Chodesh Report

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"I also will choose their delusions..." (Isa 66:4)

To the Saints of the Assemblies of יהוה

An outreach and work of restoration and prophecy

Index

Who we are

The Chodesh Report is an open dialog of topical research by TTSAOY Chaplaincy and like-minded Associates.

This is a free monthly newsletter published by **To the Saints of the Assemblies of YHWH**.

To contact TTSAOY, e-mail us at: dwlaceyusa7@cox.net

Scriptural Allusions I

All the men of thy confederacy have brought thee even to the border: the men that were at peace with thee have deceived thee, and prevailed against thee; they that eat thy bread have laid a wound under thee: there is none understanding in him. (Obadiah 1:7)

Inroduction

*Preacher was a talkin'
there's a sermon he gave,*

He said every man's conscience is vile and depraved,

You cannot depend on it to be your guide

*When it's you who must keep it satisfied. ...
(Dylan, 1989)*

Even those of the world understand the natural man, as does this writer/musician. Why, then, do people lend themselves to thoughts and beliefs that cause unhappiness and harm to themselves and others around them? Is it a natural tendency, a product of their environment, or something to be left to the unknown? Amidst today's spiraling world events and instant news, have people become numbed to the world around them? Not surprisingly, there are truthful answers to these questions. And it's in the annuls of the ancient Hebrew writings.

Long, long ago, we read of an individual who became a leader of a great people. And like most, his day-to-day concerns and responsibilities lead him down a path that eventually would be his demise. He experienced his delusion.

Delusion

Noun: delusion 1. (psychology) an erroneous belief that is held in the face of evidence to the contrary 2. A mistaken or unfounded opinion or idea 3. The act of deluding; deception by creating illusory ideas [WordWeb.info]
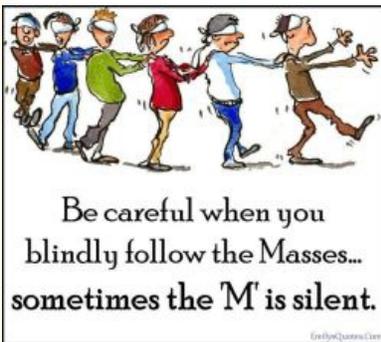
As a child all experience the gift of imagination. Indeed, it does not belong to children alone. Many great inventors and scientists share this gift with all mankind. What separates imagination from delusion is one's belief in false reality? Delusion.

What brings on delusion? Is it a phenomenon? Is it a mental disorder or illness? There are many causes of delusional thinking, some serious and others not so serious. Important facts to bear in mind here are the spirit of man and the functions of its brain, the control center, and the wiles of the spirit of man. One of its useful characteristics is the peculiar function of the ego.

The ego plays an important role to our sanity. It is essential to our sense of self-worth. The ego's purpose, after all, is our brain's defense mechanism against confusion of the mind and

assessing our environments. Right or wrong, however, it can also lead us awry to the truth.

There are several reasons the mind accommodates false information. In matters of faith, persons generally accept what they are told from one whom they perceive as a respected authority; or, the last book they read. However, the tendency of the spirit of man [also so called human nature] is one of *denial* when confronted with an opposing idea. Denial can and is often merely the egos response to confrontation.

Be careful when you blindly follow the Masses... sometimes the 'M' is silent.

If you find yourself yawning only because you saw another yawn, your probably just fine. But, in many cases, people find themselves 'needing' to fit in. It is in this scenario that many choose *conformity* to please others even when they have a foundation of knowledge that would otherwise direct them on another path. Another way to look at this is being a 'follower of men'. Delusion of this type has been generally referred to as 'mass hysteria'.

In late 2011, 12 high school girls developed Tourette-like symptoms. Their school was tested for toxins, and all other factors for their symptoms were ruled out. The case, and some of the girls and their parents gained national media attention. In January 2012, several more students and a 36-year-old adult female came forward with similar symptoms. They were all diagnosed with conversion disorder. (McGowan, 2012)

When the brain responds to something more truthful than to its own perceived truth it is called cognitive dissonance. While in their spiritual journey many have experienced betrayal. People then experience that awful sense of having been violated, of having been dealt with dishonestly, and feelings of *vulnerability*. Again, the ego must jump in and find immediate resolve or suffer the consequences: usually deep anxiety and sometimes worse.

A final example rests on the matter of mental health. Many have heard the phrase psychotic-snap. Such phenomenon can occur to a normal healthy individual who experiences some *traumatic event* in their life. Today, such occurrences are practically daily news it seems. The more serious delusion is of a biological source, and by that we mean genetic and/or environmentally produced. *Brain injury* due to accidents or *substance abuse* [alcohol included], *diseases*, and *maladaptive brain development*

can cause one to loose many functions of the brain including vision and speech, it can even cause audible and visual hallucinations. Some of these can be subjective and the effects sometimes made temporary and/or manageable. Those caused by maladies of the brain's health and/or development are not repairable. If the brain suffers under-development, one may be afflicted with schizophrenia, for example. Sadly, none of these biological afflictions are reversible - except if they are healed by good science or supernaturally.

> *Conversion disorder* - a chemical or stress induced mental disorder. [...a 'disorder' is not the same as an 'illness']

Enmity often leads to bitterness, and bitterness cultivates delusional thoughts. The next section tells of a prominent King whose bitterness became his demise.

Saul's Delusion: A study outline

[Types of spirits found in the scriptures]

As a precaution... this is an advanced topic intended for serious bible students of which requires a delicate approach. Please consider applying the following before reading further.

