

## Types & Antitype- Part 3: 1828 Webster's Dictionary Definitions

**The incarnation of Christ typified in the sacrificial service of Israel and symbolized in all their devotions, is a glorious mystery.** In his only begotten Son, God was made manifest to the world. The Son of God laid aside his glory, and clothed himself with humanity. He became the meek and lowly Jesus. For the sake of sinful men, he became poor, that they through his poverty might be made rich. YI September 22, 1898, par. 1

**Yet the men for whom he sacrificed so much, and for whom he labored so earnestly, did not recognize him.** The enemy was at work upon human minds to keep light from the people of God. As Israel separated more and more from God, they failed to have a correct estimate of truth, and supplied its place with fanciful ideas and the imaginations of men. **They doubted the mission of Christ,** and although they had so long hoped and waited for him to come, they would not receive him when he did come. YI September 22, 1898, par. 2

The **Jewish economy**, bearing the signature of Heaven, had been instituted by Christ Himself. **In types and symbols** the great truths of redemption were veiled. Yet when Christ came, **the Jews did not recognize Him** to whom all these symbols pointed. **They had the word of God in their hands; but the traditions which had been handed down from generation to generation, and the human interpretation of the Scriptures, hid from them the truth as it is in Jesus.** The spiritual import of the sacred writings was lost. The treasure house of all knowledge was open to them, but they knew it not. COL 104.4

**Christ's mission was not understood by the people of His time. The manner of His coming was not in accordance with their expectations. The Lord Jesus was the foundation of the whole Jewish economy. Its imposing services were of divine appointment.** They were designed to teach the people that at the time appointed One would come to whom those ceremonies pointed. But the Jews had **exalted the forms and ceremonies** and had lost sight of their object. **The traditions, maxims, and enactments of men hid from them the lessons which God intended to convey. These maxims and traditions became an obstacle to their understanding and practice of true religion.** And when the Reality came, in the person of Christ, **they did not recognize in Him the fulfillment of all their types, the substance of all their shadows. They rejected the antitype, and clung to their types and useless ceremonies.** The Son of God had come, **but they continued to ask for a sign.** The message, "Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," they answered by demands for a miracle. Matthew 3:2. The gospel of Christ was a stumbling block to them because they **demanded signs** instead of a Saviour. They expected the Messiah to prove His claims by mighty deeds of conquest, to establish His empire on the ruins of earthly kingdoms. This expectation Christ answered in the parable of the sower. **Not by force of arms, not by violent interpositions, was the kingdom of God to prevail, but by the implanting of a new principle in the hearts of men.** COL 34.4

"He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man." Matthew 13:37. **Christ had come, not as a king, but as a sower; not for the overthrow of kingdoms, but for the scattering of seed; not to point His followers to earthly triumphs and national greatness, but to a harvest to be gathered after patient toil and through losses and disappointments.** COL 35.1

**No one should lean wholly upon another's mind, but as God's free agents, each should ask wisdom of Him.** When the learner depends in a large degree upon another man's thoughts and goes no further than to accept his plans, he sees only through that man's eyes and is so far only an echo of the other. **God will, by His own Spirit, work directly through the mind He has put in man, if the man will only give Him a chance to work and will recognize His dealings with him. God designs that men shall use their minds and consciences for themselves. He never designed that one man should become the shadow of another and utter only another's sentiments.** But this error has been coming in among us, that a very few are to be mind, conscience, and judgment for all God's workers. The foundation of Christianity is "Christ our Righteousness." **Men are individually responsible to God and must act as God acts upon them, not as another human mind acts upon their minds,** for if this method of indirect influence is kept up, souls cannot be impressed and directed by the great I AM. They will, on the other hand, **have their experience blended with another's** and will be kept under a moral restraint, which allows no freedom of action or of choice. 5LtMs, Lt 21a, 1888, par. 13

Satan's snares are laid for us as verily as they were laid for the children of **Israel just prior to their entrance into the land of Canaan. We are repeating the history of that people.** ... There is need now of men who are firm and fearless in declaring the whole counsel of God; men who will not sleep as do others, but watch and be sober. 5T 160.2

**The condition of the unbelieving Jews illustrates the condition of the careless and unbelieving among professed Christians,** who are willingly ignorant of the work of our merciful High Priest. **In the typical service,** when the high priest entered the most holy place, **all Israel were required to gather about the sanctuary, and in the most solemn manner humble their souls before God,** that they might receive the pardon of their sins, and not be cut off from the congregation. **How much more essential in this antitypical day of atonement that we understand the work of our High Priest, and know what duties are required of us.** GC88 430.3

**A study of the history of the children of Israel will help us to learn lessons that will keep us from repeating the mistakes** that spoiled their record. 22LtMs, Lt 258, 1907, par. 17

So, I saw, that those who had no experience in **the first and second angels' messages** must receive them from those who had an experience, and followed down through the messages. **As Jesus was crucified, so I saw that these messages have been crucified.** And as the disciples declared that there was **salvation in no other name under heaven, given among men;** so, also, should the servants of God **faithfully and fearlessly declare that those who embrace but a part of the truths connected with the third message must gladly embrace the first, second and third messages as God has given them, or have no part nor lot in the matter.** 1SG 75.1

## TYPE & ANTITYPE

TYPE, *noun* [Latin *typus*; Gr. from the root of *tap*; to beat, strike, impress.]

All the typical offerings were fulfilled in Him. COL 126.2

1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else.  
*Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,*

