> with aisles and extended east end. (The layout is west to east, left to right.)

The papists excused their layout of the cathedrals as follows, from the Wiki article, this writer's emphases but their excuse doesn't affect the scripture. It just shows the Devil's subtlety, Genesis 3:1 *"Now the serpent was more <u>subtil</u> than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made."*

As described above, the majority of cathedrals and great churches are cruciform in shape with the church having a defined axis. The <u>axis</u> is generally east/west with external emphasis upon the west front, normally the main entrance, and internal emphasis upon the eastern end so that the congregation faces the direction of the coming of <u>Christ</u>*. Because it is also the direction of the rising sun, the architectural features of the east end often focus on enhancing interior illumination by the sun**. Not every church or cathedral maintains a strict east/west axis, but even in those that do not, the terms East End and West Front are used. Many churches of Rome, notably St Peter's Basilica, face the opposite direction***.

*Which 'Christ' though? See Ezekiel 28:14 "Thou art the anointed cherub."

****"Take heed therefore that <u>the light</u> which is in thee <u>be not darkness</u>" Luke 11:35.**

***Rome will never get right, even when facing the right way, Revelation 19:1, 2, 3.

The Lord's east-west movements include³⁵:

• That of the sun typifying the Lord Jesus Christ, Psalm 19:4-6, Micah 5:2, Malachi 4:2.

- God's calling to Abraham to go west, Genesis 12:6.
- Jacob's return westwards, Genesis 32-35.
- The entry into the Tabernacle, Numbers 3:38.
- The entry of the nation of Israel into the then land of Canaan, Numbers 19-25.
- The return of the Jews from captivity, Ezra-Nehemiah.
- The coming of *"wise men from the east"* Matthew 2:1.
- The entry of the Lord Jesus Christ into Jerusalem at His Return, Ezekiel 44:1, 2.

The spread of the Gospel, according to Acts 1:8, goes east to west in church history, from the land of Israel to the British isles *"and unto the uttermost part of the earth*," the Devil being forced to follow with papal persecutions of true believers³⁶.

Note that:

- When God drove Adam and Eve out of Eden, they went *west to east*, Genesis 3:24.
- When Cain left God's presence, he went *west to east*, Genesis 4:16.
- When Jacob fled from Esau, he went *west to east*, Genesis 27:43, 28:5.
- When David fled from Absalom, he went *west to east*, 2 Samuel 15:14, 23.
- When the Jews went into captivity, they went *west to east*, Jeremiah 52: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

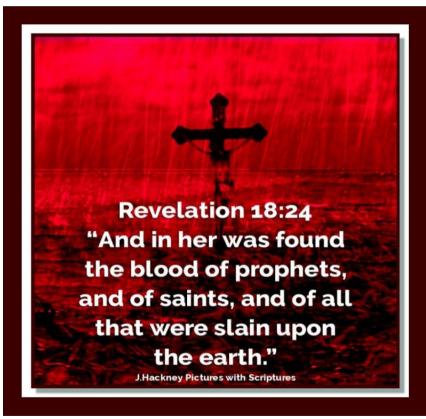
Note also Ezekiel 8:16, with respect to eastwards worship that is idolatrous worship undertaken by men who had turned their backs on God.

"And he brought me into the inner court of the LORD'S house, and, behold, at the door of the temple of the LORD, between the porch and the altar, were about five and twenty men, with their backs toward the temple of the LORD, and their faces toward the east; and they worshipped the sun toward the east."

Ezekiel 8:16 is the only time in scripture when worship is said to be *"toward the east."* Worshippers in European abbeys, cathedrals, minsters, including York Minster, Salisbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey have always *"wor-shipped...toward the east."*

"They that be wise" Daniel 12:3, therefore, will obey Revelation 18:4, *including separation from the Romish counterfeit modern 'bibles' that repeatedly depart from the 1611 Holy Bible in order to line up with Rome's official Catholic Bibles; Douay Rheims, Jerusalem and New Jerusalem Bibles and the Romish New World Translation of the Watchtower cult; NIV, TNIV, ESV, NASV, NRSV, NKJV etc. with which are among Rome's "ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH" Revelation 17:5 by which in large part "the great whore...did corrupt the earth with her fornication" Revelation 19:2. See Dr Mrs Gail Riplinger's work³⁷ for detailed insights into the Romish counterfeit modern 'bibles.' In conclusion "They that be wise" will carefully note Revelation 18:8 and context³⁸.*

"Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death, and mourning, and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire: for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her."



Mitre³⁹

The critics insist further that the NIV and NKJV correctly use the word "*turban*" in Exodus 28:4, instead of "*mitre*" that the 1611 Holy Bible uses. The critics claim that mitred bishops would much prefer the word "*mitre*."

Exodus 28:36-37, 29:5-6, 9, 39:27-28 provide the description of the Biblical *"mitre*."

"And thou shalt make <u>a plate of pure gold</u>, and grave upon it, like the engravings of a signet, <u>HOLINESS TO THE LORD</u>. And thou shalt put it on a blue lace, <u>that it may be upon the mitre</u>; <u>upon the forefront of the mitre it</u> <u>shall be</u>."

"And thou shalt take the garments, and <u>put upon Aaron</u> the coat, and the robe of the ephod, and the ephod, and the breastplate, and gird him with the curious girdle of the ephod: <u>And thou shalt put the mitre upon his head</u>, and <u>put the holy crown upon the mitre</u>."

"And thou shalt gird them with girdles, <u>Aaron and his sons</u>, <u>and put the</u> <u>bonnets on them</u>: and the priest's office shall be theirs for a perpetual statute: <u>and thou shalt consecrate Aaron and his sons</u>."

"And they made coats of fine linen of woven work <u>for Aaron</u>, <u>and for his</u> <u>sons</u>, <u>And a mitre of fine linen</u>, <u>and goodly bonnets of fine linen</u>, and linen breeches of fine twined linen."

The mitre that Aaron wore carried "*the holy crown*" and signified "*HOLI*-*NESS TO THE LORD*." It clearly resembled or even consisted of a bonnet in its shape and design⁴⁰. (It is interesting in this context that where the NIV and NKJV use the word "*turbans*" in Daniel 3:21, the 1611 Holy Bible has the simpler term "*hats*.")

Mitred diocesan bishops in the Church of England can therefore derive no support from scripture for their Dagon fish head style headgear descended from the old Babylonian religion that is now Catholicism⁴¹.

Once again, these bishops are following Rome⁴², not the Holy Bible. See Judges 16:21-30, 1 Samuel 5:1-5. Note the telling statement from the Wikipedia article as follows, this author's emphasis.

In the <u>Church of Eng-</u> <u>land</u> the mitre fell out of use after the Refor-



mation, but was restored in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a result of the <u>Oxford Movement</u>, and is now worn by most bishops of the <u>Anglican</u> <u>Communion</u> on at least some occasions.

The result is as follows, the mitred individual in the centre is a female 'bishop' of the Episcopal Church, the C of E in the USA, the presiding bishop in fact⁴³.



The Most Rev Katharine Jefferts Schori and fellow bishops of The Episcopal Church

"And he said unto them, Ye are they which justify yourselves before men; but God knoweth your hearts: <u>for that which is highly esteemed among men</u> <u>is abomination in the sight of God</u>" Luke 16:15.

Propitiation

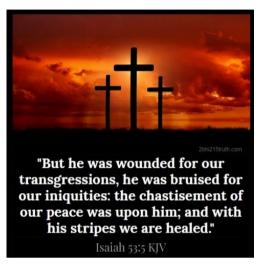
Based on *Reply to DiVietro's Attack on Gail Riplinger – Flotsam Flush* pp 108-109⁴⁴

"Propitiation" from the Scriptures45

Concerning the word propitiate, or the related Biblical term *"propitiation"* Romans 3:25, 1 John 2:2, 4:10, again 'the Greek' isn't necessary to determine the meaning of the word.

Following Gail Riplinger's approach⁴⁶, the word *"propitia-tion"* is understood from scripture as follows.

Romans 3:24-25 "<u>Christ Jesus</u>: Whom God hath set forth to be <u>a propitiation through faith in</u> his blood, to declare his right-



eousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God."

1 John 2:1-2 "Jesus Christ the righteous: And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."

1 John 4:10 "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins."

Propitiation is a Person

"Propitiation," like salvation, Luke 2:30, 19:9, is above all a Person⁴⁷, *"Jesus Christ the righteous*." God is a personal God, not simply a theological or doctrinal God.

Dr DiVietro gives no indication of any lexicon that reveals this basic meaning of the word *"propitiation."*

The scripture, however, gives further insight into this meaning.

1 John 4:14 states **"And we have seen and do testify that the Father** sent <u>the Son to be the Saviour of the world</u>."

In sum, **"The Saviour"** and **"the propitiation"** are one and the same. He is **"Jesus Christ the righteous"** or "Jehovah is salvation"⁴⁸ 36

Matthew 1:21, Who is "<u>the</u> *Messiah the Prince*" Daniel 9:25 and "*the Holy One*" 1 John 2:20, anointed of the Holy Ghost Luke 3:22, 4:18.