Our life is a warfare, not only against flesh and blood, but also spiritual enemies
Reading from Ephesians 6

11 Put on the whole armour of Elohim, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

12 For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

The complete armour of a saint [H6942 𐤕𐤃𐤐 קֹדֶשׁ קָדַשׁ qadash *kaw-dash'*]

13 Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of Elohim, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.

14 Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;

15 And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;

16 Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.

17 And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of YHWH:

... and how it ought to be used

18 Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints;

19 And for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel,

20 For which I am an ambassador in bonds: that therein I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak.

That being said, here are a few key terms used in this study that are necessary.

The Old Covenant terms related to this topic (Strong's; Gesenius):

H6862 צַר צָר **tsar** (tsar) (or tsar {tsawr}) **adj. 1. narrow 2.** *(as a noun)* **a tight place (usually figuratively, i.e. trouble) 3. also a pebble (as in H6864) 4.** *(transitive)* **an opponent (as crowding)**

H6887 צָרַר **tsarar** (tsaw-rar') **v. 1. to cramp, literally or figuratively, transitive or intransitive (as follows)**

H7700 שֵׁד **shed** (shade) **n-m. 1. a doemon (as malignant)**

H7854 שָׂטָן **satan** (saw-tawn') **n-m. 1. an opponent 2. especially (with the article prefixed) Satan, the arch-enemy of good**

Related terms in the New Covenant compared to שׁד include:

G1228 διάβολος **diabolos** (dee-ab'-ol-os) adj. **1. a slanderer 2.** *(specially)* **Satan**

The Hellenist NT term includes:

G1142 δαίμων **daimon** (dai'-mown) n. **1. a demon or supernatural spirit (of a bad nature)**

G4151 πνεῦμα **pneuma** (pnyoo`-mah) n. **1. a current of air, i.e. breath (blast) or a breeze 2.** *(by analogy or figuratively)* **a spirit 3.** *(humanly)* **the rational soul 4.** *(by implication)* **vital principle, mental disposition, etc. 5.** *(superhumanly)* **an angel, demon 6.** *(divinely)* **God, Christ's spirit, the Holy Spirit**

W. Gesenius shares of שֵׁד above,

... only in plur. שֵׁדִים *idols*, pr. lords (compare בְּעָלִים), Deu. 32:17; Ps. 106:27; from the root שׁוּד to rule; whence سَائِدُ, سَيِّدُ lord, master; Syriac ⵏⵏⵏⵏⵏ demon. LXX., Vulg., δαιμόνια, *dœmonia;* since the Jews [rightly] regarded idols to be demons, who allowed themselves to be worshipped by men.

I. שׁד i.q. שַׁד m. *breast, teat,* Job 24:9; Isa. 60:16; perhaps from the root שָׁדָה

which see.

II. שׁד, once fully שׁוּד Job 5:21 (from the root (1)—שָׁדַד *violence, oppression* of the weak, act. (Gesenius, 1979)

The gist of Gesenius's explanation is that angels could serve in such ways that help and/or to chastise and/or cause harm. Their reaction(s) to you depend upon the simple rule of, 'do good, good happens; do bad, bad happens'. You are their doorway into your life. So long as one complies to Torah, there is no concern of malak as did the latter more Hellenized and superstitious Hebrews concern themselves about. However, it must be said, one that purposely mocks and/or delves into that domain unprepared may find themselves overcome by it. All of this we will see in the record of King Saul.

> Note: The ancient Hebrews did not believe as did the NT Hebrews under the influence of Hellenistic and Aramaic superstitions. Although malak [angels] were more proactive and recognized during their lifetimes, their more concrete view, and rightly so, was that while idols were representative of demons - fallen angels, angels were merely as much a part of their world as other persons.

Saul: A psychological profile

It is important to understand the psychological perspective [about his *spirit of man*] and what it suggests. Saul was originally named Saul Ben Kish (2Sa 21:12-14; Acts 13:21), and of the Benjamites. He likely suffered a form of affective disorder - possibly bipolar - as witnessed by the record of his behavior in the scriptures. Although rare, such development can occur in latter age, as his case would seem to have been.

His life was one of troubles by reason of emotional instability: Rapid mood swings and starkly contrasting behaviors. His moods would vacillate from manic episodes to extended depression and were later accompanied by psychotic delusions.

Saul's youthful and latter character is described as follows,

> Like his tribe, which should "ravin as a wolf, in the morning devouring the prey and at night ... the spoil" (Gen 49:27), Saul was energetic, choleric, and impressible, now prophesying with the prophets whose holy enthusiasm infected him, ... jealous to madness of David whom he had loved greatly and brought permanently to court (1Sa 16:21; 1Sa 18:2) and made his armour bearer; and all because of a thoughtless expression of the women in meeting the conquerors after the battle with Goliath, "Saul hath slain his thousands, David his ten thousands" (1

Samuel 17; 1Sa 18:7). A word was enough to awaken suspicion, and suspicion was wrested into proof of treason, "what can he have more but the kingdom?" (see Ecc 4:4; Pro 27:4).

As the Spirit of Jehovah came upon David from the day of his anointing (1Sa 16:13-14), so an evil spirit from *(it is never said OF)* Jehovah troubled Saul, and the Spirit of Jehovah departed from him. David then first was called in to soothe away with the harp the evil spirit; but music did not bring the good Spirit: to fill his soul, so the evil spirit returned worse than ever (Mat 12:43-45; 1Sa 28:4-20). (Fausset, 1949).

Of course we understand this to be the outcome of his denial of Yah's guiding Spirit which resulted in the vexation of evil spirit(s) [שׁד See above].