TYPE *of sweet rule and gentle majesty.*

2. A sign; a symbol; a **figure of something to come**; as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb, were **types of Christ**. To this word is **opposed antitype**. **Christ, in this case, is the antitype.**

~~~~~  
AN'TITYPE, *noun* [Gr. against, and a type, or pattern.]

A figure corresponding to another figure; that of which the type is the pattern or representation. Thus the paschal lamb, in scripture, is the type of which **Christ is the antitype**. **An antitype then, is something which is formed according to a model or pattern, and bearing strong features of resemblance to it.**

In the Greek liturgy, the sacramental bread and wine are called antitypes, that is, figures, similitudes; and the Greek fathers used the word in a like sense.

Types and shadows were to exist in the religious world and were to be carried out in religious worship. ... **Type met antitype** in the death of **Jesus Christ**. 17LtMs, Ms 233, 1902, par. 5

The Hebrew nation had before them **the type of a Saviour**, who was to be crucified for the sins of the world. Thus **Christ was seen in figure** as the great offering. But **the need of this instruction ceased when type met antitype** in the death of the Lamb slain for the sins of the world. 14LtMs, Lt 133, 1899, par. 12

Types & Shadows Ceased at Christ's Death

NOTES:

**AB'ROGATE**, *verb transitive* [L abrago, to repeal. from ab and rogo, to ask or propose. See the English reach. Class Rg.]

To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs etc.

He (Paul) did not find fault with their observance of forms and ceremonies, but showed that while they maintained the ritual service [ritual- manner of performing divine or solemn service] with great exactness (see "exaction" definition under "commandments"), they were rejecting Him who was the antitype of all that system. LP 276.3

When type met antitype in the death of Christ, the sacrificial offerings ceased. The ceremonial law was done away. SW August 14, 1906, par. 5

They were slow to discern to the end of that which had been abolished by the death of Christ, and to perceive that all their sacrificial offerings had but prefigured the death of the Son of God, in which type had met its antitype rendering valueless the divinely appointed ceremonies and sacrifices of the Jewish religion. LP 64.2

The ceremonial law was done away. But by the crucifixion the law of ten commandments was established. The gospel has not abrogated the law, nor detracted one tittle from its claims. It still demands holiness in every part. It is the echo of God's own voice, giving to every soul the invitation, Come up higher. Be holy, holier still. This just and holy law is the standard by which all will be judged in the last day. We need to ask ourselves the question, Are we making void the law of God, or are we standing in vindication of it? We should carefully examine our thoughts and words. SW August 14, 1906, par. 5

At the crucifixion the typical system of sacrifices was done away by the great antitypical offering. The sacrifice of beasts shadowed forth the sinless offering of God's dear Son, and pointed forward to his death upon the cross. But at the crucifixion type met antitype, and the typical system there ceased; but not one jot or tittle of the moral code was abrogated at the death of Christ. ST August 7, 1879, par. 3

Christ came to teach men the way of salvation. And when the shadowy services of the former dispensation were no longer of any value,—when type had met antitype in the death of Christ,—then we might expect that if the law of ten commandments were no longer binding, Christ would declare its abrogation. If the Old Testament Scriptures were no longer to be regarded as a guide for Christians, he would make known the fact. RH September 14, 1886, par. 14

**AND**, *conjunction*

AND is a conjunction, connective or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple and an orange; that is, give me an apple, add or give in addition to that, an orange. John and Peter and James rode to New York, that is, John rode to New York; add or further, Peter rode to New York; add James rode to New York.

**AGE**, *noun* [Latin aetas, or aevum. But these are undoubtedly contracted words.]

4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state; as, life is divided into four stages or ages, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age; the age of youth; the age of manhood.

8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden age the age of iron, the age of heroes or of chivalry.

9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of generations; as, ages yet unborn.

The mystery hid from ages. Colossians 1:26.

**AN'TITYPE**, *noun* (see first entry under "Types")

**BACK'WARDS**, *adverb* [back and ward. See Ward.]  
With the back in advance; as, to move backward.

4. Toward past times or events; as to look backward on the history of man.

7. In time past; as, let us look some ages backward.

**BACK'WARD**, *noun* The things or state behind or past. In the dark backward or abysm of time. [Not proper, nor in use.

There is a law which was abolished, which Christ "took out of the way, nailing it to His cross." Paul calls it "the law of commandments contained in ordinances." This ceremonial law, given by God through Moses, with its sacrifices and ordinances, was to be binding upon the Hebrews until type met antitype in the death of Christ as the Lamb of God to take away the sin of the world. Then all the sacrificial offerings and services were to be abolished. Paul and the other apostles laboured to show this, and resolutely withstood those Judaizing teachers who declared that Christians ought to observe the ceremonial law. BEcho April 16, 1894, par. 2

He (Paul) brought his hearers down through the types and shadows of the ceremonial law to Christ,—to his crucifixion, his priesthood, and the sanctuary of his ministry,—the great object that had cast its shadow backward into the Jewish age. He, as the Messiah, was the Antitype of all the sacrificial offerings. LP 103.3

While the institution of the passover was pointing backward to the miraculous deliverance of the Hebrews, it likewise pointed forward, showing the death of the Son of God before it transpired. In the last passover our Lord observed with his disciples, he instituted the Lord's supper in place of the passover, to be observed in memory of his death. No longer had they need of the passover, for he, the great antitypical Lamb, was ready to be sacrificed for the sins of the world. Type met antitype in the death of Christ. YI May 1, 1873, par. 12

A TYPE

CEREMONY, *noun* (same as FORMS, RITES; an established ORDINANCE)

1. **Outward rite; external form** in religion.
2. **Forms** of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse.

The Pharisees were dissatisfied with the teachings of Christ. The practical godliness which He enjoined condemned them. They desired Him to dwell upon the **external observances of the ceremonial law, and the customs and traditions of the fathers**. But Jesus taught the spiritual nature of the law, and made clear its far reaching claims. Love to God and to men must live in the heart and control the life, as the spring of every thought and every action. BEcho April 16, 1894, par. 6

There is perfect harmony between **the law of God and the gospel of Jesus Christ**. "I and My Father are one," says the great Teacher. The **gospel is the good news of grace, or favour, by which man may be released from the condemnation of sin, and enabled to render acceptable obedience to the law**. The **gospel points to the moral code as a rule of life. That law, by its demands for undeviating obedience,** is continually pointing the sinner to the gospel for pardon and peace. BEcho April 16, 1894, par. 7

The **ceremonies connected with the services of the temple, prefiguring Christ in types and shadows, were taken away at the time of the crucifixion, because on the cross type met antitype** in the death of the true and perfect offering, the Lamb of God. 16LtMs, Ms 72, 1901, par. 13

Men who claim to be teachers of the people blind the eyes of the ignorant by **blending the moral law with the ceremonial**, and using the texts which speak of the **ceremonial law** to prove that the moral law has been abolished. This is a **perversion of the Scriptures. There are two distinct laws brought to view. One is the law of types and shadows, which reached to the time of Christ, and ceased when type met antitype in his death.** The other is **the law of Jehovah, and is as abiding and changeless as his eternal throne**. After the crucifixion, it was a denial of Christ for the Jews to continue to offer the burnt offerings and sacrifices which were typical of his death. It was saying to the world that they looked for a Redeemer to come, and had no faith in Him who had given his life for the sins of the world. Hence **the ceremonial law ceased to be of force at the death of Christ**. ST July 29, 1886, par. 4

Christians who profess to be Bible students can appreciate more fully than ancient Israel did the full signification of the **ceremonial ordinances that they were required to observe. If they are indeed Christians, they are prepared to acknowledge the sacredness and importance of the shadowy types, as they see the accomplishment of the events which they represent.** The death of Christ gives the Christian a correct knowledge of the **system of ceremonies** and explains prophecies which still remain obscure to the Jews. RH May 6, 1875, par. 12

Blending Moral Law with Ceremonial

System of Ceremonies

NOTES:

COMMANDMENT, *noun*

10 Commandments are NOT A TYPE

1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.

Why do ye transgress the *commandment* of God. [Matthew 15:3](#).

This is the first and great *commandment* [Matthew 22:38](#).

A new *commandment* I give to you, that you love one another. [John 13:34](#).

2. By way of eminence, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai; one of the ten commandments. [Exodus 34:32](#).

3. Authority; coercive power.

... law of the ten commandments, which was not a shadow, ... RH May 6, 1875, par. 17

The law of types reached forward to Christ. All hope and faith centered in Christ until type reached its antitype in his death. The statutes and judgments specifying the duty of man to his fellow-men, were full of important instruction, defining and simplifying the principles of the moral law, for the purpose of increasing religious knowledge, and of preserving God's chosen people distinct and separate from idolatrous nations. RH May 6, 1875, par. 5

ALL that was Spiritual & Divine was Removed

Wanting the Spirit and grace of God, they (*Jews*) tried to make up for the lack by a rigorous observance of religious ceremonies and rites. Not content with the ordinances which God Himself had appointed, they encumbered the divine commands with countless exactions of their own devising. The greater their distance from God, the more rigorous they were in the observance of these forms. PK 708.2

With all these minute and burdensome exactions it was a practical impossibility for the people to keep the law. The great principles of righteousness set forth in the Decalogue, and the glorious truths shadowed in the symbolic service, were alike obscured, buried under a mass of human tradition and enactment. Those who were really desirous of serving God, and who tried to observe the whole law as enjoined by the priests and rulers, groaned under a heavy burden. PK 709.1

**EXAC'TION, noun** The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; as the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.

1. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities, to compel him to pay illegal or exorbitant tribute, fees or rewards.

Take away your exactions from my people. [Ezekiel 45:9](#).

But Israel misinterpreted the teachings of Christ, just as many in our time misinterpret the communications which the Lord makes to them. Those things that please them they receive and put great stress upon; but those things that should be taken home and put into practise in the daily life, the things that should make a deep impression upon the character, are set aside as unessential. YI July 29, 1897, par. 3

This had been increasing until the whole law had become burdensome, overlaid with traditions and commandments of men. The Jews did not realize their duty to let their light shine forth to the world in good works.

Their sacrificial types, prefiguring redemption, were so indistinct that to many they were a stumbling-block. Ceremonies and traditional rites composed their temple worship. Jerusalem was their heaven, and they were actually jealous lest the Lord should show mercy to the Gentile world. Thus they revealed that they did not understand their true relation to God, that they did not discern the divine character. And after a time, God no longer revealed himself in their temple. All that was spiritual and divine was perverted, and finally removed. YI July 29, 1897, par. 4

Symbolic Service was a Shadow

NOTES:

COMMISSION, *noun*

- 2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of entrusting, as a charge or duty. Hence,
- 3. **The thing committed**, entrusted or delivered; letters patent, or any writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty, whether civil, ecclesiastical, or military. Hence,
- 4. Charge; order; mandate; authority given. He bore his great *commission* in his look.