The word *"propitiation"* may be understood in more detail by a study of what the Lord Jesus Christ did as *"the Saviour of the world*."

As such, He is "*the Lamb of God, which <u>taketh away the sin of the</u> <i>world*" John 1:29.

Propitiation is "Christ our Passover"49

Therefore, as Paul states in 1 Corinthians 5:7 "For even <u>Christ our</u> passover is sacrificed for us."

Ephesians 5:2, Hebrews 7:26-27, 9:26, 1 Peter 1:18-19 are all important in the context of *"Christ our Passover*," along with Genesis 8:21.

"And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and <u>hath given</u> <u>himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmell-</u> <u>ing savour</u>" Ephesians 5:2.

"For such an high priest became us <u>who is holy</u>, <u>harmless</u>, <u>unde-filed</u>, <u>separate from sinners</u>, and made higher than the heavens; Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's: <u>for this he did</u> <u>once</u>, <u>when he offered up himself</u>" Hebrews 7:26-27.

"For then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the world hath he appeared <u>to</u> <u>put away sin by the sacrifice of himself</u>" Hebrews 9:26.

"Forasmuch as ye know that <u>ve were not redeemed with corruptible things</u>, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; But with <u>the precious blood</u> <u>of Christ</u>, as of <u>a lamb without blemish and without spot</u>" 1 Peter 1:18-19. "<u>And the LORD smelled a sweet</u> <u>savour</u>; and the LORD said in his heart, <u>I will not again curse the</u> ground any more for man's <u>sake</u>; for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; <u>neither will I again smite</u> any more every thing living, <u>as I</u> <u>have done</u>" Genesis 8:21.

Propitiation is "the Saviour" and "savour"



The voluntary, sinless sacrifice "which taketh away the sin of the world" of the Lord

Jesus Christ *Himself* "to God" as "a sweetsmelling savour" turned away God's wrath as Noah's sacrifice did after the flood, for anyone who believes that the Lord Jesus Christ is both "the Saviour" and "savour" for him personally, John 3:36.

This is "propitiation."

Drs Waite and DiVietro may dismiss the above as an example of having to chase all over the King James Bible to find the definitions of its words⁵⁰ but "he that seeketh findeth" Matthew 7:7 and "unto you that hear shall more be given" Mark 4:24.

The Superiority of the 1611 Holy Bible over the Greek and the Original

A common refrain from the enemies of the 1611 Holy Bible is this:

The AV1611 may be tolerated but it is still inferior to "the Greek" or to "the Original."

There are at least 8 reasons why the AV1611 is in fact superior to 'the Greek' - and to 'the Original'⁵¹:

- 1. The AV1611 uses *"synagogues"* in Psalm 74:8, instead of the Hebrew *"meeting places,"* showing that the reference is yet future, to the great tribulation.
- 2. The Pre-millennial order of the books from 2 Chronicles to Psalms in the AV1611 preserves the order of events in the history of Israel from the destruction of Jerusalem 70 A.D. to the Second Advent. This order is superior to that of the Hebrew Bible.
- 3. In an age ruled by the television, *"pictures"* in Numbers 33:52 is far superior to the original Hebrew of *"carved stones."*
- 4. The AV1611 alone uses *"forces"* in Daniel 11:38 instead of the literal Hebrew *"fortresses."* The AV1611 reading is superior because it is a reference to the use of electricity, Luke 10:18, the highest form of energy, especially in the tribulation. See Revelation 13:13. It virtually rules our lives now.
- 5. The AV1611 has "*churches*" in Acts 19:37, showing where heathen devoted to the "*queen of heaven*" Jeremiah 7:18, 44:17, 18, 19, 25 actually WORSHIP. This is far superior to the 'original Greek,' which gives "*temples*."
- 6. The AV1611 has "*Easter*" in Acts 12:4 instead of the literal Greek equivalent "*Passover*." Note that "(*Then were the days of unleavened bread.*)" Acts 12:3. The reading "*Passover*" is obviously wrong in the context. In addition, Dr J. A. Moorman⁵² states that it was Tyndale who *invented* the word *Passover* but Tyndale used the word "*Easter*" in Acts 12:4 in his New Testament. Tyndale, like the King James translators, understood the scriptures better than modern version editors and their supporters.

- 7. The tense of the Greek in Galatians 2:20 is "I have been crucified" but Luke 9:23 shows that a man is to take up the cross DAILY. The AV1611 reading, "I am crucified" is therefore both correct and superior to 'the Greek.'
- 8. The AV1611 alone has *"corrupt"* in 2 Corinthians 2:17, where the 'original Greek' is *"peddle"* according to the modern revisers. The AV1611 is superior because it is warning you against modern Bible corrupters.

Insistence on 'the Greek' or 'the original' is really a violation of the priesthood of all believers, 1 Peter 2:5, 9 but fundamentalists do it all the time. They are what Spurgeon called *"little popelings"*!

See The Greatest Fight in the World by Charles Haddon Spurgeon⁵³.

The Bible calls it being "wise in your own conceits" Romans 11:25.

Additional Note: Regenerative Translations Superior to Degenerative Originals

It should be understood that anyone who appeals to the original, so-called, or the Greek and the Hebrew, so-called and invariably undefined, over the King James English is saying that the word of God has lost information in transmission i.e. translation. Fundamentalists repeatedly say words to that effect. However, if the word of God has lost information in translation, it has degenerated. If the word of God is subject to degeneration, then anyone who appeals to the original, so-called, or the Greek and the Hebrew, so-called, over the King James English is saying that the Lord Jesus Christ lied when He said as recorded 3 times in scripture *"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away"* Matthew 24:35, Mark 13:31, Luke 21:33.

In addition, your salvation is predicated on the integrity and incorruptibility of *"the word of God"* as Peter states *"Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever"* 1 Peter 1:23. Anyone therefore who appeals to the original, so-called, or the Greek and the Hebrew, so-called, over the King James English is saying that the apostle Peter lied because the word of God is subject to degeneration and is therefore corruptible.

Therefore your salvation is subject to degeneration and it too is corruptible.

Further, anyone who appeals to the original, so-called, or the Greek and the Hebrew, so-called, over the King James English is also saying that the apostle James lied when he said "...*receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls*" James 1:21.

There's no point because it isn't and it won't, according to anyone who appeals to the original, so-called, or the Greek and the Hebrew, so-called, over the King James English.

That is, you don't have salvation and you can never have it, according to anyone who appeals to the original, so-called, or the Greek and the Hebrew, socalled, over the King James English.

That's about as blasphemous as it gets but fundamentalists do it all the time.

You should of course be encouraged that translation is not degenerative but is always *regenerative*, an improvement over the original in scripture:

"So do God to Abner, and more also, except, as the LORD hath sworn to David, even so I do to him; To <u>translate the kingdom from the house of Saul</u>, <u>and to set up the throne of David</u> over Israel and over Judah, from Dan even to Beersheba" 2 Samuel 3:9-10.

"Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath <u>translated us</u> into the kingdom of his dear Son" Colossians 1:13.

"By faith <u>Enoch was translated that he should not see death</u>; and was not found, <u>because God had translated him</u>: for before his translation he had <u>this testimony</u>, that he pleased God" Hebrews 11:5.

40

Replenish

Genesis 1:28, "replenish" vs. "fill"

"And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and <u>replenish</u> the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."

Instead of "replenish" the NKJV has "fill."

Most creationists, like Henry Morris, Ken Ham, Kent Hovind, John Whitcomb and others, either insist that *"fill"* is the correct word, or, if they don't wish to change the AV1611 Text, maintain that *"replenish"* actually means *"fill."* Dr David E. Walker⁵⁴ shows that *"replenish"* means *re*fill.

The AV1611 contains the word *"fill"* or related words over 300 times. *"Replenish"* or related words occur 7 times.

If *"fill"* was the correct word for Genesis 1:28, the King James translators could have inserted it there. They used it in Genesis 1:22.

"And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and <u>fill</u> the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth."

If we compare scripture with scripture, Genesis 9:1 gives the meaning of "*replenish*" as used in the 1611 Authorised Holy Bible.

"And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth."

God is clearly commanding Noah to *re*-fill or *re*-stock the earth with men, in order to *replace* the men drowned in the worldwide flood of Genesis 7.

Genesis 1:28 shows that Adam had a similar commission.

Why is this important?

- Adam is called *"the son of God"* in Luke 3:38. We will see that Adam is part of a *re*-creation.
- At the original creation, God *"laid the foundations of the earth…the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy"* Job 38:4, 7.
- *"Sons of God"* were therefore present when *"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth"* Genesis 1:1. They were not human but possibly humanoid, or angelic. Note that *"The sons of God"* in Genesis 6:2 are called *"the angels that sinned"* in 2 Peter 2:4 and *"the angels*

which kept not their first estate" in Jude 6, so there must be some likeness with *"the sons of God*" of Job 38:7.