The process of possession

In his book *Hostage to the Devil*, renowned exorcist Dr. Malachi Martin writes, [There are] "... two ways to become possessed by the Devil: Either the Devil passes directly into a person, or someone, usually said to be a witch or wizard working with the Devil, sends a demon into a victim through bewitchment." This process is as follows,

1. The actual entry point, when the evil spirit first enters the victim;
2. A stage of erroneous judgments by the possessed in vital matters, perhaps including the making of unethical choices;
3. The voluntary yielding of control by the possessed person to the invading spirit, even though he knows the spirit is alien to his personality;
4. And finally, perfect possession (p. 436)."

According to M. Scott Peck, MD [author of *Glimpses of the Devil*, 2005 and understudy of M. Martin], the emotionally disturbed mind can be a playground of the 'lesser spirits'. In several cases in his book, Peck participates in 'deliverances', as it is called today, two of whom found peace. But just as a healing schizophrenic might experience ongoing visual or audio hallucinations, their lives continue to be a constant spiritual struggle to ward off any further pestilence. these type malak do not abandon easily that which they have become familiar or once possessed.

Saul, however, both began and knew his demise of his own deluded accord. Readings: 1 Samuel chapters 16 through 31.

1. Upon Samuel's anointing of David, Yah's guiding spirit leaves Saul.

1. וְרוּחַ יְהוָה סָרָה מֵעִם שָׁאוּל וּבִעֲתַתּוּ רוּחַ־רָעָה

מֵאֵת יְהוָה: *(1 Sam 16:14)*

2. *But the spirit of the Lord departed from Saul, and an evil spirit from the Lord troubled him. (1 Sam 16:14, KJV)*

1. The JPS[1] and GLT[2] translate 'troubled' as 'terrifieth' and 'terrifying' respectively. This leaves behind a kind of torment; or as the RCC labels it, 'vexation of the spirit'. This does not equate to possession but to 'sense a presence'.

3. This void draws into Saul all the evil [contrary to Yah's peace] nature of man, including it's negative emotions

4. This troubles Saul immensely; ergo, his deep emotional state (vs. 14)

5. According to their superstitions, he is guided to the harpist to calm his 'spirit' (vs. 16)

1. A Greek teaching, widely practiced throughout the region... this act also reinforces the influence of other nation's customs and their influence upon the Israelites under Saul's rule.

6. Interestingly, when David played his harp, the evil spirit temporarily calmed Saul's emotional conflict

1. Note that this was after David had been anointed by Samuel, and before David slew the giant [See: 1 Sam 17:38]

7. Throughout the next several chapters we read of Saul's exploits and failures, his attempts to destroy David, and moments of agonizing in despair as he spirals toward insanity.

Saul and the divining

8. After the prophet Samuel's death, out of fear of the Philistines Saul consults a witch/diviner

1. Here, Saul sees a manifestation described best by J. Gill as,

1. **And Samuel said to Saul, why hast thou disquieted me to bring me up**?.... This makes it a clear case that this was not the true Samuel; his soul was at rest in Abraham's bosom, in the state of bliss and happiness in heaven, and it was not in the power of men and devils to disquiet it; nor would he have talked

of his being brought up, but rather of his coming down, had it been really he; much less would he have acknowledged that he was brought up by Saul, by means of a witch, and through the help of the devil:

2. Saul converses with what he believes to be Samuel but is in fact a maligned spirit

   1. *"... I am sore distressed; for the Philistines make war against me, and God is departed from me, and answereth me no more, neither by prophets, nor by dreams: therefore I have called thee, that thou mayest make known unto me what I shall do.: [vs. 15]*

9. Bear in mind that Saul's journey to the dark side was not without help. There are those that served Saul during his demise as both good and bad helps.

   1. David

      1. Despite Saul's disposition toward him, in keeping with Yah's will, David instead honored Saul as he was an anointed King of Israel and was yet to be vanquished.

   2. His servants [vs 16; 1 Sam 28:7]

   3. The witch/diviner of Endor [v. 7]

   4. His son Johnathan

      1. ... who knew his father's affliction yet allied with David. (1 Sam 23:18) Johnathan died with his father Saul in a final battle against the Philistines. (1 Sam 31:1-4)

Maligned spiritual types

1. The spirit of Jezebel [1 Tim 4:1; Rev 2:20]

2. Those that cause illnesses, and that possess [Mat 4:24]

3. Powerful ones such as legion [Mar 5:9]

4. ... and many, many others.

Demoralization

Demoralize (v.) - to corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles. (-tion) - The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral priciples. (Webster's)

Verb: demoralize - 1. Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality 2. Lower someone's spirits; make downhearted 3. Confuse or put into disorder (WordWeb.info)

Synonyms and related words: agitate, bastardize, bewilder, bludgeon, bluster, bluster out of, browbeat, brutalize, bulldoze, bully, chill, confuse, corrupt, cow, cripple, crush, damp, dampen, dash, daunt, debase, debauch, debilitate, defeat, defile, deject, deprave, depress, devitalize, disarrange, discomfit, disconcert, discourage, dishearten, disorder, disorganize, disparage, dispirit, disturb, dragoon, enervate, fluster, harass, hector, huff, intimidate, jumble, knock down, muddle, overcome, perturb, pervert, prostrate, psych out, rattle, shake, shake up, snarl, soil, subdue, sully, systematically terrorize, terrorize, threaten, unbrace, undermine, undo, unman, unnerve, unsettle, unstring, upset, vitiate, warp, weaken

Political scientist and communications theorist Harold D. Lasswell describes the process of demoralization in three stages: divert the hatred normally directed towards the enemy, thereby denying a unified outlet of frustration; sow seeds of self-doubt (classic demoralization); and provide a new focus of hatred and frustration[3]. Laswell adds, one tailors its strategy to a specific target and environment[4] (Laswell, 1971).