His **last commission** to his disciples made them the agents whereby his gospel of glad tidings was to go to the nations. **This was Christ's last will and testament** to his followers who walked with him during the years of his earthly ministry, **and to those who should believe on him through their word**. His first work in heaven was in harmony with his last commission on earth; for **he sent the promise of the Father upon them**. On the day of **Pentecost** (*an annual Sabbath day*) the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the praying disciples, and they testified as to its source to all, wherever they went. RH November 6, 1894, par. 6

Last Will & Testament; Pentecost

This **promise** (*Pentecost, which is a FEAST*) cannot be restricted to the lifetime of the chosen twelve, nor to the Christians of the first century, **for it extends to the end of the world** [*aion*] age. "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," to the end of **the Christian age**. If it be said that **the Jewish age is here meant**, we reply, **that dispensation closed with the death of Christ, forty-two days before this commission was given**. We give two passages as proof. **Colossians 2:14**. "**Blotting out the hand-writing of ordinances that was against us**, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross." **Daniel 9:27**. "In the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease." **This prophecy was fulfilled at the death of the Messiah, in the middle of the last of the seventy weeks**. There **the Jewish typical sacrifices ceased to be of any virtue**, when the great antitypical sacrifice was offered. **Christ gave this commission just before His ascension**, **Mark 16:19**, which was at least forty-two days after His crucifixion. 3SG 11.1

There is a great work to be done. All around us are souls perishing in sin. Are we doing what we can to save them? **The commission given to the disciples is given to us**, and to us also is **promised the power promised to them—the power that they received on the day of Pentecost**, when like a rushing, mighty wind, **the Holy Spirit came down and filled the room in which they were sitting**. Under the influence of this power, they went everywhere preaching the Word, and thousands were converted. 6LTMs, Ms 12, 1889, par. 9

CONSUME, *verb transitive* [Latin, to take. So in English we say, it takes up time, that is, it consumes time.]

- 1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or eating, devouring, and **annihilating the form of a substance**. Fire consumes wood, coal, stubble; animals *consume* flesh and vegetables.
- 5. To destroy; to **bring to utter ruin; to exterminate**. Let me alone-- that I may *consume* them. **Exodus 32:10**.

CUSTOM, *noun* [Latin]

TYPES

- 1. Frequent or common use, or practice; **a frequent repetition of the same act**; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice. The priests *custom* with the people was--- **1 Samuel 2:13**. We have no such *custom* **1 Corinthians 11:16**. The customs of the people are vain. **Jeremiah 10:3**.

The most convincing proof was given that the gospel was but the development of the Hebrew faith. **Christ was to come for the special benefit of the nation that was looking for his coming as the consummation and glory of the Jewish system...** Paul did not bind himself nor his converts to the ceremonies and **customs** of the Jews, with their varied forms, **types**, and sacrifices; for **he recognized that the perfect and final offering had been made in the death of the Son of God**. LP 104.1; 105.1

But filled with their own self-importance, **they accepted the traditions, theories, and customs of men, and rejected the commandments of God**. **They had made of no effect the significance of symbols, types, and shadows**, and through their meaningless **exactions** covered up the import of the commands of God. RH June 2, 1896, par. 5

Symbols, Types & Shadows

NOTES:

CONVOCAATION, *noun* [Latin]

1. The act of calling or assembling by summons.

2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be a holy *convocation* Exodus 12:16.

The history of the early experiences in the message will be a power to withstand the masterly ingenuity of Satan's deceptions. This instruction has been repeated recently. I must present before the people the testimonies of Bible truth, and repeat the decided messages given years ago. I desire that my sermons given at camp meetings and in churches may live and do their appointed work.—Letter 99, 1905. CW 26.1

Our camp-meetings are arranged and held at great expense. God's ministers who advocate unpopular truth, labor excessively at these large gatherings to bear the message of mercy from a crucified Redeemer to poor fallen sinners. To neglect or treat these messages with indifference, is to slight the mercy of God and His voice of warning and entreaty. Your absence from these meetings has been very detrimental to your spiritual welfare. You have missed the strength that you might have gained there by listening to the preached word of God, and mingling with the believers of the truth.—Testimonies for the Church 4:115. ChS 197.1

It is no small matter for a family to stand as representatives of Jesus, keeping God's law in an unbelieving community. We are required to be living epistles, known and read of all men. This position involves fearful responsibilities. In order to live in the light, you must come where the light shines. Brother K, at any sacrifice, should feel under solemn obligation to attend, with his family, at least the yearly gatherings of those who love the truth. It would strengthen him and them, and fit them for trial and duty. It is not well for them to lose the privilege of associating with those of like faith; for the truth loses its importance in their minds, their hearts cease to be enlightened and vivified by its sanctifying influence, and they lose spirituality. They are not strengthened by the words of the living preacher. Worldly thoughts and worldly enterprises are continually exercising their minds to the exclusion of spiritual subjects.—Testimonies for the Church 4:106. ChS 197.2

Let all who possibly can, attend these yearly gatherings. All should feel that God requires this of them. If they do not avail themselves of the privileges which He has provided that they may become strong in Him and in the power of His grace, they will grow weaker and weaker, and have less and less desire to consecrate all to God. ChS 197.3

Come, brethren and come up to the feast. have done. Your

See "Feast" definition

sisters, to these sacred convocation meetings, to find Jesus. He will He will be present, and He will do for you that which you most need to farms should not be considered of greater value than the higher

interests of the soul. All the treasures which you possess, be they ever so valuable, would not be rich enough to buy you peace and hope, which would be infinite gain, if it cost you all you have and the toils and sufferings of a lifetime. A strong, clear sense of eternal things, and a heart willing to yield all to Christ, are blessings of more value than all the riches, and pleasures, and glories of this world.—Testimonies for the Church 2:575, 576. ChS 198.1

When you study the precious truths of the Bible, you will drink from the fountain of living water to which Jesus invited every thirsty soul with the same unchanging words of welcome, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink." [John 7:37.] "The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." [Revelation 22:17.] Will you listen to the voice of Christ? Will you break away from self and respond, "We come, Lord, we come. With joy shall we draw water out of the wells of salvation?" [See Isaiah 12:3.] Then will your life henceforth be a continual Feast of Tabernacles, a continual thank offering for unnumbered and unmerited blessings. 16LtMs, Lt 133, 1901, par. 22. *(We "keep" the tabernacles by coming to Christ; accepting His invitation.) See quotes under "Feast"*

As Moses saw the day of Christ, and the new and living way of salvation that was to be opened through his blood, he was captivated and entranced.... ST August 25, 1887, par. 4

It was the light of the glory of the gospel of Christ, who was the foundation of the sacrificial system, that shone in the face of Moses. "But if the ministration of death, written and engraven in stones, was glorious, so that the children of Israel could not steadfastly behold the face of Moses for the glory of his countenance; which glory was to be done away; how shall not the ministration of the spirit be rather glorious?" When the reality, the full blaze of midday light, should come, the dim glory which was but an earnest of the latter, should be done away, swallowed up in the greater glory. ST August 25, 1887, par. 5

NOTES:

DEFINITION, *noun*

3. In lexicography, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DEFINE, *verb transitive* [Latin To end, to limit, from finis, end.]

4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express; as, to *define* the words, virtue, courage, belief, or charity.

DICTIONARY, *noun* [Latin , a word, or a speaking.]

A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon.

Seems silly to add these words but shows how the **dictionary** is an important standard to use that **defines** the meanings of words, not what we think the word means. Therefore, as some suppose, that it is okay to have different meanings of words since we come to different conclusions, is erroneous; this type of logic will never bring us into the unity of which Christ prayed. In a court of law, words have definite meanings. If a word is used in court, the law recognizes the definition of the word used as your intended MEANING and nothing contrary to that definite meaning.

We are judged by God's law in the Bible.

"For as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law: and as many as have sinned in the law shall be judged by the law;" Romans 2:12

The principles of God's moral government, and the plan of redemption, must be **clearly defined**. The lessons of the Old Testament must be fully set before men. BEcho March 8, 1897, par. 3

Human minds vary. The minds of different education and thought receive different impressions of the same words, and it is difficult for one mind to give to one of a different temperament, education, and habits of thought by language exactly the same idea as that which is clear and distinct in his own mind. Yet to honest men, right-minded men, he can be so simple and plain as to convey his meaning for all practical purposes. If the man he communicates with is not honest and will not want to see and understand the truth, he will turn his words and language in everything to suit his own purposes. He will misconstrue his words, play upon his imagination, wrest them from their true meaning, and then entrench himself in unbelief, claiming that the sentiments are all wrong. 1SM 19.1

This is the way my writings are treated by those who wish to misunderstand and pervert them. They turn the truth of God into a lie. In the very same way that they treat the writings in my published articles and in my books, so do skeptics and infidels treat the Bible. They read it according to their desire to pervert, to misapply, to willfully wrest the utterances from their true meaning. They declare that the Bible can prove anything and everything, that every sect proves their doctrines right, and that the Hmost diverse doctrines are proved from the Bible. 1SM 19.2

Sister White endorsed J.N. Andrews book on 'History of the Sabbath' and said that God was leading him to write out this history. (Sister White's endorsements: RH November 4, 1875, par. 12; T21a 188.1; 4T 5.4)

Andrews taught the entire Jewish system was nailed to the cross; including the annual sabbaths. (Read Chapter 7 History of the Sabbath)

How Her Writings Treated

As the points of our faith were thus established, our feet were placed upon a solid foundation. We accepted the truth point by point, under the demonstration of the Holy Spirit. I would be taken off in vision, and explanations would be given me. I was given illustrations of heavenly things and of the sanctuary, so that we were placed where light was shining on us in clear, distinct rays. 21LtMs, Lt 50, 1906, par. 5

All these truths are immortalized in my writings. The Lord never denies His Word. Men may get up scheme after scheme, and the enemy will seek to seduce souls from the truth, but all who believe that the Lord has spoken through Sister White, and has given her a message, will be safe from the many delusions that will come in these last days. 21LtMs, Lt 50, 1906, par. 6

I know that the sanctuary question stands in righteousness and truth just as we have held it for so many years. It is the enemy that leads minds off on sidetracks. He is pleased when those who know the truth become engrossed in collecting Scriptures to pile up around erroneous theories, which have no foundation in truth. The Scriptures thus used are misapplied; they were not given to substantiate error, but to strengthen truth. 21LtMs, Lt 50, 1906, par. 7

NOTES:

DISPENSATION, *noun* [Latin [See Dispense.](#)]

## Mosaic Dispensation, A TYPE

1. Distribution; the act of **dealing out to different persons or places**; as the *dispensation* of water indifferently to all parts of the earth.
4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a **system of principles and rites enjoined**; as the *Mosaic dispensation*; the *gospel dispensation*; including, the **former the Levitical law and rites**; the **latter the scheme of redemption by Christ**.

DISPENSE, *verb transitive* dispens. [Latin , to weigh, primarily to move; and perhaps the original idea of expending was to weigh off, or to distribute by weight.