- Some *"sons of God"* were present on earth after the creation of Adam and Eve. That is why Eve shows no surprise when Satan refers to *"gods"* in Genesis 3:5.
- Note that the NKJV has "*God*" in Genesis 3:5. This is more modern 'spin,' in order to cover up the biblical facts we are addressing.
- Following the original creation, Genesis 1:2 describes a universal catastrophe, "And the earth was <u>without form</u>, and <u>void</u>; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."
- Verse 2 must refer to the destruction of the original creation because Isaiah 45:18 states "For thus saith the LORD that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited: I am the LORD; and there is none else."
- Yet Genesis 1:2 states that *"the earth was <u>without form</u>, and <u>void</u>" so the original creation suffered some catastrophe.*
- That catastrophe was the fall of Satan. Ezekiel 28:14-19 describes Satan's fall, with reference to Satan as "the king of Tyrus" verse 12. "Thou art the anointed cherub that covereth; and I have set thee so: thou wast upon the holy mountain of God; thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire. Thou wast perfect in thy ways from the day that thou wast created, till iniquity was found in thee. By the <u>multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of the with violence</u>, and thou hast sinned: therefore I will cast thee as profane out of the mountain of God: and I will destroy thee, O covering cherub, from the midst of the stones of fire. Thine heart was lifted up because of thy beauty, thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy brightness..."
- The expression "By the multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of thee with violence" may refer to massive 'turf wars' over cosmic criminal enterprises in the original creation in which Satan became embroiled with some of "the sons of God." This is possible because both Ezekiel 27 and Revelation 18 deal with a "multitude of thy merchandise" in the context of Satan's fall and his future ultimate defeat.

- Human beings have always been interested in organized crime, terrorist violence and gang warfare, like the Mafia, the Triads, Al Qaeda, the Yardies, MS-13 etc. but this violence would have been on a scale like literally nothing on earth since then.
- This violence had universal effects. Ezekiel 28:18 states "*Thou hast defiled <u>thy sanctuaries</u> by the multitude of thine iniquities, by the iniquity of thy traffick..." "Traffick"* refers to trade, both legal and illegal.
- Note that Psalm 102:19 describes heaven as God's sanctuary. *"For he hath looked down from the height of <u>his sanctuary</u>; from heaven did the LORD behold the earth."*
- The statement in Ezekiel 28:18 therefore corresponds to the chaos that overwhelmed the original creation, which included Satan's *"sanctuar-ies,"* when Satan sinned. Maybe the Devil was the first environmental terrorist.
- So Genesis 1:3-31 describes a re-creation, where God has to repair the devastation. As in any disaster where darkness overwhelms the scene, like the Underground on July 7th 2005⁵⁵, you have to get light on the situation, so in Genesis 1:3 "God said, Let there be light: and there was light."



- This picture also explains Genesis 1:7, 8. *"And God made the firmament...And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day."*
- Missing from the second day of the six-day creation is any mention of *"God saw that it was good"* Genesis 1:4, 10, 12, 18, 21, 25, 31. This expression is applied to all the creation of the other five days.
- The explanation is that *"the firmament of the heaven"* Genesis 1:17 is occupied by what is not *"good"* as a result of Satan's fall.
- Ephesians 6:12 reveals who, or what, the occupants are. *"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against <u>spiritual wick-edness in high places</u>." These would include the former <i>"sons of God"* who, apparently, fell with Satan.

- That explains why God commands this new "son of God" Luke 3:38, Adam, to "replenish the earth."
- Many former *"sons of God"* lived on the original earth but they were eliminated in Satan's rebellion, or at least disqualified. Adam and Eve now have to replace them, by reproduction.
- God also gave Adam and Eve "*dominion…over all the earth*" Genesis 1:26 because Satan forfeited this dominion when he sinned and defiled his sanctuaries.

We now have another serious practical lesson for the child of God.

Ezekiel 28:17 states, "Thine heart was lifted up because of thy beauty, thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy brightness."

Remember that Satan was originally *"Lucifer, son of the morning"* Isaiah 14:12, the light bearer, reflecting the light of the glory of God. That responsibility now rests with the Christian.

"But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord" 2 Corinthians 3:18.

"For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ" 2 Corinthians 4:6.

You and I are supposed to reflect the light and glory of God and the Lord Jesus Christ. That is show Solomon prophetically describes the Church in Song of Solomon 6:10.

"Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, <u>fair as the moon</u>, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners?"

She is "*clear as the sun*" because she reflects the light of the sun, which typifies the Lord Jesus Christ, Who is "*the Sun of righteousness...with healing in his wings*" Malachi 4:2.

The Christian is also a son of God by adoption. Paul said in Romans 8:14, 15.

"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father."

Also, the Christian is the loyal subject of the Lord Jesus Christ Who "shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one LORD, and his name one" Zechariah 14:9.

John recorded in the reign of the Lord Jesus Christ in Revelation 11:15.

"And there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever."

If you and I are prepared to suffer, or as Peter says in 1 Peter 4:14 *"If ye be reproached for the name of Christ"* then Paul promises in 2 Timothy 2:12 that *"we shall also reign with him."*

So the sight of even one Christian bible believer reminds the Devil and all principalities, powers, rulers of the darkness of this world and the spiritual wickedness in high places of their threefold loss:

- Loss of glory in the presence of God
- Loss of sonship from the Fatherhood of God
- Loss of universal dominion from the throne of God.

That is why Satan wants to swallow you whole, if he can.

"Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon hath devoured me, he hath crushed me, he hath made me an empty vessel, he hath swallowed me up like a dragon, he hath filled his belly with my delicates, he hath cast me out" Jeremiah 51:34.

Resist therefore

1 Peter 5:8 "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour:"

1 Peter 5:9 "Whom resist stedfast in the faith, knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world."

1 Peter 5:10 "But the God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you."

1 Peter 5:11 "To him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

Salutation, Salute⁵⁶

Luke 1:40 is one of 194 scriptures that Edwin Palmer attacked, in addition to cutting 17 entire verses of scripture from his NIV New Testament.

39. Luke 1:40. Mary did not "salute" (KJV) Elizabeth, but "greeted" (NIV) her.

A salutation is a greeting, even though it may be given in mockery, Mark 15:18. What did Edwin Palmer think it was?

"Likewise greet the church that is in their house. Salute my wellbeloved Epaenetus, who is the firstfruits of Achaia unto Christ" Romans 16:5.

"<u>Salute</u> Herodion my kinsman. <u>Greet</u> them that be of the household of Narcissus, which are in the Lord" Romans 16:11.

"<u>Salute</u> every saint in Christ Jesus. The brethren which are with me <u>greet</u> you" Philippians 4:21.

"All that are with me <u>salute</u> thee. <u>Greet</u> them that love us in the faith. Grace be with you all. Amen" Titus 3:15.

"But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends <u>salute</u> thee. <u>Greet</u> the friends by name" 3 John 14.

46

The Law, Commandments, Judgments, Statutes⁵⁷

- 2. What do the four phrases used to describe the Word of God mean (Nehemiah 10:29)?
 - 2.1. The Law

"The law" as Nehemiah 10:29 indicates is "the law of Moses" mentioned 21 times in the scripture, 14 times in the Old Testament, 7 times in the New Testament; Joshua 8:31, 32, 23:6, 1 Kings 2:3, 2 Kings 14:6, 23:25, 2 Chronicles 23:18, 30:16, Ezra 3:2, 7:6, Nehemiah 8:1, Daniel 9:11, 13, Malachi 4:4, Luke 2:22, 24:44, John 7:23, Acts 13:39, 15:5, 28:23, 1 Corinthians 9:9. "The law of Moses" became transcribed as "the book of the law." This expression occurs 14 times in scripture; Joshua 8:31, 34, 23:6, 24:26, 2 Kings 14:26, 22:8, 11, 2 Chronicles 17:9, 34:15, Nehemiah 8:1, 3, 18, 9:3, Galatians 3:10. "The law" therefore becomes a part of the scripture as the Lord Jesus Christ explained in Luke 24:27, 44.

"And beginning at <u>Moses and all the prophets</u>, he expounded unto them <u>in all the scriptures</u> the things concerning himself."

"And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, <u>which</u> were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me."

2.2. The Commandments

The expression *"the commandments"* occurs 47 times in scripture. All but 3 occurrences, Matthew 15:9, Mark 7:7, Colossians 2:22, refer, in some form, to *"the commandments of the LORD"* as in Nehemiah 10:29. This particular expression occurs 24 times in scripture; Leviticus 4:2, 13, 22, 27, 5:17, Numbers 15:39, Deuteronomy 4:2, 6:17, 8:6, 10:13, 11:27, 28, 28:9, 13, Judges 2:17, 3:4, 1 Kings 18:18, 2 Kings 17:16, 19, 1 Chronicles 28:8, 2 Chronicles 24:20, Ezra 7:11, Nehemiah 10:29, 1 Corinthians 14:37. *"The commandments of the LORD"* refer to God's directives that must be kept such that the individual sins by not keeping them.

"Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, <u>If a soul shall sin</u> through ignorance against any of the commandments of the LORD concerning things which ought not to be done, and shall do against any of them" Leviticus 4:2. See also Leviticus 4: 13, 22, 27, 5:17. The same strictures apply in *both* Testaments as the context of 1 Corinthians 14:37 shows, in which Paul is giving commandments i.e. rules, not suggestions.

"*Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge*" 1 Corinthians 14:29.

"<u>Let your women keep silence in the churches</u>: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law" 1 Corinthians 14:34.

"If any man think himself to be a prophet, or spiritual, <u>let him</u> acknowledge that the things that I write unto you are the command-<u>ments of the Lord</u>" 1 Corinthians 14:37.

"Let all things be done decently and in order" 1 Corinthians 14:40.

That should be the first rule of any church. It was always one of the only two rules of early Navigator conferences:

"Let all things be done decently and in order" 1 Corinthians 14:40.

"*Let all your things be done with charity*" 1 Corinthians 16:14.

2.3. *The Regulations, ordinances** [*correct Biblical term]

The word is *"judgments."* The Lord's *"judgments"* are largely the punishments that He inflicts for wrongdoing e.g. disobedience to His commandments. The word *"judgments"* occurs 127 times in the scriptures. Its early use shows how it largely represents God's punishments.

"Wherefore say unto the children of Israel, I am the LORD, and I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will rid you out of their bondage, and I will redeem you with a stretched out arm, <u>and with great judgments</u>" Exodus 6:6.

"But Pharaoh shall not hearken unto you, that I may lay my hand upon Egypt, and bring forth mine armies, and my people the children of Israel, <u>out of the land of Egypt by great judgments</u>" Exodus 7:4.

"Now these are <u>the judgments</u> which thou shalt set before them" Exodus 21:1.

Exodus 21 sets forth many judgments that God gave Israel to implement i.e. "<u>Ye shall do my judgments</u>, and keep mine ordinances, to walk therein: I am the LORD your God" Leviticus 18:4. Exodus 21:2-11, i.e. 10 verses, deal with judgments on fair treatment of servants, including a man's own daughter who may be sold as a bond servant. Exodus 21:12-36, i.e. 25 verses, deal with judgments for wrongdoing.

"He that smiteth a man, so that he die, <u>shall be surely put to death</u>" Exodus 21:12.

"And he that smiteth his father, or his mother, <u>shall be surely put to</u> <u>death</u>" Exodus 12:15. Stephen aka Nic Seddon please note⁵⁸.

"Eve for eve, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, Burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe" Exodus 21:24-25.

See also:

"The land also shall be left of them, and shall enjoy her sabbaths, while she lieth desolate without them: and <u>they shall accept of the</u> <u>punishment of their iniquity</u>: because, <u>even because they despised</u> <u>my judgments</u>, and because their soul abhorred my statutes" Leviticus 26:43.

"For the Egyptians buried all their firstborn, <u>which the LORD had</u> <u>smitten among them: upon their gods also the LORD executed judg-</u> <u>ments</u>" Numbers 33:4.

"Judgments are prepared for scorners, and stripes for the back of fools" Proverbs 19:29.

"And <u>I will utter my judgments against them touching all their wick-edness</u>, who have forsaken me, and have burned incense unto other gods, and worshipped the works of their own hands" Jeremiah 1:16.

"Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I, even I, am against thee, and will execute judgments in the midst of thee in the sight of the nations" Ezekiel 5:8. See Ezekiel 5:10, 15, 11:9, 14:21, 16:41, 23:24, 25:11, 28:22, 26, 30:14, 19.

"<u>If then ye have judgments of things pertaining to this life</u>, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church" 1 Corinthians 6:4, noting the context.

"Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy: for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest" Revelation 15:4, noting the context. "For they have shed the blood of saints and prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink; for they are worthy. And I heard another out of the altar say, <u>Even so</u>, <u>Lord God Almighty</u>, true and righteous <u>are thy judgments</u>" Revelation 16:6-7.

"For true and righteous are his judgments: for he hath judged the great whore, which did corrupt the earth with her fornication, and hath avenged the blood of his servants at her hand" Revelation 19:2. These verses show that the main emphasis on judgments where these are explained in the scriptures is punishment.

2.4. *The Decrees, statutes**? [*correct Biblical term⁵⁹]

The word "*statutes*" occurs 132 times in scripture, almost always with respect to God's statutes (2 Kings 17:19, Micah 6:16 are exceptions), 117 times with the word "*judgments*," God intended that Israel implement both. However, in contrast to the term "*judgments*," "*statutes*" consist of, or are associated with, how rewards for right-doing through obeying God's commandments may be obtained. For example:

"If ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments, and do them; <u>Then I will give you rain in due season</u>, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit" Leviticus 26:3-4.

"And her father hear her vow, and her bond wherewith she hath bound her soul, and her father shall hold his peace at her: <u>then all</u> <u>her vows shall stand</u>, <u>and every bond wherewith she hath bound her</u> <u>soul shall stand</u>...<u>These are the statutes</u>, <u>which the LORD com-</u> <u>manded Moses</u>, between a man and his wife, between the father and his daughter, being yet in her youth in her father's house" Numbers 30:4, 16, i.e. respect for a woman's word afforded in the Old Testament by statute.

"<u>Thou shalt keep therefore his statutes</u>, <u>and his commandments</u>, which I command thee this day, that it may go well with thee, and with thy children after thee, and <u>that thou mayest prolong thy days</u> <u>upon the earth</u>, <u>which the LORD thy God giveth thee</u>, <u>for ever</u>" Deuteronomy 4:40.

"And it shall be with him, and he shall read therein all the days of his life: that he may learn to fear the LORD his God, <u>to keep all the</u> words of this law and these statutes, to do them: That his heart be not lifted up above his brethren, and that he turn not aside from the commandment, to the right hand, or to the left: to the end that he may prolong his days in his kingdom, he, and his children, in the midst of Israel" Deuteronomy 17:19-20.

"For who will hearken unto you in this matter? but <u>as his part is</u> <u>that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the</u> <u>stuff: they shall part alike</u>. <u>And it was so from that day forward,</u> <u>that he made it a statute and an ordinance for Israel unto this day</u>" 1 Samuel 30:24-25.

"And it shall be, if thou wilt hearken unto all that I command thee, and wilt walk in my ways, and do that is right in my sight, <u>to keep</u> my statutes and my commandments, as David my servant did; that I will be with thee, and build thee a sure house, as I built for David, and will give Israel unto thee" 1 Kings 11:38.

"The statutes of the LORD are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the LORD is pure, enlightening the eyes" Psalm 19:8.

"<u>That they may walk in my statutes</u>, and keep mine ordinances, <u>and</u> <u>do them</u>: <u>and they shall be my people</u>, <u>and I will be their God</u>" Ezekiel 11:20.

"Yet say ye, Why? doth not the son bear the iniquity of the father? <u>When the son hath done that which is lawful and right, and hath</u> <u>kept all my statutes, and hath done them, he shall surely live</u>" Ezekiel 18:19.

"But if the wicked will turn from all his sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die" Ezekiel 18:21.

"If the wicked restore the pledge, give again that he had robbed, walk in the statutes of life, without committing iniquity; he shall surely live, he shall not die" Ezekiel 33:15.

Note that some statutes appear to have a negative emphasis i.e. like judgments but a good result was the intention.

"Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die: it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations: And that ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between unclean and clean" Leviticus 10:9-10. Note also the following with respect to blessings afforded to the priests by statute. "The heave shoulder and the wave breast shall they bring with the offerings made by fire of the fat, to wave it for a wave offering before the LORD; and it shall be thine, and thy sons' with thee, by a statute for ever; as the LORD hath commanded" Leviticus 10:15.

In sum⁶⁰:

I AM THE LORD THY GOD HONOUR THY FATHER AND THOU SHALT HAVE THY MOTHER p therefore his statutes, and his honshalt commandments, which I command thee this day, TAKE THE THOU S that it may go well with thee, and with thy children after thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days upon the earth, which the LORD thy God giveth thee, for ever. Deuteronomy 4:40 KJV

Temperance, Galatians 5:23, 1 Samuel 26:5-12 *Overview and Study Leader's Guide*

Temperance and 'Self-Control'

It should be understood that "temperance" 1611 Holy Bible is a basic term that includes "self-control" 1984, 2011 NIVs, NKJV but embodies much more than "self-control" as will be seen. The term "self-control" is in fact misleading. It must be understood as God controlling self, not self-effort as such, which is what the term implies. The scripture condemns self-effort as "will worship" Colossians 2:23, such as the Devil exercised in Isaiah 14:13, 14. Note the five "I will" statements in those verses. So NIV, NKJV users should remember that "self-control" must be perceived as <u>Spirit control of self</u> not "self-control" as such. Better yet, NIV, NKJV users are urged to discard the NIV, NKJV as Bibles, which they are not, being instead corruptions of scripture, 2 Corinthians 2:17 (the word "corrupt" has been changed in the NIVs, NKJV, naturally), and stick with the 1611 Holy Bible "the scripture of truth" Daniel 10:21.