Saul's demise was the product of moral bankruptcy, a long process of demoralization, dehumanization, and confrontation under the influence of dispirited malak.

... *a final word*

"Beware the company you keep, 'er you become like them."

This wisdom applies to many levels in life, books, one's social environment, and includes certain presumed religious others. It is important that the saints have an overview of some needed principles to garner against spiritual awareness. Hopefully, this section has offered some insight for the readers and can be stored in their spiritual warfare toolbox. While expounding upon any further of the 'down and dirty' on this topic is not a topic for general discussion, the importance of study and consulting with YHWH is. "...The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." (James 5:16) - and, goes a long ways toward having the needed armour of YHWH (Eph 6:13-17) around you.

So where can we find the best instructions in matters of life's challenges? Many topics, such as was described in Saul's case, and others have definitive answers given throughout the collection of ancient Hebrew autographs, manuscripts, and latter canonized scriptures. But which one(s)? Some suggest that older is better, others

3 Harold D. Lasswell, Propaganda Technique in World War I (Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1971), pg. 161.
4 Harold D. Lasswell, Propaganda Technique in World War I (Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1971), pg. 184.

that new findings and theories have exposed greater understanding, thus are better than the old writings. We at TTSAOY posit that modern bibles offer much in a language most easy to read in our generation, but also that much has been lost over time and that we should also read and study as near the originals as possible to glean the more accurate and deeper meanings of the messages as written by their ancient authors. Our next presentation offers an historical look into the origins and progression from the original autographs to those currently available.

Rich in wisdom, all would be wise to abide by it's Yah inspired instructions.

The Ben Asher text are not the Ben Chayyim[5] texts

[See attached .pdf chart]

This section answers to the age old question, what is the best available English scriptures? In short, our approach is one of authenticity, not ease of reading. The following offers the reader an accurate account of the source of today's English texts of both the Old and New Covenant [Testament] writings. In the summary, we offer several recommendations; but as always, the best choice is the one that you can best learn from.

May YHWH guide you in your spiritual journeys.

Old Testament Texts

In 1516, Daniel Bomberg published a text of the Old Testament under the name *First Rabbinic Bible*[6]. This text was followed in 1524 by a second edition that had been *compiled from ancient manuscripts* by a Hebrew scholar and converted Jewish Rabbi named *Abraham Ben Chayyim.* The source material used in these publications pre-dates the complimentary Ben Asher text by over a millennium using the Wadi Murabba'at and Proto-Masoretic texts (see chart below). Today this work is called the *Ben Chayyim Masoretic Text [MT].* This

text has been carefully preserved and translated to English in the Old Testament of only a few publications.

About the Ben Chayyim English Texts

The Ben Chayyim text was used in the first two editions of "Biblia Hebraica" by Rudolph Kittel, usually referred to as BHK, published in 1906 and 1912. However, in 1937, Kittel changed his Hebrew text from the Ben Chayyim to the Ben Asher text.

The word "masoretic" comes from the Hebrew word "mesor" meaning traditional. The Masorites were the scribes that were assigned the responsibility of guarding and keeping the text of the Old Testament, and keep it well they surely did, as we shall soon see.

The Ben Chayyim Masoretic text was the uncontested text of the Old Testament for over four hundred years.

The Ben Asher Text

The Ben Asher text was based on a text call the Leningrad Manuscript (B19a; also called simply L), which is dated around 1008 A. D. and is derived from the Tiberian School[7].

Much later, using the peculiar logic of that day which believed that older must always be better, Kittel published his 1937 edition based on this "older"? text. Kittel's edition contained about 20,000 changes (most of them minor, but changes nevertheless) from the Ben Chayyim text.

This suggests that the Leningrad Manuscripts also had many

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5   His full name was Jacob ben Hayyim ben Isaac ibn Adonijah.

6   The first rabbinic Bible—*i.e.,* the Hebrew text furnished with full vowel points and accents, accompanied by the Aramaic Targums and the major medieval Jewish commentaries—was edited by Felix Pratensis and published by Daniel Bomberg (Venice, 1516/17). The second edition, written by by D. Bomberg and edited by Jacob ben Hayyim ibn Adonijah was issued in four volumes (Venice, 1524/25) and became the prototype of future Hebrew Bibles down to the 20th century.

7 The Tiberian vocalization, Tiberian pointing, or Tiberian niqqud (Hebrew: נִיקוּד טְבֵרְיָנֵי) is a system of diacritics (*niqqud*) devised by the Masoretes of Tiberias to add to the consonantal text of the Hebrew Bible to produce the Masoretic Text.[1] This system soon became used to vocalize other Hebrew texts as well.

variations as compared to the Ben Chayyim texts. These changes, and Kittel's own insertions, also explains differences in interpretation as compared to the later King James's English Version - which used the Ben Chayyim texts - as compared to modern translations written since 1917 which reference the Stuttgart edition [Ben Ashers L and BHS codices] and Origin's Septuagint Greek.

We posit that upon the introduction of niqqud in 1000-1300 CE, and long exposure to 800 years of surrounding dialects had its influence on the scribes. Conveniently, it was penned by the authority of Masorah[8] themselves, which permitted authority to add and/or change upon consent of their own counsel. It may be presumed that some of these *changes*, including spelling, were at variance from the first Temple era writings. For example, the DSS scrolls show the word Qadesh ['Holy' in the KJV] with the addition of the 'yud' [קדיש] whereas the Leningrad Codex [Ben Asher] does not [קגש].