In the **old dispensation** believers were saved through the grace of Christ, as presented in the gospel, as we are saved today. The only means of salvation is provided under the Abrahamic covenant. ST September 5, 1892, par. 4

**The righteousness of God was revealed in the gospel. In it was made known the method by which man was to be reconciled to God.** Notwithstanding the justice of God, and the guilt of the transgressor of his holy law, **a way was devised** whereby satisfaction could be made to the law by the infinite sacrifice of the Son of God. **The typical offerings of the old DISPENSATION pointed men forward to the Lamb of God that should die on Calvary's cross, when type would meet antitype** in the death of God's dear Son. ST August 5, 1889, par. 5

They were slow to discern that all the sacrificial offerings had but prefigured the death of the Son of God, **in which type met antitype, and after which the rites and ceremonies of the MOSAIC DISPENSATION were no longer binding.** AA 189.3

That which they **shadowed forth had come to pass**, and **those who were LIVING UNDER THE GOSPEL DISPENSATION had been freed from their observance.** God's unchangeable law of Ten Commandments, however, Paul still kept in spirit as well as in letter. AA 190.1

If it be said that the **Jewish age** is here meant (*referencing Pentecost*), we reply, **that DISPENSATION closed with the death of Christ**, forty-two days before this commission was given. We give **two passages** as proof. **Colossians 2:14. "Blotting out the hand-writing of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross."** Daniel 9:27.... 3SG 11.1

**Speaking of the gospel**, Paul says: "Whereof I am made a minister, **according to the DISPENSATION of God** which is given to me for you, to fulfill the word of God; even the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest to his saints: to whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles **[mark the explanation of the mystery]; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory**; whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom; that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus; whereunto I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily." [Colossians 1:25-29] GW92 40.1

**Christ came to teach men the way of salvation.** And when the **shadowy services** of the **former DISPENSATION were no longer of any value**,—**when type had met antitype** in the death of Christ,... RH September 14, 1886, par. 14

All the teachings and manifestations of Christ's glory in the **ancient economy** are to be respected as the revealing of Christ in **symbols**. All things pertaining to the order, the discipline, the elevated spiritual worship, are as so many sacred, hereditary trusts and **emblems** of the order and unity and **working power which shall be brought into the gospel DISPENSATION**. The zeal, earnestness, devotion, and consecration of the church are to be proportionate to the **greater glory that excellet that of the Jewish economy**, blessing the world with an exalted spirituality and a **perfect and complete unity** in all her efforts, superior to that of the Jews, **because Christ has come to our world confirming all the types pointing to Himself**. He came as the **living embodiment of truth and righteousness**, to reveal the Father in His paternal character to the world. 6LtMs, Ms 51, 1890, par. 35

## COVENANT & DISPENSATION

The "true tabernacle" in Heaven is the sanctuary of the **new covenant**. And as the prophecy of Daniel 8:14 is fulfilled in **this dispensation**, the sanctuary to which it refers must be **the sanctuary of the new covenant**. At the termination of the **2300 days**, in 1844, there had been no sanctuary on earth for many centuries. Thus the prophecy, "Unto two thousand three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," unquestionably **points to the sanctuary in Heaven**. GC88 417.1

Under the **new covenant**, the conditions by which eternal life may be gained are the same as under the old—perfect obedience. Under the **old covenant**, there were many offenses of a daring, presumptuous character, for which **there was no atonement** specified by law. In the **new and better covenant**, **Christ has fulfilled the law for the transgressors of law, if they receive Him by faith as a personal Saviour**. "As many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God." [John 1:12.] **Mercy and forgiveness are the reward of all who come to Christ, trusting in His merits to take away their sins. In the better covenant we are cleansed from sin by the blood of Christ.** 19LtMs, Lt 276, 1904, par. 8

Pentecost Nailed to Cross

True religion under **the former dispensation** was just as essential and thorough and full in its requirements as under the **gospel dispensation** when Christ Himself became the minister of the **better covenant**. "He is not a Jew, which is one outwardly; neither is that circumcision, which is outward of the flesh: but he is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God." [Romans 2:28, 29.] "For in every nation he that feareth God, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him." [Acts 10:35.] 17LtMs, Ms 233, 1902, par. 6

**Paul thus speaks of the ministry of the new covenant:** "Whereof I am made a minister, according to the dispensation of God which is given to me for you, to fulfill the word of God; even the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, but **now is made manifest to his saints**: to whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory: whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom; that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus; whereunto I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily." [Colossians 1:25-29.] What a responsibility is this! A work is here brought to view that is more laborious than merely preaching the word; it is to represent Christ in our character, to be living epistles, known and read of all men. GW92 422.3

The Jews claimed to be the covenant people of God, and as a nation prided themselves in the idea that they were the chosen of heaven, yet many among them did not know God. They had been taught as a nation to look for the Redeemer. Holy men of God had spoken to them as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. **In type and shadow and symbol they had been instructed concerning spiritual things, yet many had not understood the import of what had been revealed.** A veil seemed to be before their faces, and **they did not discern the glory of the dispensation of types and shadows.** They needed to have a spiritual teacher always with them, to instruct them in regard to the **significance of their rites, to show them the spiritual import of types and shadows.** The spiritual worshiper alone was able to do this. There was much that was obscure to the minds of the prophets and teachers. Peter says, "Searching what, or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and **the glory that should follow.** Unto whom it was revealed, that not unto themselves, but unto us they did minister the things, which are now reported unto you by them that have preached **the gospel** unto you with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven; which things the angels desire to look into." RH April 3, 1894, par. 6

**In Jesus Christ type met antitype.** He was the One of whom Moses, in the law and the prophets, did write. He was the manifestation of the Father's love, **the brightness of his glory, the express image of his person.** Christ was the author of truth; not a gem of thought, not a jewel of truth, but he originated. He saw the precious truth buried under a **mass of superstition and traditions of men, and he came to rescue truth from its connection with error. He came to rebuild the structure of truth.** Fallen man was to be raised from his low estate, lost man was to be recovered, sin was to be pardoned, the sinner saved, and the world was to see in Christ a representation of the Father's love. "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth." RH April 3, 1894, par. 7

The Lord Jesus Christ came first to the Jewish nation. They thought themselves perfect; they were filled with self-righteousness, **regarding themselves as rich and increased in goods and in need of nothing in the way of spiritual knowledge (LAODICEA).** They thought they **had no need of depending upon, and drawing from, the resources that Jesus opened before them.** He presented to them the field containing the hidden treasure, but they **turned from it.** The bright and holy seraphim, the hosts of heaven, who wondered at the glorious plan of salvation, watched with intense interest to see how the people of God would receive the divine Son of God, clothed in the garb of humanity. The wisdom of God was in his only begotten Son. **The tabernacle of God was with men. God was hidden in the habitation of humanity.** ... RH April 3, 1894, par. 8

**"No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment; for that which is put in to fill it up taketh from the garment, and the rent is made worse. Neither do men put new wine into old bottles: else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out, and the bottles perish: but they put new wine into new bottles, and both are preserved."** How gladly would Jesus have poured into these bottles the new wine; but it would have been of no use. **The only way in which they could receive his teaching was to see and hear him without prejudice; but unless they were converted, they could not do this; for they were filled with their own righteousness, and were relying on their own works as a means of salvation. They did not desire that a new element (See LP 195.1 regarding 'new doctrine' on next page below) should be brought into their religion.** Heaven looked with amazement to see the nation that had been blessed with so much light, which had been favored with so many advantages, refusing the precious treasure of truth. RH April 3, 1894, par. 11

**Patriarchs and prophets had foretold that the Jewish nation would not accept the covenant of grace; for they had closed their eyes to the truth, and because of their ignorance of the real meaning of God's word, they added injunction to injunction from their own human knowledge.** Because of the **pride of their heart, the blindness of their mind, they closed the door to Christ.** The good-will of God to men they did not accept as a thing apart from themselves. **They connected it with their own merit, because of their good works.** RH April 3, 1894, par. 12

**To the present time, men insist on being saved in some way by which they may perform some important work. (ie literal feast keeping) If they see there is no way in which to weave self into the work, they reject the salvation provided. They trample under foot the Son of God, and count the blood of the covenant wherewith he was sanctified as an unholy thing.** Jesus could give alone security to God; for he was equal with God. He alone **could be a mediator between God and man;** for he possessed divinity and humanity. Jesus could thus give security to both parties for the fulfillment of the prescribed conditions. As the Son of God he gives security to God in our behalf, and as the eternal Word, as one equal with the Father, he assures us of the Father's love to usward **who believe his**

**pledged word.** When God would assure us of his immutable counsel of peace, he gives his only begotten Son to become one of the human family, forever to retain his human nature as a pledge that God will fulfill his word. RH April 3, 1894, par. 13

PLEASE NOTE DIAGRAM OF "THE CHRISTIAN/ GOSPEL DISPENSATION" ON PAGE 33 OF THIS DOCUMENT.

NOTES:

**DISTINCT**, *adjective* [Latin *See Distinguish.*]

1. Literally, having **the difference marked; separated by a visible sign**, or by a note or mark; as a place *distinct* by name.
2. **Different; separate; not the same in number or kind**; as, he holds two *distinct* offices; he is known by *distinct* titles.
3. **Separate in place; not conjunct**; as, the two regiments marched together, but had *distinct* encampments.
4. **So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused.** To reason correctly we must have *distinct* ideas. We have a *distinct* or indistinct view of a prospect.

The work of the gospel had advanced, despite all their opposition. **From every quarter there came accounts of the spread of the new doctrine by which Jews were released from their distinctive observances**, and Gentiles admitted to share equal privileges as children of Abraham. LP 195.1

New Doctrine

**ECONOMY**, *noun*- see entry after "SYSTEM" **Jewish economy, A TYPE**

**ENTIRE**, *adjective* [Latin *integer*, said to be in neg. and tango, to touch.]. (*see "WHOLE"*)

1. Whole; **undivided; unbroken**; complete in its parts.

In every page, **whether history, or precept, or prophecy**, the Old Testament Scriptures are irradiated with the glory of the Son of God. So far as it was of divine institution, **the entire system of Judaism was a compacted prophecy of the gospel**. DA211.5

"And not as Moses, which put a veil over his face, that **the children of Israel could not steadfastly look to the end of that which is abolished.**" **God was pleased to reveal to Moses the end of the sacrificial offerings at the time of the giving of his law. It was made plain to him that the Angel that stood at the head of the armies of Israel was the great Offering for sin, the foundation of the entire typical system. He saw type reach its antitype.** The former was but an earnest of the latter, and in comparison with it was intricate and mysterious, although of great beauty and clearness. ST August 25, 1887, par. 6

NOTES:

FEAST, *noun* [Latin festum.].

TYPES