Concerning *"temperance"* Galatians 5:23, this particular aspect of *"the fruit of the Spirit"* Galatians 5:22 and indeed others may be illustrated from the life of King David. The passage under consideration for that purpose is as follows.

1 Samuel 26:5-12

"And David arose, and came to the place where Saul had pitched: and David beheld the place where Saul lay, and Abner the son of Ner, the captain of his host: and Saul lay in the trench, and the people pitched round about him.

"Then answered David and said to Ahimelech the Hittite, and to Abishai the son of Zeruiah, brother to Joab, saying, Who will go down with me to Saul to the camp? And Abishai said, I will go down with thee.

"So David and Abishai came to the people by night: and, behold, Saul lay sleeping within the trench, and his spear stuck in the ground at his bolster: but Abner and the people lay round about him.

"Then said Abishai to David, God hath delivered thine enemy into thine hand this day: now therefore let me smite him, I pray thee, with the spear even to the earth at once, and I will not smite him the second time.

"And David said to Abishai, Destroy him not: for who can stretch forth his hand against the LORD'S anointed, and be guiltless?

"David said furthermore, As the LORD liveth, the LORD shall smite him; or his day shall come to die; or he shall descend into battle, and perish. "The LORD forbid that I should stretch forth mine hand against the LORD'S anointed: but, I pray thee, take thou now the spear that is at his bolster, and the cruse of water, and let us go.

"So David took the spear and the cruse of water from Saul's bolster; and they gat them away, and no man saw it, nor knew it, neither awaked: for they were all asleep; because a deep sleep from the LORD was fallen upon them."

The Spirit in the Old and New Testaments

Before addressing the above passage, it should be understood that the Spirit of God bears a different relationship to the believer in the Old and New Testaments. In the New Testament, the Spirit of God permanently indwells the Christian believer, as the Lord Jesus Christ promised.

John 14:16, 17 "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, <u>that he may abide with you for ever</u>; Even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for <u>he dwelleth with you</u>, and shall be in you."

And as the Apostle Paul shows.

1 Corinthians 6:19 "What? know ye not that your body is <u>the temple of the</u> <u>Holy Ghost</u> which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?"

As such, the Christian believer must always be "the temple of the Holy *Ghost.*" Note that "*Ghost*" is an Old English word⁶¹ denoting 'God's host,' so that the Holy Ghost is therefore God Himself, who indwells the Christian believer *permanently*. The term "*Holy Ghost*" is therefore found only in the New Testament.

In the Old Testament, the Spirit of God came *upon* men, as He did with Samson, David and Saul, Judges 14:19, 1 Samuel 10:10, 16:13. He also came *in* men, as He did with David because David was a prophet of God, Acts 2:30. 1 Peter 1:10, 11 state that *"the prophets have enquired and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you: Searching what, or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify."*

But the Spirit of God did not permanently indwell or abide with men in the Old Testament. Samson loses the Spirit of God but gets Him back, Judges 16:20, 28-30. Saul loses the Spirit of God and doesn't get Him back, 1 Samuel 16:14, 28:16. David is danger of losing the Spirit of God and he prays "*Cast me not away from thy presence; and take not thy holy spirit from me*" Psalm 51:11. The Spirit of God remains with David in answer to his prayer, because via his anointing, 1 Samuel 16:13, David has "*the sure mercies of David*" from God, Isaiah 55:3, Acts 13:34.

It's important to get those distinctions. In partaking of "*sure mercies*" from God, David is an exceptional Old Testament figure. He therefore manifests *"the fruit of the Spirit"* Galatians 5:22, as seen in 1 Samuel 26:5-12 including *"temperance."* (At this point, the **Study Questions** may be used.)

David and Spiritual Fruit

Two other passages are important with respect to 1 Samuel 26:5-12. They refer to Saul in the cave near *"the rocks of the wild goats"* 1 Samuel 24:2.

1 Samuel 24:4, 6, 7 "And the men of David said unto him, Behold the day of which the LORD said unto thee, Behold, I will deliver thine enemy into thine hand, that thou mayest do to him as it shall seem good unto thee...And he said unto his men, The LORD forbid that I should do this thing unto my master, the LORD'S anointed, to stretch forth mine hand against him, seeing he is the anointed of the LORD. So David stayed his servants with these words, and suffered them not to rise against Saul..."

1 Samuel 24:18, 19, Saul speaking "And thou hast shewed this day how that thou hast dealt well with me: forasmuch as when the LORD had delivered me into thine hand, thou killedst me not. For if a man find his enemy, will he let him go well away? wherefore the LORD reward thee good for that thou hast done unto me this day."

Clearly it was established practice then to take out your enemy if you got the drop on him. David actually does this in 2 Samuel 8:2, where he puts to death two-thirds of the Moabites he captures*. Here he shows restraint with Saul, not once but twice. He does so in obedience to God's command in Psalm 105:15 *"Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm."*

Saul is the anointed king of Israel and a prophet, 1 Samuel 10:1, 10, 11.

*Note that 2 Samuel 8:2 is an excellent *scriptural* illustration of the heresy of 5-Point Calvinism, with respect to *Unconditional Election*, the first of the 5 Points upon which the other four depend. Unconditional Election teaches that God arbitrarily elects or chooses some folk for salvation and the rest for damnation. That is in effect what King David does with the Moabites. It was a cruel and unjust act by King David, who wasn't always Spirit-filled – note by contrast Elisha's humane treatment of prisoners that Paul espouses in the New Testament as part of Church Age Christian doctrine, 2 Kings 6:21-23, Romans 12:20 - and Calvin's God is a cruel and unjust God. See Dr Vance's book⁶² for the definitive work on 5-Point Calvinism.

David also spares Saul in spite of having motive, opportunity and peer pressure to kill him, each time, even when his peers purported to be speaking for God, because God had clearly *allowed* the situation, verse 23. This is like Catholic Crusaders⁶³ who would scream "God wills it!" when they massacred hostages and Catholic Hitler⁶⁴ who insisted that he was doing the Lord's work in exterminating Jews ("defending" himself, he said. He was a spin doctor long before the term was invented). This is also like the Jesuits⁶⁵ declaring that "It is just to exterminate heretical kings" and the Muslims⁶⁶ chanting "Behead those who insult Islam!"

They should note that God avenges cruelty, Psalm 55:23, e.g. Saul, 1 Samuel 22, 31.

In sparing Saul, David shows several of "the fruit of the Spirit."

"Love." David shows a love for God's word because he obeys it and a love for his enemy because he spares him.

"Peace." This is an interesting one. Although David loses the plot in 1 Samuel 27, 1 Samuel 26 is the last time Saul persecutes him.

1 Samuel 26:21 "Then said Saul, I have sinned: return, my son David: for <u>I</u> will no more do thee harm, because my soul was precious in thine eyes this day: behold, I have played the fool, and have erred exceedingly."

Note in passing the household expression "*played the fool.*" Saved and unsaved folk are quoting this Book all the time and never realise it. If you've ever wished anyone "*a good day*" Esther 8:17 or used expressions like "*by the sea side*" with a "*sea side...resort*" Mark 2:13, "*many a time*" Psalm 78:38, "*learned by experience*" Genesis 30:27, "*hand made*" Isaiah 66:2 and (generically) "*God save the king*" 1 Samuel 10:24, 2 Samuel 16:16 twice, 2 Kings 11:12, 2 Chronicles 23:11, you're quoting this Book. The expression "known *unto God*" for our unknown war dead buried in Commonwealth War Graves Cemeteries is also from this Book, Acts 15:18, Philippians 4:6.

Concerning "peace," Proverbs 16:7 states "When a man's ways please the LORD, he maketh even his enemies to be <u>at peace</u> with him."

Because David's ways please the Lord, his spiritual life brings forth the fruit of peace in a very tense situation.

"Longsuffering." David passes up two opportunities to dispatch his persecutor. He is prepared to suffer long, rather than go against God's command.

"Gentleness, goodness." In resisting peer pressure the way he does, David shows that he is a good man and a true gentleman. The best definition of a gentleman is: a gentle man. David, in showing love for his enemy, does good to him and certainly treats him gently.

"Faith." David does show faith because he commits the situation to God.

1 Samuel 26:10 "David said furthermore, As the LORD liveth, the LORD shall smite him; or his day shall come to die; or he shall descend into battle, and perish."

David is prepared to let go and let God. That is faith.

"Meekness." David does show meekness in the circumstances. He is forth-right in addressing Saul but not spiteful.

1 Samuel 26:19 "Now therefore, I pray thee, let my lord the king hear the words of his servant. If the LORD have stirred thee up against me, let him accept an offering: but if they be the children of men, cursed be they before the LORD; for they have driven me out this day from abiding in the inheritance of the LORD, saying, Go, serve other gods."