A final note: Both texts are referred to as "Masoretic," so care must be taken as to which text is being referred to.

Additional comments by scholars

It had apparently not dawned on Kittel that the Ben Asher version was based on very few minor manuscripts similar to B19a, while the Ben Chayyim text followed the vast majority of the manuscripts available.

Why would Kittel throw out the evidence

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8 Noun: Masorah 1. A vast body of textual criticism of the Hebrew Scriptures including notes on features of writing and on the occurrence of certain words and on variant sources and instructions for pronunciation and other comments that were written between AD 600 and 900 by Jewish scribes in the margins or at the end of texts [WordWeb.info]

provided by the vast majority of manuscripts to follow only a small minority of texts?

In 1966 there was a further revision of Kittel's "Biblia Hebraica" called "Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia," which was also based on the [so called] "older" Ben Asher text.

Scripts, Translations, and Primacy

Proto-Sinaitic (1500 BCE) > Proto-Canaan (1000 BCE) > Ezra (500 BCE) > to present day... niqqud* added (1000-1300 CE). For those who enjoy the Hebrew texts, 1st Temple era pre-niqqud is recommended - as found in the Dead Sea Scrolls [DSS**].

* The most widespread system, and the only one still used to a significant degree today, was created by the Masoretes of Tiberias in the second half of the first millennium (600-750 CE) in the Land of Israel. Text written with niqqud is called *ktiv menuqad*.

It has been proposed that the script found on the Gezer Stone (1000 BCE) was that used on the first Torah at Mt. Sinai.
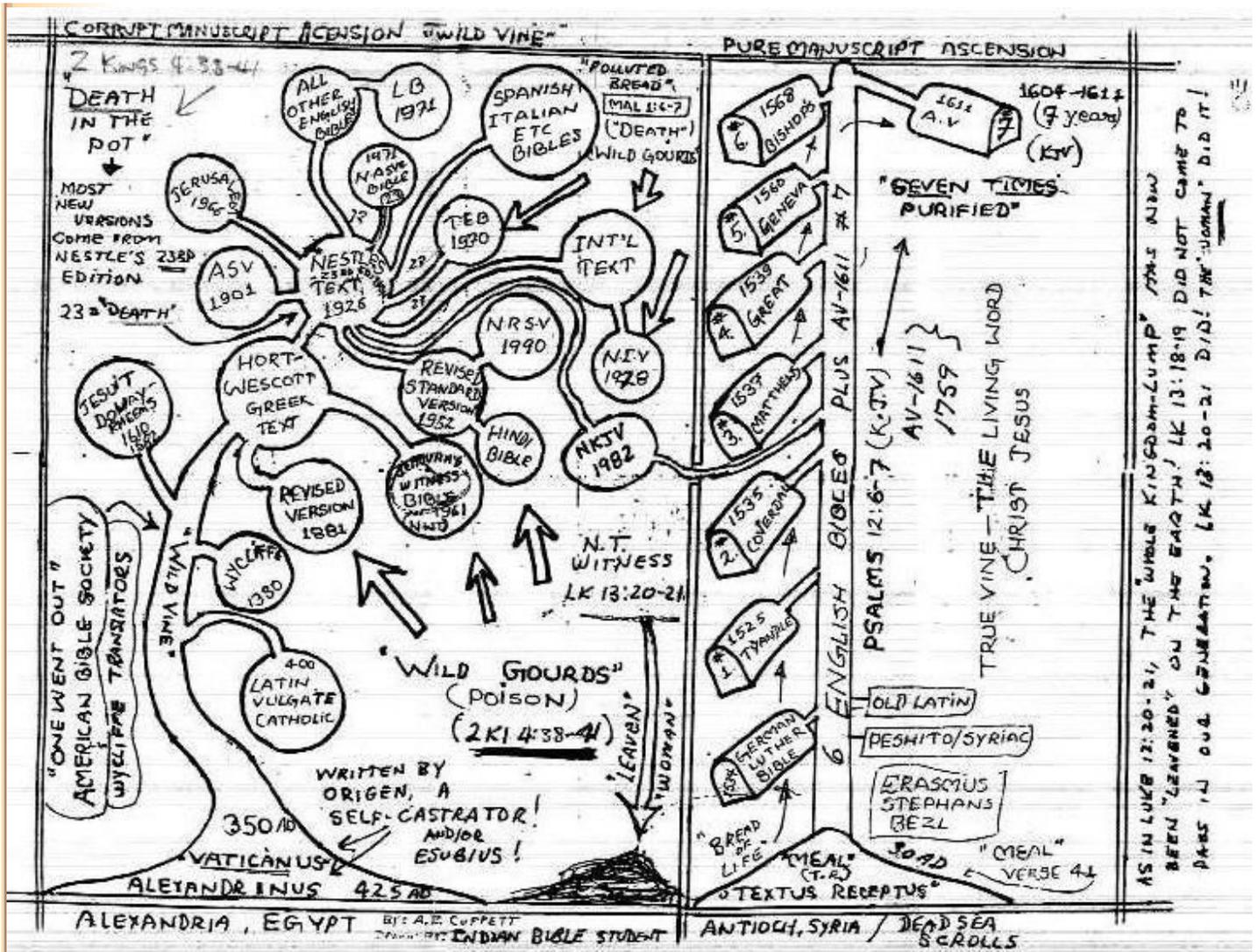
The Aramaic Texts

Aramaic - The Aramaic language was divided into two dialects: the Northern Syriac and Southern Chaldee.