3. A ceremony of feasting; joy and thanksgiving on stated days, in commemoration of some great event, or in honor of some distinguished personage; an anniversary, periodical or stated celebration of some event; a festival; as on occasion of the games in Greece, and the feast of the passover, the feast of Pentecost, and the feast of tabernacles among the Jews.

4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; as the dispensation of the gospel is called a feast of fat things. [Isaiah 25:6](#).

All the world are invited to come to the gospel feast. Jesus has called all sinners to himself. "Many are called, but few are chosen." ... The Lord has sent forth his entreating invitation. RH July 7, 1896, par. 1

Well would it be for the people of God at the present time to have a Feast of Tabernacles—a joyous commemoration of the blessings of God to them. PP 540.6

He (*Christ*) never discouraged the festivities of mankind when they were carried on in accordance with the laws of heaven. ST August 30, 1899, par. 7

Well would it be for us to have a feast of tabernacles, a joyous commemoration of the blessings of God to us as a people. As the children of Israel celebrated the deliverance that God wrought for their fathers, and his miraculous preservation of them during their journeyings from Egypt to the promised land, so should the people of God at the present time gratefully call to mind the various ways he has devised to bring them out from the world, out from the darkness of error, into the precious light of truth. We should often bring to remembrance the dependence upon God of those who first led out in this work. We should gratefully regard the old way-marks, and refresh our souls with memories of the loving-kindness of our gracious Benefactor. RH November 17, 1885, par. 14

God gave direction to the Israelites to assemble before Him at set periods in the place which He should choose, and observe special days, wherein no unnecessary work was to be done, but the time was to be devoted to a consideration of the blessings which He had bestowed upon them. 2T 598.1

When you study the precious truths of the Bible, you will drink from the fountain of living water to which Jesus invited every thirsty soul with the same unchanging words of welcome, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink." [John 7:37.] "The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." [Revelation 22:17.] Will you listen to the voice of Christ? Will you break away from self and respond, "We come, Lord, we come. With joy shall we draw water out of the wells of salvation?" [See Isaiah 12:3.] Then will your life henceforth be a continual Feast of Tabernacles, a continual thank offering for unnumbered and unmerited blessings. 16LtMs, Lt 133, 1901, par. 22. (*We "keep" the tabernacles by coming to Christ; accepting His invitation.*)

TAB'ERNACLE, *noun* [Latin tabernaculum, a tent, from taberna, a shop or shed, from tabula, a board; or rather from its root. [See Table](#).]

2. A temporary habitation.

3. Among the Jews, a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. It was of a rectangular figure, thirty cubits long, ten broad, and ten high. The interior was divided into two rooms by a veil or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets.

It is also applied to the temple. [Psalms 15:1](#).

4. A place of worship; a sacred place.

5. Our natural body. [2 Corinthians 5:1](#). [2 Peter 1:13](#).

If we follow Christ, His Holy Spirit will work and speak through us, and we will be living epistles, known and read of all men. "Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God." [2 Corinthians 7:1.] "And I will set my tabernacle among you; and my soul shall not abhor you. And I will walk among you, and will be your God, and ye shall be my people." [Leviticus 26:11, 12.] "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." [1 Corinthians 3:16, 17.] 11LtMs, Lt 17, 1896, par. 3

And He declared to the multitude at the Feast of Tabernacles, "He that believeth on me, as the Scripture hath said, Out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water." [John 7:38.] As the Word of God is received into the heart, it transforms character and life. Then the influence that flows from the believer is the influence of the Word of God, a positive life-giving power. 10LtMs, Lt 20, 1895, par. 10

**WHAT DID PAUL MEAN FOR US, "TO KEEP THE FEASTS... WITH THE UNLEAVENED BREAD OF SINCERITY AND TRUTH"?**

*Paul would not call the feasts shadows and then contradict himself by stating that we are to keep the feasts. So, what did Paul mean? Sister White uses Paul's letter to the Corinthians, to "keep the feast", as a symbolic representation to get sin out of our lives in order to receive nourishment from Christ. She is not stating that we are to physically keep the Mosaic/ Jewish feasts (as these were nailed to the cross).*

The lamb was to be eaten with bitter herbs, as pointing back to the bitterness of the bondage in Egypt. **So when we feed upon Christ, it should be with contrition of heart, because of our sins.** The use of unleavened bread also was significant. It was expressly enjoined in the law of the Passover, and as strictly observed by the Jews in their practice, that **no leaven should be found in their houses during the feast. In like manner the leaven of sin must be put away from all who would receive life and nourishment from Christ. So Paul writes to the Corinthian church,** "Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump.... For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us: **therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.**" 1 Corinthians 5:7, 8. PP 278.1

My Dear Nephew,—

You may think that I have lost all interest in you, but I have not. And I shall not so long as I remember your dying mother's charge to have a care for you, lest you become careless and forget that **you have a heaven to win and a hell to shun.** She said, "Keep it before Frank and Ella and Lillie and Charlie and Byron that I want them to love the Lord Jesus and at last meet me in heaven." I have often thought of this charge. If I can, I will find it as it was written then and send it to you. 20LtsMs, Lt 301, 1905, par. 1

I want to tell you, Frank, that **the very first thing you must do is to follow the following scriptures:** 20LtsMs, Lt 301, 1905, par. 2

"Your glorying is not good. Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. **Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.**" [1 Corinthians 5:6-8.] 20LtsMs, Lt 301, 1905, par. 3

The followers of Christ **must assimilate the Word of God** so that it shall become the motive power of life and action. By the power of Christ they must be **changed into His likeness and reflect the divine attributes.** EP 191.3

The lamb was to be eaten with bitter herbs, as pointing back to the bitterness of the bondage in Egypt. **So when we feed upon Christ, it should be with contrition of the heart, because of our sins.** The use of unleavened bread also was significant. **The leaven of sin must be put away from all who would receive life and nourishment from Christ. So Paul writes to the Corinthian church,** "Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump... . **Let us keep the feast,** not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but **with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.**" 1 Corinthians 5:7, 8. EP 191.4

NOTES:

FIG'URATIVE, *adjective*

A TYPE

1. **Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical.** This they will say, was *figurative* and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity.

Such was the service performed "unto the example and shadow of heavenly things." And **what was done in type in the ministration of the earthly sanctuary, is done in reality in the ministration of the heavenly sanctuary.** After his ascension, our Saviour began his work as our high priest. Says Paul, "Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, **which are the figures of the true;** but into Heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us." [Hebrews 9:24.] GC88 420.2

FIRST-FRUIT, FIRST-FRUIT, *noun*

A TYPE

1. The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an **oblation** to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.
2. The first profits of any thing. In the church of England, the profits of every spiritual benefice for the first year.
3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense; as the first-fruits of grace in the heart, or the first-fruits of vice.

So Christ the **first fruits** represented the great spiritual harvest to be gathered for the kingdom of God. **His resurrection is the type** and pledge of the resurrection of all the righteous dead. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." 1 Thessalonians 4:14. DA 785.4

FORM, *noun* [Latin forma.]. (*same as CEREMONY*)

A TYPE

8. **Ceremony;** as, it is a mere matter of *form*

**Christ's prediction regarding the destruction of the temple was a lesson on the purification of religion, by making of none effect forms and ceremonies.** He announced Himself greater than the temple, and stood forth proclaiming, "I am the way, the truth, and the life." **He was the one in whom all the Jewish ceremony and typical service was to find its fulfillment.** He stood forth in the place of the temple; **all the offices of the church centered in Himself alone.** FE 399.1

The Saviour foretold in the Old Testament Scriptures was to offer Himself as a sacrifice in behalf of the fallen race, thus fulfilling every requirement of the broken law. **In Him the sacrificial types were to meet their antitype, and His death on the cross was to lend significance to the entire Jewish economy.** AA 227.3  
Paul told the Thessalonian Jews of his former zeal for the ceremonial law and of his wonderful experience at the gate of Damascus. **Before his conversion he had been confident in a hereditary piety, a false hope. His faith had not been anchored in Christ;** he had trusted instead in forms and ceremonies. His zeal for the law had been disconnected from faith in Christ and was of no avail. **While boasting that he was blameless in the performance of the deeds of the law, he had refused the One who made the law of value.** AA 228.1

A False Hope

NOTES:

## TYPICAL laws written out

HANDWRITING, *noun* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. 1. Any writing.

Moses had **written in a book** all the **laws** and **judgments** given him of God, and had faithfully recorded all his instructions given them by the way, ... 1SP 331.1

**There are two distinct laws** brought to view. **One is the law of types and shadows, which reached to the time of Christ, and ceased when type met antitype in his death.** ST July 29, 1886, par. 4

Following the dedication of the house of God, the Israelites "set the priests in their divisions, and **the Levites** in their courses, **for the service of God**, which is at Jerusalem; **as it is written in the book of Moses.** RH January 16, 1908, par. 15

Moses had **written in a book** all the laws and judgments given him of God, and had faithfully recorded all his instructions given them by the way, and all the miracles which he had performed for them, and all the murmurings of the children of Israel. Moses had also recorded his being overcome in consequence of their murmurings. 1SP 331.1

After God had given Moses **various laws and ordinances**, He directed him to go down to the people and acquaint them with these laws. Moses was instructed to read them to the people. While in the mount he **had written them just as they had been spoken by the Son of God.** "And Moses came and told the people all the words of the Lord, and all the judgments: and all the people answered with one voice, and said, All the words which the Lord hath said will we do." [Exodus 24:3.] 16LtMs, Ms 126, 1901, par. 52

Jesus now expounded the Scriptures to the entire company, **commencing with the first book of Moses, and dwelling particularly on the prophecy pointing to the time then present, and foretelling the sufferings of Christ and his resurrection.** "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, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning me.** Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures. And said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem. And ye are witnesses of these things." 6Red 36.1

**There is a law which was abolished, which Christ "took out of the way, nailing it to His cross."** Paul calls it **"the law of commandments contained in ordinances."** This **ceremonial law**, given by God through Moses, **with its sacrifices and ordinances, was to be binding upon the Hebrews until type met antitype in the death of Christ** as the Lamb of God to take away the sin of the world. **Then all the sacrificial offerings and services were to be abolished.** Paul and the other apostles laboured to show this, and resolutely withstood those **Judaizing teachers who declared that Christians ought to observe the ceremonial law.** BEcho April 16, 1894, par. 2

**Through Christ the hidden glory of the holy of holies was to stand revealed.** He had suffered death for every man, and by this offering, the sons of men were to become the sons of God. With open face, beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, believers in Christ were to be changed into the same image, from glory to glory. **The mercy seat, upon which the glory of God rested in the holiest of all, is opened to all who accept Christ as the propitiation for sin, and through its medium, they are brought into fellowship with God. The veil is rent, the partition walls broken down, the handwriting of ordinances cancelled.** By virtue of His blood the enmity is abolished.-SD 228.3

And he **gave to Moses** when he had made an end of communing with him upon mount Sinai **two tables of stone, written with the finger of God.** [Verse 18.] **Never could this be blotted out; for it was written, engraved in stone, with the finger of God. It was never against us, because God declared that we were to obey His commandments as a perpetual covenant. At His death Christ blotted out the handwriting that was against us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross.** [Colossians 2:14.] **In every ceremony, in every sacrifice, His death had been prefigured.** He was the foundation of the sacrificial **system, which was to last till in His death type should meet antitype.** He **abolished** in his flesh the enmity, even **the law of commandments contained in ordinances**; for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace; and that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby. And came and preached peace to you which were afar off, and to them that were nigh. For through him we both have access by one Spirit unto the Father. Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." [Ephesians 2:15-20.] 16LtMs, Lt 51, 1901, par. 8