David is not out for personal revenge, *even though God created the opportunity for it*, verse 23. He wants to be right with God and the king and he wants "*the punishment of evil doers*" 1 Peter 2:14 to be carried out, as necessary. None of this has to do with self on David's part and he is thereby showing "*meekness*."

"Temperance." Last but not least, David does display temperance in dealing with Saul. As indicated, he does not give in to personal motive, opportunity and peer pressure, even when he gets not one but two opportunities to kill Saul and his peers are telling him, *"God wills it!"*

That kind of restraint, of *Spirit-controlled* self-control is part of "*temperance*" but so are all the other fruit of the Spirit that David has displayed to this point. Together, they are "*temperance*." 1 Samuel 18:14 states, "*And David behaved himself wisely in all his ways; and the LORD was with him*." "*Temperance*" is really wise or even-tempered behaviour that doesn't give in to pressure, in dependence upon God, according to James 3:17.

"But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy."

Note the overlap with Galatians 5:22, 23. *"Temperance"* is the bringing together of all the fruit of the Spirit in right proportion and perfect consistency. That in itself is a spiritual fruit.

"Temperance" in Scripture

A scriptural principle for studying any part of the scriptures is to compare scripture with scripture. One part of the scripture sheds light on another, as the Psalmist shows. Psalm 119:130 says "*The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple.*"

The Lord Jesus Christ says in John 6:63 *"It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: <u>the words</u> that I speak unto you, <u>they are spirit</u>, <u>and they are life</u>."*

So Paul is talking about comparing scripture with scripture when he says in 1 Corinthians 2:13 "Which things also we speak, not in <u>the words</u> which man's wisdom teacheth, but <u>which the Holy Ghost teacheth</u>; <u>comparing spiritual</u> <u>things with spiritual</u>."

In sum, the word "*temperance*" is found 3 times in the scripture, each time in the New Testament, Acts 24:25, Galatians 5:23, 2 Peter 1:6. The related word "*temperate*" is found 3 times, again each time in the New Testament, 1 Corinthians 9:25, Titus 1:8, 2:2. Note in passing that in Titus 1:8, 2:2, the word "*temperate*" is associated with the word "*sober*" so *The Women's Christian Temperance Union*⁶⁷ is quite scriptural. This is its pledge for teenage members.

"I promise, by the help of God, never to use alcoholic beverages, other narcotics, or tobacco, and to encourage everyone else to do the same, fulfilling the command, 'keep thyself pure'" 1 Timothy 5:22.

That's quite refreshing, compared to the drunken 'ladettes' who infest the high streets of our towns and cities⁶⁸ until the corona virus and enforced lock-down⁶⁹.



In addition, all could benefit from Billy Sunday's Booze Sermon⁷⁰.



THE FAMOUS "BOOZE" SERMON

By Billy Sunday

This sermon is a sensational message and an example of Billy Sunday's opposition to the liquor trade, saloons, and alcohol consumption. Sunday is credited with being one of the most influential advocates of Prohibition during 1920's in the USA.

Billy Sunday (1862-1935), was a professional baseball player from 1883 to 1891 for Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia teams. He was converted through the street preaching of Harry Monroe of the Pacific Garden Mission in Chicago. He left a \$5,000 a year salary as a baseball player for a \$75 a month for the previously evangelistic YMCA. From 1893 to 1895 was associated with J. Wilbur Chapman. He was

an evangelist from 1893 to 1935. It is estimated that over 300,000 people walked the "sawdust trail" to receive Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord. (Adapted from "The Wycliffe Biographical Dictionary of the Church," page 387, Elgin S. Moyer, 1982, ©Moody Press, Chicago, IL)

The New Testament verses show *"temperance"* and *"temperate"* as part of godly living but basic insights into the words are found in the Old Testament.

When you apply the principle of comparing scripture with scripture to a word like *"temperance"* the first occurrence of the word, or one of its derivatives, will be important. The word *"tempered"* is related to *"temperance"* and it first occurs in Exodus 29, 30.

Exodus 29:2 "And unleavened bread, and cakes unleavened <u>tempered</u> with oil, and wafers unleavened <u>anointed</u> with oil: of wheaten flour shalt thou make them."

Exodus 30:34, 35 "And the LORD said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onycha, and galbanum; these sweet spices with pure frankincense: of each shall there be <u>a like weight</u>: And thou shalt make it a perfume, a <u>confection</u> after the art of the apothecary, <u>tempered</u> together, pure and holy."

A similar verse occurs in Ezekiel 46:10.

Ezekiel 46:14 "And thou shalt prepare a meat offering for it every morning, the sixth part of an ephah, and the third part of an hin of oil, to <u>temper</u> with the fine flour; a meat offering continually by a perpetual ordinance unto the LORD."

5 other verses are important in this context. The first 4 refer to "an holy anointing oil," the 5th to the perfume of Exodus 30:34, 35.

Exodus 30:25 "And thou shalt make it an oil of holy ointment, an ointment <u>compound</u> after the art of the apothecary: it shall be an <u>holy anointing oil</u>."

Exodus 30:30 "And thou shalt <u>anoint</u> Aaron and his sons, and consecrate them, that they may minister unto me in the priest's office."

Exodus 30:32 "Upon man's flesh shall it not be poured, neither shall ye make any other like it, after the <u>composition</u> of it: it is holy, and it shall be holy unto you."

Exodus 30:33 "Whosoever <u>compoundeth</u> any like it, or whosoever putteth any of it upon a stranger, shall even be cut off from his people."

Exodus 30:37 "And as for the perfume which thou shalt make, ye shall not make to yourselves according to the <u>composition</u> thereof: it shall be unto thee holy for the LORD."

The Nature of "Temperance"

Several related terms emerge; "tempered," "temper," "anointed," "holy anointing oil," "a like weight," "confection," "compound," "composition."

In Exodus 29:2, *"tempered"* is the same as *"anointed."* When oil is applied to *"temper"* bread and cakes or flour, Ezekiel 46:10, it will infuse and saturate the texture. In scripture, oil often pictures the Spirit of God, because just as oil is used for anointing, Exodus 30:25, 30, 32, the Lord Jesus Christ was anointed with the Spirit of God and therefore He was full of the Spirit of God, fully infused.

Acts 10:38 "How God <u>anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost</u> and with power: who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him."

Luke 4:1 "And Jesus being <u>full of the Holy Ghost</u> returned from Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness."

According to the Apostle Paul, in the familiar passages on communion, bread pictures the body of the Lord Jesus Christ *"broken for you"* 1 Corinthians 11:24 and also the body of Christian believers.

1 Corinthians 10:17 *"For we being many are <u>one bread</u>, <u>and one body</u>: for we are all partakers of that one bread."*

Every Christian is anointed with the Spirit of God, Who "shall teach you all things" John 14:26, just as the anointing does and "is truth" 1 John 5:6, just as the anointing is. The Apostle John actually calls the Spirit of God "the anointing."

1 John 2:27 "But <u>the anointing</u> which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you: but as <u>the same anointing teacheth</u> <u>you of all things</u>, <u>and is truth</u>, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him."

Just like the bread, cakes and flour in Exodus 29:2, Ezekiel 46:10, every Christian should be fully infused or *"tempered"* as Paul says in Ephesians 5:18, *"be filled with the Spirit."* You have to ask God to rid you of blockages so you can be fully infused or *"tempered"* with the Spirit of God.

This anointing or tempering is pictured with the "holy anointing oil" as applied to Aaron and his sons. It's intended only for the priests of the Lord, just as the Spirit of God only anoints or infuses Christian believers, who are "a royal priesthood" 1 Peter 2:9*. Observe that this oil is a "compound" or "composition." These are very strong words. A compound is actually a new substance and the Spirit of God makes you "new creature" in Jesus Christ, 2 Corinthians 5:17 and a composition is the word used for musical works, so the Spirit of God should make the believers' lives a symphony unto the Lord, Ephesians 5:19, Colossians 3:16, "singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord."

*The priesthood of all believers, 1 Peter 2:5, 9, is a major reason why no preacher or teacher has any business going to 'the Greek' etc. so-called to preach or teach the scriptures. Those that do are no different from 33rd Degree Royal Arch Masons⁷¹ with respect to *"the scripture of truth"* Daniel 10:21.

Observe in addition that components of the oil are designated in specific quantities, Exodus 30:23, 24. The same is true of the perfume in Exodus 30:34, 35, 37, except that the specification is simpler because the components are "of a *like weight*." But they are said to be "*tempered together*" as "a confection" or "composition" that is fully consistent with all the right components in the right proportions such that the result is "pure and holy."

With these components *"tempered together"* as *"a confection"* or *"composition"* that is *"pure and holy*," you have a picture of a Christian fully infused with the Spirit of God. He manifests the fruit of the Spirit of God, in right proportion or balance, like each of the components of the *"composition*," like David behaving *"himself wisely in all his ways"* and not giving way under pressure, however subtly or severely applied. He is *"temperate."* Such a man could be described as resilient, or balanced.