The Old Syriac was translated from both ancient Hebrew and Greek scripts. The Old Syriac contained only four (and sometimes contradictory) books, and is believed to have been written after the Eastern Syriac Peshitt**a** - the more accurate and complete Aramaic texts. It's New Testament texts were translated from a variety of Eastern Aramaic texts. The Western Peshitt**o**, in comparison, includes the four missing books of the Peshitta, II Peter, II John, III John, and Revelation, and were translated from the Minority Greek texts and therefor agrees more with the LXX. The AENT answers to this by including these books with the same Eastern Syriac nomenclature.

Today's Aramaic translations compared:

- The Khabouris Text: Eastern Peshitta readings = 27 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 0
- Andrew Roth: Eastern Peshitta readings = 25 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 1* + **1 (also see note ***)

Corrupt Manuscript Ascension "Wild Vine" — **Pure Manuscript Ascension**

(Hand-drawn chart)

Left side ("Wild Vine" / Corrupt Manuscript Ascension — Alexandria, Egypt):
- 2 Kings 4:38-41 "Death in the Pot"
- Most new versions come from Nestle's 23rd Edition; 23 = "Death"
- ALL OTHER ENGLISH BIBLES; LB 1971
- JERUSAL. 1966; 1971 NASB BIBLE
- SPANISH ITALIAN ETC BIBLES
- "POLLUTED BREAD" MAL 1:6-7 ("Death") WILD GOURDS
- ASV 1901; NESTLE'S 23RD ED. TEXT 1926
- TEB 1970; INT'L TEXT
- N.R.S.V 1990; N.I.V 1978
- HORT-WESCOTT GREEK TEXT
- REVISED STANDARD VERSION 1952; HINDI BIBLE; NKJV 1982
- JESUIT DOUAY-RHEIMS 1610 1582
- REVISED VERSION 1881; JEHOVAH'S WITNESS BIBLE N.T. 1961 NWO
- WYCLIFFE 1380
- 400 LATIN VULGATE CATHOLIC
- N.T. WITNESS LK 13:20-21
- "WILD GOURDS" (POISON) (2 KI 4:38-41)
- WRITTEN BY ORIGEN, A SELF-CASTRATOR! AND/OR EUSEBIUS!
- 350 AD VATICANUS; ALEXANDRINUS 425 AD
- ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT
- "ONE WENT OUT" AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY WYCLIFFE TRANSLATORS — "WILD VINE"
- "LEAVEN" "WOMAN"
- BY: A.E. CUPPETT; Drawn by: INDIAN BIBLE STUDENT

Right side (Pure Manuscript Ascension — Antioch, Syria / Dead Sea Scrolls):
- 6. 1568 BISHOPS; 1611 A.V. 1604-1611 (7 years) (KJV) 7
- "SEVEN TIMES PURIFIED"
- 5. 1560 GENEVA; #7
- 4. 1539 GREAT
- 3. 1537 MATTHEWS
- 2. 1535 COVERDALE
- 1. 1525 TYNDALE
- 5¼ GERMAN LUTHER BIBLE
- PSALMS 12:6-7 (K.J.V.) AV-1611; AV-1611 1769
- TRUE VINE — THE LIVING WORD — CHRIST JESUS
- 6 ENGLISH BIBLES PLUS AV-1611 #7
- OLD LATIN; PESHITO/SYRIAC; ERASMUS STEPHANS BEZL
- "BREAD OF LIFE"; "MEAL" (T.R.); JOAD; "MEAL" VERSE 41; "TEXTUS RECEPTUS"
- ANTIOCH, SYRIA / DEAD SEA SCROLLS
- (right margin) AS IN LUKE 12:20-21; "THE WHOLE KINGDOM-LUMP" HAS NOW BEEN "LEAVENED" ON THE EARTH! LK 13:18-19. DID NOT COME TO PASS IN OUR GENERATION. LK 13:20-21 DID/DID "THE WOMAN" DID IT!

- John Etheridge: Eastern Peshitta readings: = 24 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 3
- Lonnie Martin: Eastern Peshitta readings: = 21 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 6
- Victor Alexander: Eastern Peshitta readings: = 19 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 8
- James Murdock: Eastern Peshitta readings: = 18 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 9
- George Lamsa: Eastern Peshitta readings: = 18 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 9
- The Way Translation: Eastern Peshitta readings = 7 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 20
- Janet Magiera: Eastern Peshitta readings: = 7 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 20
- The BFBS/UBS Text: Eastern Peshitta readings = 0 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 27
- David Bauscher: Eastern Peshitta readings: = *1 vs Western Peshitto readings: = *27
- Herb Jahn: Eastern Peshitta readings: = 0 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 27
- A. Frances Werner: Eastern Peshitta readings: = *0 vs Western Peshitto readings: = 27

'English' Translations

English translation that use the Eastern Syriac, Jacob Ben Chayyim, and Majority Texts include: Tyndale New Testament (1525 CE) > King James Version (1611-1769) > to present day. The chart above explains where the Hebrew, Aramaic Peshitta, and koine Greek [Textus Receptus / Majority Text] merge as shown at the bottom of the right tree.

Notes: While this chart obviously supports the authenticity of the KJV Bible, do not overlook the fact the original NT books were first written in Aramaic. The Old Latin, as inscribed on the pole Yeshua was martyred upon (Luk 23:38; Joh 19:20), has been completely lost to antiquity. Note that the Antioch Syriac, or Aramaic and DSS underscore any New Testament writings; and, while the tree shows the less accurate Western Peshitto as a contributing source, it was only used in translation for insight of its more Greek

orientation [Aramaic is a sister language to Hebrew]. The syntax found in the KJV NT is derived from the Greek translations of the Majority Texts.

Versions - (define, include def's of old writings, translat. vs translit.)