NOTES:

JUDG'MENT, *noun* The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; or the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice; or the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another.

2. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments. In the formation of our *judgments*, we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject.

7. In Scripture, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil.

Give the king thy *judgments*, O God. [Psalms 72:2.](#)

8. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners.

*Judgments* are prepared for scornors. [Proverbs 19:28.](#) [Isaiah 26:8.](#)

10. The **righteous statutes and commandments of God** are called his *judgments*. [Psalms 119:66.](#)

11. The **doctrines of the gospel, or God's word.** [Matthew 12:18.](#)

12. Justice and equity. [Luke 11:31.](#) [Isaiah 1:17.](#)

17. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

For God shall bring every work into *judgment* with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. [Ecclesiastes 12:14.](#)

MEET, *verb transitive preterit tense and participle passive met.* [Gr. with.]

1. To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face; as, to *meet* a man in the road.

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and with dances. [Judges 11:31.](#)

5. To come together in extension; to come in contact; to join. The line A meets the line B and forms an angle.

The **law of types** reached forward to Christ. All hope and faith centered in Christ **until type reached its antitype** in his death. **The statutes and judgments specifying the duty of man** to his fellow-men, were full of important instruction, **defining and simplifying the principles of the moral law,** for the purpose of increasing religious knowledge, and of preserving God's chosen people distinct and separate from idolatrous nations. RH May 6, 1875, par. 5

**Type met antitype in the death of Jesus Christ.**  
17LtMs, Ms 233,  
1902, par. 5

God repeated his **holy law** upon Sinai, precept by precept, that his people might not be left to dishonor him in disobeying **his statutes**, and he declares that we shall live in them if we obey them. Yet the Christian world claims that Christ died upon Calvary's cross to abolish the law of God. **We have the types and the shadows in the ceremonial laws, and these were to last until they should meet the reality.** The sacrificial offerings were continually revealing the fact that Christ **was coming to our world,** and **when type met antitype in the death of Christ, then the sacrificial offerings, typifying Christ, were no more of any value,** but the royal law of God could not be changed. Jesus addressed his disciples and the Pharisees in these words: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but **to fulfill.** For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, **till all be fulfilled.** Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven." The words of Christ in the day of God's retributive judgment will be sufficient to condemn the transgressor if there was not another evidence of the **perpetuity of the law of Jehovah.** **There is no shadow in the precepts of the decalogue. The ten commandments are not a type.** God gave his law, and in the fourth precept of the decalogue is **his Sabbath,** the very day on which we have turned aside from worldly business in order to observe it as a **memorial of the creation of the heaven and the earth;** and just as long as heaven and earth shall remain, just so long will this law be binding upon those who are living upon the earth. The instruction which Moses gave to the children of Israel **concerning the statutes and the precepts of God,** did not originate with Moses, but with the God of heaven. We are told that Christ was in the pillar of the cloud by day, and in the fiery pillar at night. **Men are enshrouded in darkness, and when they array Christ in the New Testament against Christ in the Old Testament, surely wisdom has departed from them.** The Israelites of old were saved by Christ as verily as we are saved by Christ in this day. We read in the word of God, "Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily **my Sabbaths ye shall keep; for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations;** that ye may know that I am the Lord that doth sanctify you." RH July 15, 1890, par.

Dan 11:45 and the **Seventh-day weekly sabbath** are **signs;** not the typical **annual sabbaths**

NOTES:

A TYPE

OBLA'TION, *noun* [Latin oblatio, from offero; ob and fero, to bear or bring.] (*same as OFFERING*)

Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice. (see "sacrifice")

Bring no more vain oblations. Isaiah 1:13.

See definition of "sacrifice"

**NOTE: A blood sacrifice can be an offering but an offering is NOT always a blood sacrifice. [i.e. Lev 2:12-first fruits] All the typical offerings connected to the sanctuary system ceased at the cross.**

OFF'ERING, *noun* (*same as OBLATION*)

A TYPE

➔ **That which is presented in divine service; an animal or a portion of bread or corn,** or of gold and silver, or other valuable articles, **wave-offerings,** and wood-offerings. Pagan nations presented to God as an atonement for sin, or as a return of thanks for his favors, or for other religious purpose; a sacrifice; **an oblation.** In the Mosaic economy, there were **burnt-offerings, sin-offerings, peace-offerings, trespass-offerings, thank-offerings,** also present offerings to their deities. Christ by the offering of himself has superseded the use of all other offerings, having made atonement for all men. When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed - Isaiah 53:10.

**Type had met antitype, and all the sacrifices and oblations of the ceremonial system were there to cease.** GC88 327.3 (see Dan 9:27, oblations ceased)

**Oblations: Lev 2:4, 5, 7, 12, 13; 3:1; Num 22:18; 31:50 Jer 12:12; Eze 44:30**

Christ arose from the dead as the **first fruits** of those that slept. **He was the antitype of the wave sheaf,** and His **resurrection** took place on the very day when the **wave sheaf** was to be presented before the Lord. For more than a thousand years this **symbolic ceremony** had been performed. From the harvest fields the first heads of ripened grain were gathered, and when the people **went up to Jerusalem to the Passover, the sheaf of first fruits was waved as a thank offering** before the Lord. Not until this was presented could the sickle be put to the grain, and it be gathered into sheaves. The sheaf dedicated to God represented the harvest. So **Christ the first fruits** represented the great spiritual harvest to be gathered for the kingdom of God. **His resurrection is the type and pledge of the resurrection of all the righteous dead.** "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." 1 Thessalonians 4:14. DA 785.4

**All the ceremonies of the feast were types of the work of Christ.** The deliverance of Israel from Egypt was an object lesson of redemption, which the Passover was intended to keep in memory. **The slain lamb, the unleavened bread, the sheaf of first fruits, represented the Saviour.** DA 77.1

He recognized the claims of **the Jewish law** until his death, when **type met antitype.** In the miracle he performed for the leper, he bade him go to the priests **with an offering** in accordance with the law of Moses. Thus he sanctioned **the law requiring offerings.** RH May 6, 1875, par. 1

They cannot discern that in the death of Christ **the typical offerings ceased because type had met antitype.** 15LtMs, Ms 58, 1900, par. 35

They were **slow to discern to the end of that which had been abolished** by the death of Christ, and to perceive that **all their sacrificial offerings** had but prefigured the death of the Son of God, in which **type had met its antitype rendering valueless the divinely appointed ceremonies and sacrifices of the Jewish religion.** LP 64.2

Those who claim to be light-bearers, and yet take sides with Satan in **putting human laws in the place of God's law, are the most dangerous of all rebels against God's government.** They are Satan's most useful agents in leading souls into darkness. In their deception they carry with them a multitude of souls. **There are those who hold up the difference between the law and the gospel. But between the law and the gospel there is no contradiction, but the closest union. They are in perfect harmony. One does not supersede the other. The law points to the gospel, while the gospel reflects its glory on the law, and on the whole Jewish economy, revealing Christ in every offering.** The animals daily slain at the tabernacle—the victims of sin—pointed to the **Lamb of God, who was to be slain for the sin of the world, not to save sinners in their sin, but from sin, and to lead them to loyalty to God's law (10 commandments).** 17LtMs, Ms 51, 1902, par. 11

**SUPERSE'DE,** *verb transitive* [Latin supersedeo; super and sedeo, to sit.]

1. Literally, to set above; hence, **to make void, inefficacious or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend.** The use of artillery in making breaches in walls, has superseded the use of the battering ram. The effect of passion is to *supersede* the workings of reason. Nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion.

2. To come or be placed in the room of; hence, **to displace or render unnecessary;** as, an officer is superseded by the appointment of another person.

Christ recognized no virtue in lineage. **He taught that spiritual connection supersedes all natural connection.** COL 268.2

**The Lord does not work through His laws to supersede the laws of nature. He does His work through the laws and properties of His instruments, and nature obeys a "Thus saith the Lord."** 6T 186.1

SAME

Old Testament is gospel in TYPES

The power of Christ, the crucified Saviour, to give eternal life, should be presented to the people. **We should show them that the Old Testament is as verily the gospel in types and shadows as the New Testament is in its unfolding power.** The New Testament is not a new religion, and **the Old Testament is not a religion to be superseded by the New.** The New Testament is only the advancement and unfolding of the Old. SpTA03 40.1

NOTES:

OR'DINANCE, *noun.* (established "rite" or "ceremony")

A TYPE

1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures. Exodus 15:25. Numbers 10:8. Ezra 3:10. It may also signify a decree, edict or rescript, and the word has sometimes been applied to the statutes of Parliament, but these are usually called acts or laws. In the United States, it is never applied to the acts of Congress, or of a state legislature.
2. Observance commanded.
3. Appointment.
4. Established rite or ceremony. Hebrews 9:1. In this sense, baptism and the Lord's supper are denominated ordinances.

The death of Christ elevates the Jewish system of types and ordinances, showing that they were of divine appointment, and for the purpose of keeping faith alive in the hearts of his people. RH May 6, 1875, par. 17

#### Ceremonial Ordinances were Shadowy Types

Christians who profess to be Bible students can appreciate more fully than ancient Israel did the full signification of the ceremonial ordinances that they were required to observe. If they are indeed Christians, they are prepared to acknowledge the sacredness and importance of the shadowy types, as they see the accomplishment of the events which they represent. The death of Christ gives the Christian a correct knowledge of the system of ceremonies and explains prophecies which still remain obscure to the Jews. RH May 6, 1875, par. 12

If it be said that the Jewish age is here meant (referencing Pentecost), we reply, that dispensation closed with the death of Christ, forty-two days before this commission was given. We give two passages as proof. Colossians 2:14. "Blotting out the hand-writing of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross." Daniel 9:27.... 3SG 11.1

At His death Christ blotted out the handwriting that was against us, "and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross." [Colossians 2:14.] In every ceremony, in every sacrifice, His death had been prefigured. He was the foundation of the sacrificial system, which was to last till in His death type should meet antitype. 16LtMs, Lt 51, 1901, par. 8