By contrast, that which is "untempered" does give way under pressure.

Ezekiel 13:10 "Because, even because they have seduced my people, saying, Peace; and there was no peace; and one built up a wall, and, lo, others daubed it with <u>untempered</u> morter."

Ezekiel 13:11 "Say unto them which daub it with <u>untempered</u> morter, that it shall fall: there shall be an overflowing shower; and ye, O great hailstones, shall fall; and a stormy wind shall rend it."

Ezekiel 13:14 "So will I break down the wall that ye have daubed with <u>un-</u><u>tempered</u> morter, and bring it down to the ground, so that the foundation thereof shall be discovered, and it shall fall, and ye shall be consumed in the midst thereof: and ye shall know that I am the LORD."

The untempered mortar is not of the right consistency or composition. Its wall is like the ungodly image of Daniel 2 so God knocks it down, whereas He builds up the temperate man, such as David because *"the LORD was with him"* 1 Samuel 18:14.

And the temperate man is like the perfume of Exodus 30:34, 35, 37, as Paul explains in 2 Corinthians 2:15, 16, *"For we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ, in them that are saved, and in them that perish: To the one we are the savour of death unto death; and to the other the savour of life unto life..."*

I believe that is *"temperance"* in action, the resilient, even-tempered outward manifestation of the Spiritual life infused by God's anointing. Such a man is as Paul writes in 1 Corinthians 15:58, is *"steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."*

Finally, a practical application, with respect to the word of God itself and a *"tempered"* approach to learning the scripture, courtesy of *The Navigators*.

"Temperance" and the Bible – From *The Navigators*⁷²



The "Word Hand" shows five very important methods of learning from the Bible.

Hearing

Romans 10:17. Hearing the Word from godly pastors and teachers provides insight into others' study of the Scriptures as well as stimulating your own appetite for the Word.

Reading

Revelation 1:3. Reading the Bible gives an overall picture of God's Word. Many people find it helpful to use a daily reading program which takes them systematically through the Bible.

Studying

Acts 17:11. Studying the Scriptures leads to personal discoveries of God's truths. Writing down these discoveries helps you organize and remember them.

Memorizing

Psalm 119:9, 11. Memorizing God's Word enables use of the Sword of the Spirit to overcome Satan and temptations...to have it readily available for witnessing or helping others with a "word in season."

Note especially that after 24 hours you may accurately remember:

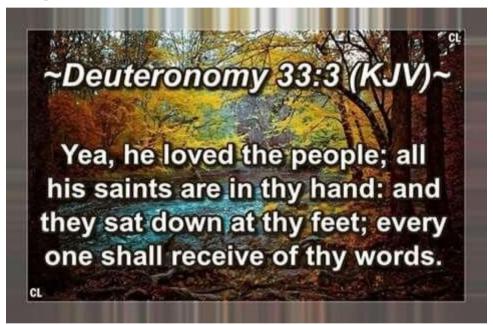
- 5% of what you hear
- 15% of what you read
- 35% of what you study
- But 100% of what you actually memorise.

Meditating

Psalm 1:2, 3. Meditation is the thumb of the Word Hand, for it is used in conjunction with each of the other methods. Only as you meditate on God's Word - thinking of its meaning and application in your life - will you discover its transforming power at work within you.

Conclusion⁷³

Many Christian believers including this writer can testify to this transforming power of the word of God achieved by means of this *"tempered"* approach to the scriptures.



Study Questions, Galatians 5:23 *"Temperance,"* 1 Samuel 26:5-12, 19, 211. What do you learn about David in 1 Samuel 26:5-12, 19?

2. What fruit of the Spirit does David show in 1 Samuel 26:5-12, 19?

3. How does David benefit from resisting the 'quick fix' in verse 8?

4. How could David's example in 1 Samuel 26:5-12, 19 apply today?

5. How could you make sure the Spirit of God 'infused' you?

6. How could young believers learn "temperance"?

Study Questions, Sample Answers

- 1. What do you learn about David in 1 Samuel 26:5-12, 19?
 - Leads from the front, tempts others to faith, verse 6
 - Gives clear directions, with specific explanations, verses 9-11
 - Fears God, Nehemiah 5:15, commands obedience, verses 9-12
 - Speaks truthfully and to the point, verse 19
- 2. What fruit of the Spirit does David show in 1 Samuel 26:5-12, 19?
 - See earlier study, David and Spiritual Fruit
- 3. How does David benefit from resisting the 'quick fix' in verse 8?
 - Avoids God's judgement, 2 Samuel 1:14-16, 3:29, 1 Chronicles 10:13
 - Causes Saul to repent from harming him, 1 Samuel 26:21
 - Becomes king, fulfils God's purpose, 1 Samuel 16:1, 2 Samuel 5:5
 - Experiences God's deliverance, 2 Samuel 22:1 and spiritual "joy"

4. How could David's example in 1 Samuel 26:5-12, 19 apply today?

- "Be not conformed to this world" Romans 12:2
- *"Prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God"* Romans 12:2
- Don't sacrifice the permanent on the altar of the immediate Dr Bob Jones Senior⁷⁴
- Maintain "sound speech, that cannot be condemned" Titus 2:8
- 5. How could you make sure the Spirit of God 'infused' you?
 - Ask God that you "be filled with the Spirit" Ephesians 5:18
 - *"Grieve not the...Spirit"* Ephesians 4:30, e.g. by neglecting the scripture
 - *"Quench not the Spirit"* 1 Thessalonians 5:19, e.g. by excessive activity
- 6. How could young believers learn "temperance"?
 - Walk "in the fear of the Lord..." Acts 9:31
 - *"Reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin..."* Romans 6:11
 - *"Make not provision for the flesh..."* Romans 13:14

June 2009 updated October 2013 and September 2015

Unicorn⁷⁵

Concerning the term *"unicorn*," it occurs 9 times in scripture in both the singular and plural forms, Numbers 23:22, 24:8, Deuteronomy 33:17, Job 39:9, 10, Psalm 22:21, 29:6, 92:10, Isaiah 34:17.

The unicorn may typify an ox in some respects, as Numbers 22:4, 24:8 indicate.

"And Moab said unto the elders of Midian, <u>Now shall this company lick up</u> <u>all that are round about us</u>, <u>as the ox licketh up the grass of the field</u>. And Balak the son of Zippor was king of the Moabites at that time."

"God brought him forth out of Egypt; <u>he hath as it were the strength of an</u> <u>unicorn</u>: <u>he shall eat up the nations his enemies</u>, and shall break their bones, and pierce them through with his arrows."

Moreover, the unicorn is associated with bulls, bullocks and calves in scripture i.e. bovine creatures that illustrate the strength and agility of the unicorn.

"<u>His glory is like the firstling of his bullock</u>, and <u>his horns are like the horns</u> of unicorns: with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the <u>earth</u>: and they are the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they are the thousands of Manasseh" Deuteronomy 33:17.

"He maketh them also to <u>skip like a calf;</u> <u>Lebanon and Sirion like a young</u> <u>unicorn</u>" Psalm 29:6.

The unicorn is associated with strength in scripture, like the ox.

"God brought them out of Egypt; <u>he hath as it were the strength of an uni-</u> <u>corn</u>" Numbers 23:22. Note again that Numbers 23:22 is the first mention of the unicorn in scripture and see also Numbers 24:8 above.

"<u>That our oxen may be strong to labour</u>; that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets" Psalm 144:14.

"Where no oxen are, the crib is clean: but <u>much increase is by the strength</u> <u>of the ox</u>" Proverbs 14:4.

However, the unicorn is not an ox, nor is it a wild ox.

As indicated above, Deuteronomy 14:5 shows that the King's men were aware of the expression *"wild ox"* but it is clearly not a substitute for *"unicorn"* because Deuteronomy 14:4 states that wild oxen can be *eaten*. Unicorns are never said to be available as human food.

68

Dr Gerardus D. Bouw⁷⁶ states that wild oxen can be tamed to serve human masters, for example by ploughing and harrowing fields. By contrast, Job 39:9-10 show that unicorns cannot be so tamed.

"<u>Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee</u>, or abide by thy crib? <u>Canst thou</u> <u>bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow</u>? or will he harrow the valleys after thee?"

The questions clearly imply negative answers, showing again that unicorns are not wild oxen.

As Dr Bouw also points out, Psalm 92:10 shows that a unicorn definitely has only one horn, unlike a wild ox.

"But <u>my horn</u> shalt thou exalt like <u>the horn of an unicorn</u>: I shall be anointed with fresh oil."

The strength of the unicorn Numbers 23:22, 24:8 may also be likened to "*the strength of the horse*" Psalm 147:10. The context of some of the verses that follow is a warning against trusting in chariots and horses instead of in "*the name of the LORD our God*" Psalm 20:7 for deliverance but they still emphasise the horse's strength, nevertheless.

"Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?" Job 39:19.