Hebrew: Dead Sea Scroll [DSS] manuscripts [Heb. texts only] (200 BCE) > Ben Chayyim texts, also known as the Second Rabbinic Bible (1525 CE) > ... Textus Receptus, otherwise known as the Majority Greek texts (4th century CE**)

We highly recommend as a first choice, the parallel *Old Testament Hebrew & English* bible published by the British and Foreign Bible Society which uses the Ben Chayyim [Hayyim] Hebrew text in parallel and English translation - **ISBN-10:** 0564000396 **ISBN-13:** 978-0564000395 **ASIN:** B005F4D5SU. This edition offers the reader the nearest original Hebrew writings. This is a reprint from the original 1525 *Second Rabbinic Bible* (Bomberg,).

** B. M. Metzger[9] points out that the Gothic version is "the oldest representative of the… Antiochian [i.e., Byzantine] type of text." This version produced at the end of the fourth century[10].

About the Greek New Covenant Texts

Greek Texts. There are two divisions of Greek texts available to translators today, the TR & WH. [The Textus Receptus (TR) is the same as the Majority Text].

Though there was some scattered opposition to the TR or Received Text in years before, the concerted effort against the Received Text came in 1881, and after. In 1881, two theological heretics (posing as conservatives) from the Anglican Church, B.F. Westcott and F.J.A. Hort, published their Greek text that rejected the TR in 5,604 places. This involved 9,970 Greek words that were either added, subtracted, or changed from the TR. This involves, on the average, 15.4 words per page of the Greek N.T., or a total

of 45.9 pages in all. It is 7% of the total of 140,521 words in the TR Greek N.T. As you might know, some of the places involve twelve entire verses (Mk. 16:9-20 and John 7:53--8:11).

There are 5255 manuscripts of the Greek NT.

	Total	WH/TR	%MSS WH/TR
Papyrus	88	13/75	15%/85%
Uncials	267	9/258	3%/97%
Cursives	2764	23/2741	1%/99%
Lectionaries	2143	0/2143	0%/100%
TOTAL:	5255	45/5210	1%/99%

- There are (now 88) papyrus fragments.
- There are 267 uncial manuscripts. These are large, capital letter documents.
- There are 2,764 cursives manuscripts. These are the flowing hand manuscripts.
- There are 2,143 lectionary manuscripts. These are portions of Scripture that were read on certain days of the church year.
- This totals at least 5,255 Greek manuscripts of the N.T. that have been preserved and are available for us today. (Neiner, 2003)

Note: B. M. Metzger[11] points out that the Gothic version is "the oldest representative of the… Antiochian [i.e., Byzantine] type of text." This version produced at the end of the fourth century[12].

Recommendations (Annotated)

- *Old Testament Hebrew & English* scriptures reprinted by the British and Foreign Bible Society -

9 Bruce M. Metzger, "Patristic Evidence and the Textual Criticism of the New Testament,"*New Testament Studies* 18 (1972): 379–400; idem, "Explicit References in the Works of Origen to Variant Readings in New Testament Manuscripts," in *Historical and Literary Studies, Pagan, Jewish, and Christian* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1968), pp. 88–103; idem, "St. Jerome's Explicit References to Variant Readings in Manuscripts of the New Testament," in *New Testament Studies: Philological, Versional, and Patristic*, pp. 199–210.

10 Strange bedfellows: D.O. Fuller, D.J. Burgon, D.S. White, J. Moorman, E. F. Hills, W.P. Grady, P. Ruckman, S. Gipp, G. Riplinger, and J.H. Sightler all agree, the Eastern Peshitta was published before th eMahority Text in 150-175 CE at Antioch (Moser, J & Aho, B,).

11 Bruce M. Metzger, "Patristic Evidence and the Textual Criticism of the New Testament,"*New Testament Studies* 18 (1972): 379–400; idem, "Explicit References in the Works of Origen to Variant Readings in New Testament Manuscripts," in *Historical and Literary Studies, Pagan, Jewish, and Christian* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1968), pp. 88–103; idem, "St. Jerome's Explicit References to Variant Readings in Manuscripts of the New Testament," in *New Testament Studies: Philological, Versional, and Patristic*, pp. 199–210.

12 Strange bedfellows: D.O. Fuller, D.J. Burgon, D.S. White, J. Moorman, E. F. Hills, W.P. Grady, P. Ruckman, S. Gipp, G. Riplinger, and J.H. Sightler all agree, the Eastern Peshitta was published before the Majority Text in 150-175 CE at Antioch (Moser, J & Aho, B,).

parallel Ben Chayyim [Hayyim] Hebrew text and English translation - **ISBN-10:** 0564000396 **ISBN-13:** 978-0564000395 **ASIN:** B005F4D5SU

○ A reprint of the 1866 British and Foreign Bible Society edition, 1982. Originally from the Jacob ben Hayyim *Second Rabbinic Bible* with Hebrew and English texts in parallel columns. This Hebrew text is essentially the text from which the King James Authorised Version (AV) was translated. (biblesociety.org.uk)

◆ *Aramaic English New Testament* [AENT] by A. G. Roth (Canada: Netzari Press) **ISBN-10:** 1934916269

○ The *Aramaic English New Testament (AENT) 5th Edition* [Hardcover] is a literal translation of the very oldest known Aramaic New Testament texts. This is a study Bible with over 2000 footnotes and 360 pages of appendixes to help the reader understand the poetry, idioms, terms and definitions in the language of Y'shua (Jesus) and his followers. (AENT.org)