There is a law which was abolished, which Christ "took out of the way, nailing it to His cross." Paul calls it "the law of commandments contained in ordinances." This ceremonial law, given by God through Moses, with its sacrifices and ordinances, was to be binding upon the Hebrews until type met antitype in the death of Christ as the Lamb of God to take away the sin of the world. Then all the sacrificial offerings and services were to be abolished. Paul and the other apostles laboured to show this, and resolutely withstood those Judaizing teachers who declared that Christians ought to observe the ceremonial law. BEcho April 16, 1894, par. 2

PREFIG'URE, *verb transitive* [Latin proe, before, and figuro, to fashion.]

To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.

The ceremonies connected with the services of the temple, prefiguring Christ in types and shadows, were taken away at the time of the crucifixion, because on the cross type met antitype in the death of the true and perfect offering, the Lamb of God. 16LtMs, Ms 72, 1901, par. 13

God has said, "Them that honor me I will honor." While Daniel clung to his God with unwavering trust, the spirit of prophetic power came upon him. While he was instructed of man in the duties of court life, he was taught of God to read the mysteries of future ages, and to present to coming generations, through figures and similitudes, the wonderful things that would come to pass in the last days. YI June 25, 1903, par. 10

NOTES:

TYPES

RITE, *noun* [Latin ritus.] (Also a "ceremony")

The **manner of performing divine or solemn service as established by law**, precept or custom; **formal act of religion**, or other **solemn duty**. The rites of the Israelites were numerous and expensive; the rites of modern churches are more simple. Funeral rites are very different in different countries. The sacrament is a holy *rite* 1828  
WEBSTERS DICTIONARY

RIT'UAL, *adjective*

A TYPE

1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; as *ritual service* or sacrifices.
2. Prescribing rites; as the *ritual law*.

RIT'UAL, *noun*

A book containing the rites to be observed, or the **manner of performing divine service** in a particular church, diocese or the like.

Illustration of What We are to be Today

He who proclaimed **the law from Sinai**, and delivered to Moses the precepts of **the ritual law**, is the same that spoke the Sermon on the Mount. PP 373.2

The **ritual system** was of altogether a different character, and **typified the death of Christ** as a sacrifice for the broken precepts of the moral law. ST September 4, 1884, par. 4

He (*Christ*) who was the foundation of the **ritual and economy of Israel**, would be looked upon as its enemy and destroyer. DA 111.3

**They were not conscious that type had met antitype**, that an infinite sacrifice had been made for the sins of the world. **They knew not that there was no further value in the performance of the ritual service. ... Many who at that time united in the service never again took part in the paschal rites.** DA 774.2, 775.1

Note: *rite/ rituals were a TYPE*

He (*Satan*) has sought to blind the minds of men by placing the moral law, engraven on stone, in the place of the **ritual, the ceremonial law of ordinances that was to be abolished, nailed to the cross, because type had met antitype, the shadow had reached the substance.** 5LtMs, Ms 43, 1887, par. 3

In that **ancient ritual** which was the **gospel in symbol**, no blemished offering could be brought to God's altar. The sacrifice that was to represent Christ must be spotless. The word of God points to this as **an illustration of what His children are to be**,—"a living sacrifice," **"holy and without blemish," "well pleasing to God."** ST December 1, 1914, par. 12

The ceremonial system was made up of symbols pointing to Christ, to His sacrifice and His priesthood. **This ritual law, with its sacrifices and ordinances, was to be performed by the Hebrews until type met antitype in the death of Christ, the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.** Then all the sacrificial offerings were to cease. It is this law that Christ "took ... out of the way, nailing it to His cross." *Colossians 2:14*. But concerning the law of Ten Commandments the psalmist declares, "Forever, O Lord, Thy word is settled in heaven." *Psalms 119:89*. And Christ Himself says, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law.... Verily I say unto you"—making the assertion as emphatic as possible—"Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." *Matthew 5:17, 18*. Here He teaches, not merely what the claims of God's law had been, and were then, but that these claims should hold as long as the heavens and the earth remain. The law of God is as immutable as His throne. It will maintain its claims upon mankind in all ages. PP 365.1

**The moral law stands on an entirely different foundation from the ceremonial or ritual law** which was designed as a barrier built up about the law of God as a restraint upon a stiffnecked, rebellious people **to guard the moral law** that it should not be broken. God's law was written upon the hearts of the children of men when they came forth from the hands of their Creator. 5LtMs, Ms 43, 1887, par. 4

As they departed from God, the Jews in a great degree lost sight of the teaching of **the ritual service**. That service had been instituted by Christ Himself. **In every part it was a symbol of Him**; and it had been full of vitality and spiritual beauty. But the Jews **lost the spiritual life from their ceremonies**, and clung to the dead forms. **They trusted to the sacrifices and ordinances themselves, instead of resting upon Him to whom they pointed.... They measured their holiness by the multitude of their ceremonies**, while their hearts were filled with pride and hypocrisy. DA 29.2

NOTES:

SACRIFICE, *noun* [Latin sacrificium.]

A TYPE

1. An offering made to God by killing and burning some animal upon an altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease his wrath or conciliate his favor, or to express thankfulness for his benefits. Sacrifices have been common to most nations, and have been offered to false gods, as well as by the Israelites to Jehovah. **A sacrifice differs from an oblation; the latter being an offering of a thing entire or without change, as tithes or first fruits; whereas sacrifice implies a destruction or killing, as of a beast.** Sacrifices are expiatory, impetratory, and eucharistical; that is, atoning for sin, seeking favor, or expressing thanks. Human sacrifices, the killing and offering of human beings to deities, have been practiced by some barbarous nations.

SACRIFICE, *verb transitive* sac'rifice. [Latin sacrifico; sacer, sacred, and facio, to make.]

1. To offer to God in homage or worship, by killing and consuming, as victims on an altar; to immolate, either as an atonement for sin, or to procure favor, or to express thankfulness; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a lamb. **2 Samuel 6:13.**  
2. To destroy, surrender or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something; as, to *sacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. We should never *sacrifice* health to pleasure, nor integrity to fame.

**He was to close His life by making a solemn oblation of Himself. Type was to reach antitype in Jesus Christ.** His whole life was a preface to His death on the cross. His character was a life of obedience to all God's commandments, and was to be a sample to all men upon the earth. His life was the living of the law in humanity. That law Adam transgressed, but Christ, by His perfect obedience to the law, redeemed Adam's disgraceful failure and fall. 10LtMs, Lt 67, 1895, par. 5  
The prophecies are to be studied, and the life of Christ compared with the writings of the prophets. He identifies Himself with the prophecies, stating over and over again, They wrote of me; they testify of me. **The Bible is the only book giving a positive description of Christ Jesus, and if every human being would study it as their lesson book, and obey it, not a soul would be lost.** 10LtMs, Lt 67, 1895, par. 6

**God requires no less of His people in these last days, in sacrifices and offerings, than He did of the Jewish nation.** Those whom He has blessed with a competency, and even the widow and the fatherless, **should not be unmindful of His blessings.** Especially should those whom He has prospered **render to Him the things that are His. They should appear before Him with a spirit of self-sacrifice and bring their offerings in accordance with the blessings He has bestowed upon them.** But many whom God prospers manifest base ingratitude to Him. If His blessings rest upon them, and He increases their substance, they use these bounties as cords to bind them to the love of their possessions; they allow worldly business to take possession of their affections and of their entire being, and neglect devotion and religious privileges. They cannot afford to leave their business cares and come before God **even once a year.** They turn the blessings of God into a curse by serving their own temporal interests to the neglect of His requirements. 2T 599.1

Read entire 2T from Chapter 74—Our Camp Meetings. Please read entire chapter to understand what is required of us today. (Note: She recommends to make graham [yeast] bread in preparation for the annual camp meeting. 602.1)

What is the **sacrifice** that we are required to make today?

**I have been shown that God's people who profess to believe present truth are not in a waiting, watching position. They are increasing in riches and are laying up their treasures upon the earth.** They are becoming rich in worldly things, but not rich toward God. **They do not believe in the shortness of time; they do not believe that the end of all things is at hand, that Christ is at the door.** They may profess much **faith**; but they deceive their own souls, for they will act out all the **faith** that they really possess. **Their works show the character of their faith and testify to those around them that the coming of Christ is not to be in this generation.** According to their faith will be their works. **Their preparations are being made to remain in this world. They are adding house to house, and land to land, and are citizens of this world.** {2T 196.2}

→ The condition of poor Lazarus feeding upon the crumbs from the rich man's table is preferable to that of these professors. **If they possessed genuine faith, instead of increasing their treasures upon the earth they would be selling off, freeing themselves from the cumbersome things of earth and transferring their treasure before them to heaven.** Then their interest and hearts will be there, for the heart of man will be where his greatest treasure is. **Most of those who profess to believe the truth testify that that which they value the most is in this world.** For this they have care, wearing anxiety, and labor. **To preserve and add to their treasure is the study of their lives.** They have transferred so little to heaven, have taken so little stock in the heavenly treasure, that their minds are not specially attracted to that better country. **They have taken large stock in the enterprises of this earth, and these investments, like the magnet, draw down their minds from the heavenly and imperishable to the earthly and corruptible.** "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." {2T 197.1}

**The sacrifice God is calling us to make is character building by selling off our possessions and giving our all to Him and his cause!!**

**Be ye therefore perfect,** even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect. Matt 5:48

Jesus said unto him, **If thou wilt be perfect, go [and] sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come [and] follow me.** Matt 19:21

For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, Heb 10:26

**Selfishness girds many about as with iron bands.** It is "**my farm**," "**my goods**," "**my trade**," "**my merchandise**." Even the claims of common humanity are disregarded by them. Men and women professing to be waiting and loving the appearing of their Lord are shut up to self. The noble, the godlike, they have parted with. The love of the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, the pride of life, have so fastened upon them that they are blinded. They are corrupted by the world and discern it not. **They talk of love to God, but their fruits show not the love they express. They rob Him in tithes and offerings, and the withering curse of God is upon them.** The truth has been illuminating their pathway on every side. **God has wrought wonderfully in the salvation of souls in their own households, but where are their offerings, presented to Him in grateful thanks for all His tokens of mercy to them?** Many

of them are as unthankful as the brute creation. The sacrifice for man was infinite, beyond the comprehension of the strongest intellect, yet men who claim to be partakers of these heavenly benefits, which were brought to them at so great a cost, are **too thoroughly selfish to make any real sacrifice for God.** Their minds are upon the world, the world, the world. In the forty-ninth psalm we read: "They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches; none of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him (for the redemption of their soul is precious, and it ceaseth forever)." (*Ps 49:6-8*) If all would bear in mind, and could in a small degree appreciate, the immense sacrifice made by Christ, they would feel rebuked for their fearfulness and their supreme selfishness. "Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall devour before Him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about Him. He shall call to the heavens from above, and to the earth, that He may judge His people. Gather My saints together unto Me; those that have made a covenant with Me by sacrifice." (*Ps 50:3-5*) Because of selfishness and love of the world, God is forgotten, and many have barrenness of soul, and cry: "My leanness, my leanness." (*Isa 24:16*) **The Lord has lent means to His people to prove them, to test the depth of their professed love for Him. Some would let go of Him and give up their heavenly treasure rather than to decrease their earthly possessions and make a covenant with Him by sacrifice. He calls for them to sacrifice; but the love of the world closes their ears, and they will not hear.** {2T 197.2}