"<u>An horse</u> is a vain thing for safety: neither shall he deliver any by <u>his great</u> <u>strength</u>" Psalm 33:17.

"He delighteth not in <u>the strength of the horse</u>: he taketh not pleasure in the <i>legs of a man" Psalm 147:10.

"Woe to them that go down to Egypt for help; <u>and stay on horses</u>, <u>and trust</u> <u>in chariots</u>, because they are many; <u>and in horsemen</u>, <u>because they are very</u> <u>strong</u>; but they look not unto the Holy One of Israel, neither seek the LORD!" Isaiah 31:1.

"<u>The snorting of his horses was heard from Dan: the whole land trembled</u> at the sound of the neighing of his strong ones; for they are come, and have <u>devoured the land</u>, and all that is in it; the city, and those that dwell therein" Jeremiah 8:16. Note the resemblance of Jeremiah 8:16 with Numbers 24:8.

"<u>At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses</u>, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the rumbling of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands" Jeremiah 47:10.

God has clearly alluded to oxen, calves and horses to depict unicorns but unicorns themselves are none of these creatures. Dr Bouw has this compelling observation, this writer's emphases.

Sightings of unicorns date as recently as the eighteenth century. Recorded unicorn sightings come from India, Ethiopia, Abyssinia, Mecca, China, Persia, and even Canada. **The description does not fit any animal alive today**, especially given that the horn is reported to be from two to three feet long. There is plenty of anecdotal evidence that these were real creatures. Sixteenth century accounts from Europe tell of unicorns in private zoos (there were no public zoos back then). There is no reason to doubt the reading in the Authorized Bible, especially given that the unicorn will return to earth when Christ comes from heaven (Is. 34:7). The implication is that they are extinct on earth at the time.

As Dr Bouw notes, Psalm 22:21 and Isaiah 34:7 indicate that God has unicorns in heaven. Note again the association with cattle in Isaiah 34:7.

"Save me from the lion's mouth: <u>for thou hast heard me from the horns of</u> <u>the unicorns."</u>

"<u>And the unicorns shall come down with them</u>, and the bullocks with the bulls; and their land shall be soaked with blood, and their dust made fat with fatness."

Dr Ruckman notes⁷⁷ that God's horses are "horses of fire" 2 Kings 2:11, 6:17. He adds that God heard the prayer of His Son in Psalm 22 "from the horns of the unicorns" indicating that those unicorns must be in heaven. They must therefore be the unicorns that come down from heaven in Isaiah 34:7. Note that according to the context, Isaiah 34:5 reveals that the coming down is from heaven to inflict judgement on sinners who appear to be likened to cattle for the slaughter in Isaiah 34:6. See Jeremiah 12:3, 50:27, 51:40, Zechariah 11:4, 7.

"For <u>my sword shall be bathed in heaven</u>: behold, <u>it shall come down upon</u> <u>Idumea, and upon the people of my curse</u>, <u>to judgment</u>."

Yet the animals that are explicitly mentioned as coming down from heaven at the Second Advent are horses, i.e. *"horses of fire,"* as Revelation 19:14 states.

"<u>And the armies which were in heaven followed him upon white horses</u>, clothed in fine linen, white and clean."

2 Kings 2:11, 6:17, Psalm 22:21, Isaiah 34:7, Revelation 19:14 therefore identify God's unicorns as *"horses of fire"* with horns.

The *"them"* in Isaiah 34:7 would appear to be identified in Jude 14 in addition to Revelation 19:14.

"And Enoch also, the seventh from Adam, prophesied of these, saying, <u>Behold</u>, the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints."

It would also appear that the strength of the unicorns in Isaiah 34:7 overcomes that of *"the bullocks with the bulls"* which are also part of the *"great slaugh-ter in the land of Idumea"* Isaiah 34:6.

The above revelations from *"comparing spiritual things with spiritual"* 1 Corinthians 2:13 with respect to the term *"unicorn"* show that the modern alternative *"wild ox"* is a wholly inadequate substitute, like everything that Grievous Wolf has put forward so far.

Unspotted⁷⁸

72

This study is a *Biblical* warning against spots and an exhortation on *avoiding* them. Today's believer should *eschew* the current fashion for tattoos i.e. multiple spots *like the plague*.

Plague of Leprosy

The speckled horse is the *plague* horse of Revelation 6:8 and is therefore "<u>a</u> <u>pale horse</u>" but not of a single colour as *F*. Jones shows. Note the association of the *speckled* horse with the colours *red* and *white* in Zechariah 1:8 *in the* absence of black so that the colour association of the pale, speckled horse is emphasised for the colours *red* and *white*. *Red* and *white* are *plague* colours, as F. Jones emphasises, *red* and *white* depicting *leprous* blotches on an otherwise pale skin, citing the descriptions given in the Book of Leviticus e.g. Leviticus 13:24-25:

"Or if there be any flesh, in the skin whereof there is a hot burning, and the quick flesh that burneth have a white bright spot, somewhat reddish, or white; Then the priest shall look upon it: and, behold, if the hair in the bright spot be turned white, and it be in sight deeper than the skin; it is a leprosy broken out of the burning: wherefore the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it is the plague of leprosy."

Israel's believing remnant of the End Times "...<u>the remnant of her seed</u>, <u>which keep the commandments of God</u>, <u>and have the testimony of Jesus</u> <u>Christ</u>" Revelation 12:17 and "<u>the saints</u>...<u>they that keep the command-</u> <u>ments of God</u>, <u>and the faith of Jesus</u>" Revelation 14:12 are enjoined to "<u>Re-</u> <u>member ye the law of Moses my servant</u>, <u>which I commanded unto him in</u> <u>Horeb for all Israel</u>, <u>with the statutes and judgments</u>" Malachi 4:4 including Leviticus 13. Those who would implement Leviticus 13 would be "<u>the rulers</u> <u>of the synagogue</u>...<u>the chief ruler of the synagogue</u>" Acts 13:15, 18:8, 17 because synagogues exist during "<u>the time of Jacob's trouble</u>" Jeremiah 30:7 until "...<u>they have burned up all the synagogues of God in the land</u>" Psalm 74:8 at which point "<u>the rulers of the synagogue</u>...<u>the chief ruler of the synagogue</u>" and their followers would "<u>fly into the wilderness</u>...<u>nourished for a</u> <u>time</u>, <u>and times</u>, <u>and half a time</u>" Revelation 12:14.

It would appear that during "<u>the time of Jacob's trouble</u>" Jeremiah 30:7 the cleansing from plague or leprosy marked by "...<u>a noisome and grievous sore</u> <u>upon the men which had the mark of the beast</u>, <u>and upon them which wor-</u><u>shipped his image</u>" Revelation 16:2 for a *repentant* idolater is as it was for

Naaman according to 2 Kings 5:14 "<u>Then went he down</u>, <u>and dipped himself</u> <u>seven times in Jordan</u>, <u>according to the saying of the man of God</u>: <u>and his</u> <u>flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child</u>, <u>and he was clean</u>" by means of an *End Times not Church Age* application administered by "<u>the rulers of the synagogue</u>...<u>the chief ruler of the synagogue</u>" Acts 13:15, 18:8, 17 of 1 Peter 3:21 where baptism is both "<u>the putting away of the filth of the</u> <u>flesh</u>...<u>the answer of a good conscience toward God</u>."

Today's believer can of course rejoice in John 15:3 "<u>Now ye are clean through</u> the word which I have spoken unto you."

Further to the Biblical definition and revelation of *Unspotted* see the following summary⁷⁹.

Threefold Response to "The Mystery of Iniquity"

The response is personal, spiritual, visionary, *prayerful*, *practical* but has *three* main attributes that apply even to some of those of "vile affections" Romans 1:26 who may be turned to the Lord according to 1 Corinthians 6:11 "...ye are washed...ye are sanctified...ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God."

"And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts" Galatians 5:24.

"Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you" James 4:7.

"And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever" 1 John 2:17.

As such, *even burn the sinner's clothes* to save *him* from *fire*. See extract and graphic⁸⁰ this writer's emphases.

...as far back as 1872 a skin expert at the University of Vienna called <u>Moritz Kaposi</u> spotted these same marks in a group of his patients. Kaposi recognised that the lesions were actually a type of cancer – the purplish colour was from the tumour's blood vessels leaking into the surrounding tissue. A couple decades later this cancer



became known as Kaposi's sarcoma, or KS for short...[In the 1980s] US

doctors soon realised that they were witnessing an unprecedented rise in people with KS, but they were flummoxed as to why. The only clue was that all the young men who were being diagnosed with KS at this stage were homosexual.

"...what saith the scripture?" Romans 4:3, Galatians 4:30.

"...Sodom and Gomorrha, and the cities about them in like manner, giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire...But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost...of some have compassion, making a difference: And others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating even the garment spotted by the flesh" Jude 7, 20, $22-23^{81}$.



"Then the LORD rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the LORD out of heaven" Genesis 19:24

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