◆ *Greek to English Interlinear New Testament* (NT KJV ed.) by George R. Berry (World Bible Publishers, Inc.) **ISBN-10:** 0529106329 **ISBN-13:** 978-0529106322

○ This Greek-English Interlinear New Testament available at an excellent price will help the student of Greek to maintain a grasp of the original language and help the non-Greek-reading Bible student become acquainted with Greek. [Textus Receptus/Majority texts]

◆ *The Holy Bible* (1917 Edition) King James Authorized Version [AV]. (Oxford University Press.) **ISBN:** 0195274199 **ISBN-13:** 9780195274196

○ Censored in dozens of countries, both historically and in the current era. At present, the Bible is banned or greatly restricted in a number of countries[14] including North Korea.[15] Sometimes, the ban is on distributing the Bible in certain languages or versions. The Bible in Spanish was prohibited in Spain from the sixteenth until the nineteenth century.[16] In 1234, King James I of Aragon ordered the burning of Bibles in the vernacular.[17] (List of books banned by governments: Wikipedia.org)

◆ *SwordSearcher* (Study version 7.2) [Computer software] by Brandon Staggs.

○ Verified as the only bible software that uses the Jacob Ben Chayyim Hebrew texts. we have verified. Available at: http://www.swordsearcher.com/

Note: As with any book, one should study about the author(s) as thoroughly as the contents of their works. It is highly recommended to read *The Translators Revived: A Biographical Memoir of the Authors of the English Version of the Holy Bible* (McClure, 2012). The King James Version bible is not perfect. Yet, based upon the sources from which it was translated, we posit that it is the best English version available today.

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13 Scripture taken from the Aramaic English New Testament, copyright 2008. Used by permission of Netzari Press.

Translation Terminologies

The original **autographs** (masters) were the hand-written scrolls penned by the inspired prophets and apostles.

A **'manuscript'** is a hand-written document (also called **Masters**), and not one that is typed or printed - abbreviated as MS or ms (singular) and MSS or mss (plural). Comprised today are:

- **Masters:** These were the original autographs - *There are currently no originals in existence*.

- **Copies:** These are hand-written copies of the masters or of earlier copies - 5000+ hand-written copies of the whole or parts of Scripture are still in existence.

Versions: These are translations of Scripture made directly from the original languages. For example from Hebrew or Greek into Syriac, Latin, German, English or French.

A **translation** from Latin into English, or from English into Chinese, cannot strictly be called a 'version.' It is simply a translation of a translation: whereas a 'version' must be a translation from the original. There are two types:

- **Uncial** or **Majuscules:** written in capital letters with no spaces: e.g. NOMANHATHSEENGD.

- **Cursives** or **Miniscules:** written in small letters and later with spaces: e.g. No-man-hath-seen-gd.

How long shall this *be in the heart of the prophets that prophesy lies? yea,* they are *prophets of the deceit of their own heart; Which think to cause my people to forget my name by their dreams which they tell every man to his neighbour, as their fathers have forgotten my name for Baal.* (Jeremiah 23:26-27)

Sing unto God, sing praises to his name: extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name JAH, and rejoice before him. (Psalms 68:4)

גַּד / ⊿ך (*Gad*, also pronounced *'God'*) meaning - *fortune;* with art., specially *the divinity of Fortune*, worshiped by the Babylonians and by the Jews exiled among them; elsewhere called Baal (see בַּעַל, בֵּל), i.e. the planet Jupiter, regarded in all the East as the giver of good fortune.

Eden's two Institutions

MARRIAGE (Male & Female) Gen. 2:18-25

The Sabbath Gen. 2:1-3

The Data

Quotes

There is a criterion by which you can judge whether the thoughts you are thinking and the things you are doing are right for you. The criterion is: Have they brought you inner peace?

~ Peace Pilgrim

Celebrity gives us delusion of self importance.

~ Al Goldstein

Yahweh's Feast Days of (2015)

-	Abib 1 (Starts @ sunset Mar 21)	Day 1 of the year	Mar 22
-	Yah'shua's Memorial	Abib 13	Apr 3
-	Passover Memorial (at even)	Abib 14	Apr 4
I, II	Passover Feast (DUB)	Abib 15-21	Apr 5-11
-	Wave Sheaf	Abib 16	Apr 6
III	Feast of First Fruits (Pentecost)	Abib 16 + 49	May 25
IV	Feast of Trumpets	Day 1 of 7th new moon	Sep 16
V	Atonement	Day 10	Sep 25
VI	Feast of Booths (FOT)	Day 15-21	Sep 30-Oct 6
VII	The Last (8th) Day	Day 22	Oct 7

The Lighter Side

"Your husband suffers from delusions of grandeur. That's not even him in there – he hired a body double."

Humor

The Lone Ranger and Tonto went camping in the desert. After they got their tent all set up, they fell sound asleep.

Some hours later, Tonto wakes The Lone Ranger and says, "Kemo Sabi, look towards sky, what you see?"

The Lone Ranger replies, "I see millions of stars."

"What that tell you?" asked Tonto.

The Lone Ranger ponders for a minute, then says, "Astronomically speaking, it tells me there are millions of galaxies and potentially billions of planets. Astrologically, it tells me Saturn is in Leo. Time wise, it appears to be approximately a quarter past three in the morning. Theologically, it's evident the Lord is all-powerful and we are small and insignificant. Meteorologically, it seems we will have a beautiful day tomorrow. What's it tell you, Tonto?"

Tonto is silent for a moment, then says, "Kemo Sabi, you one dumb ranger. It tell me someone stolen tent."

שבת שמחה ישראל!

Notes:

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TTSAOY
c/o: D Lacey
6801 W Kings Ave.
Peoria, AZ 85382