NOTES:

## TYPES performed at worship service

SERVICE, *noun* [From Latin *servitium*.]

9. That which God requires of man; worship; obedience.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson*

17. Public worship or office of devotion. Divine *service* was interrupted.

Following the dedication of the house of God, the Israelites “set the priests in their divisions, and the Levites in their courses, for **the service of God, which is at Jerusalem; as it is written in the book of Moses.** RH January 16, 1908, par. 15

**Then all the sacrificial offerings and services were to be abolished.** BEcho April 16, 1894, par. 2

The **ritual service** ceased, in order that the heart might be revived. **The outward glory was removed, that the spiritual might be revealed.**—Unpublished Testimony. PH048 42.3

**There is danger that a ceremonial service will take the place of genuine heart work.** Thus religion will become little more than a **form.** CT 540.1

In the **ritual service**, salt was added to every sacrifice. This, like the offering of incense, **signified that only the righteousness of Christ could make the service acceptable to God.** Referring to this practice, Jesus said, “Every sacrifice shall be salted with salt.” **“Have salt in yourselves, and have peace one with another.”** All who would present themselves “a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God” (Romans 12:1), **must receive the saving salt, the righteousness of our Saviour. Then they become “the salt of the earth,”** restraining evil among men, as salt preserves from corruption. Matthew 5:13. But if the salt has lost its savor; if there is only a profession of godliness, without the love of Christ, there is no power for good. The life can exert no saving influence upon the world. **Your energy and efficiency in the upbuilding of My kingdom, Jesus says, depend upon your receiving of My Spirit.** You must be partakers of My grace, in order to be a savor of life unto life. Then there will be no rivalry, no self-seeking, no desire for the highest place. You will have that love which seeks not her own, but another's wealth. DA 439.2

The **ritual service** was of no value, unless connected with Christ by living faith. Even the moral law fails of its purpose, unless it is understood in its relation to the Saviour. Christ had repeatedly shown that His Father's law contained something deeper than mere authoritative commands. In the law is embodied the same principle that is revealed in the gospel. The law points out man's duty and shows him his guilt. **To Christ he must look for pardon and for power to do what the law enjoins.** DA 608.2

These lessons Christ gave in His teaching, **showing that the ritual service was passing away, and possessed no virtue.** “The hour cometh,” He said, “and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in Spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit; and **they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.**” [John 4:23, 24.] **True circumcision is the worship of Christ in spirit and truth, not in forms and ceremonies, with hypocritical pretense.** 11LtMs, Ms 9, 1896, par. 8

NOTES:

SHAD'OW, *noun*

TYPES

1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as the *shadow* of a man, of a tree or a tower. The *shadow* of the earth in an eclipse of the moon is proof of its sphericity.

8. **An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to *substance*.**

The law of having a *shadow* of good things to come. *Hebrews 10:1*.

10. **Type; mystical representation.**

Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed. *Milton*.

SHAD'OWY, *adjective*

1. Full of shade; dark; gloomy.

This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods. *Shak*.

2. **Not brightly luminous; faintly light.**

More pleasant light

*Shadowy* sets off the face of things. *Milton*.

3. **Faintly representative; typical; as *shadowy* expiations.**

4. **Unsubstantial; unreal.**

*Milton* has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. *Addison*.

5. **Dark; obscure; opaque.**

By command ere yet dim night.

Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws. *Milton*.

Christ and His mission had been but **dimly understood** as **typified** in the **shadowy sacrifices**. Even John **had not fully comprehended** the future, immortal life through the Saviour. DA 220.2

Satan commenced his rebellion in heaven against Jehovah's law and he has not ceased this warfare for a moment. He watches every point so that he can, if possible, subvert and make void the law of God. He has sought to blind the minds of men by placing the moral law, engraven on stone, in the place of **the ritual, the ceremonial law of ordinances that was to be abolished, nailed to the cross, because type had met antitype, the shadow had reached the substance**. 5LtMs, Ms 43, 1887, par. 3

Christ Himself established the **Jewish economy, which was a continual prophecy, "a shadow of good things to come."** [*Hebrews 10:1*.] **Himself the fulfilment of prophecy, Christ came to make for the fallen race the sacrifice that had so long been typified**. Through disobedience to God's law, Adam lost all. **By obedience, Christ brought salvation within the reach of every one. By precept and example He taught that the way for all to be saved is to exercise repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ**. 17LtMs, Ms 8, 1902, par. 7

That name (*Christ*) was to be **its death warrant; for the system of sacrifices and offerings was waxing old; the type had almost reached its antitype, the shadow its substance**. DA 52.2

"To accuse and criticize those whom God is using, is to **accuse and criticize the Lord, who has sent them**. All need to cultivate their religious faculties, that they may have a right discernment of religious things. **Some have failed to distinguish between pure gold and mere glitter, between the substance and the shadow**. LS 325.2

All the religious service of the Jews was of no value whatever unless connected with living faith in **Christ Jesus, who was the substance of which that service was the shadow**. Christ had repeatedly shown that his Father's law contained something deeper than mere authoritative commands. **The moral law contains the gospel in principle**. 3SP 54.2

NOTES:

SIGN, *verb transitive sine.*

A TYPE

1. To mark with characters or one's name.  
To *sign* a paper, note, deed, etc. is to write one's name at the foot, or underneath the declaration, **promise**, covenant, grant, etc., by which the person makes it his own act, To *sign* one's name, is to write or subscribe it on the paper Signing does not now include sealing
2. **To signify; to represent typically.** [Not in use.]
3. To mark.

Our Saviour, in His life and death, fulfilled all the prophecies pointing to Himself, and **was the substance of all the types and shadows signified.** 1SM 231.2

The rabbis, the priests and rulers, had ceased to look beneath the **symbol** for the truth that was **signified** by their **outward ceremonies.** The gospel of Christ was prefigured in the sacrificial offerings, and **Levitical types.** RH May 23, 1899, par. 2

A SIGN gives us proof that a TYPE HAS BEEN FULFILLED. Christ's death was a sign that the TYPES were fulfilled. We are counseled NOT to reckon with the TYPES, SYMBOLS or FIGURES when the Lord is coming.

Many who witnessed the falling of the stars, looked upon it as a herald of the coming judgment, "**an awful type, a sure forerunner, a merciful sign,** of that great and dreadful day."—"The Old Countryman," in Portland Evening Advertiser, Nov. 26, 1833. Thus **the attention of the people was directed to the fulfillment of prophecy,** and many were led to give heed to the warning of the second advent.... CIHS 93.2

**Not to use Figures, Symbols or Types by Any Device or Reckoning to Predict the Lord's Coming**

We want to understand our proper relation to God; we want to know how we stand in the presence of God. I want you to see that it is not in the providence of God that any finite man shall, by any device or reckoning that he may make of figures or of symbols or of types, know with any definiteness in regard to the very period of the Lord's coming. What shall we know? **We are to study the signs,** which show that He is at the door. 7LtMs, Ms 9, 1891, par. 21

Dan 11:45. The seventh-day sabbath is also **a sign**

No Reckoning of Time; Study the Signs

Let all our brethren and sisters beware of any one who would **set a time** for the Lord to fulfil his word **in regard to his coming, or in regard to any other promise he has made** of special significance. "It is not for you to know the **times or the seasons,** which the Father hath put in his own power." False teachers may appear to be very zealous for the work of God, and may expend means to bring their theories before the world and the church; but as they mingle error with truth, their message is one of deception, and will lead souls into false paths. **They are to be met, and opposed, not because they are bad men, but because they are teachers of falsehood, and are endeavoring to put upon falsehood the stamp of truth.** RH September 12, 1893, par.

**...he sent the promise of the Father upon them.** On the day of **Pentecost** (*an annual Sabbath day*) the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the praying disciples, and they testified as to its source to all, wherever they went. RH November 6, 1894, par. 6

No Time Setting

NOTES:

STATUTE, [Latin, to set.]

TYPES by laws of ordinances for a select individuals

1. An act of the legislature of a state that extends its binding force to all the citizens or subjects of that state, as distinguished from an act which extends only to an individual or company; an act of the legislature commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law. Statutes are distinguished from common law. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power. *statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of the sovereign are called edicts, decrees, ordinances, rescripts, etc.

➔ 2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company.

What is the will of the Father? **That we keep his commandments.** Christ, to enforce the will of his Father, became the author of the statutes and precepts given through Moses to the people of God. **Christians who extol Christ, but array themselves against the law governing the Jewish church, array Christ against Christ.** RH May 6, 1875, par. 16

**The death of Jesus Christ for the redemption of man, lifts the veil and reflects a flood of light back hundreds of years, upon the whole institution of the Jewish system of religion. Without the death of Christ all this system was meaningless.** The Jews reject Christ, and therefore their whole system of religion is to them indefinite, unexplainable, and uncertain. **They attach as much importance to shadowy ceremonies of types which have met their antitype, as they do to the law of the ten commandments, which was not a shadow, but a reality as enduring as the throne of Jehovah.** The death of Christ elevates the Jewish system of **types and ordinances, showing that they were of divine appointment, and for the purpose of keeping faith alive in the hearts of his people.** RH May 6, 1875, par. 17

The law of types reached forward to Christ. All hope and faith centered in Christ until type reached its antitype in his death. **The statutes and judgments specifying the duty of man** to his fellow-men, were full of important instruction, defining and simplifying the principles of the moral law, for the purpose of increasing religious knowledge, and of preserving God's chosen people distinct and separate from idolatrous nations. RH May 6, 1875, par. 5

In consequence of continual transgression, the moral law was repeated in awful grandeur from Sinai. **Christ gave to Moses religious precepts which were to govern the everyday life. These statutes were explicitly given to guard the ten commandments. They were not shadowy types** to pass away with the death of Christ. They were to be binding upon man in every age as long as time should last. **These commands were enforced by the power of the moral law**, and they clearly and definitely explained that law. RH May 6, 1875, par. 10

**Fourth Commandment (7<sup>th</sup>-day Sabbath) is the ONLY commandment that states to REMEMBER**

**The fourth command is the only command to which "Remember" is prefixed.** God says, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." [Verse 8.] Do not forget it. **"Ye shall do my judgments and keep mine ordinances,** to walk therein: I am the Lord your God. **Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and my judgments;** which if a man do he shall live in them: I am the Lord." [Leviticus 18:4, 5.] The Lord presents Himself as the authority for His requirements. There is to be no departure from the Word of the Lord in order to exalt the word of man. God is authority, and what He says is to be done. 13LtMs, Ms 4a, 1898, par. 13

**The whole matter centers here. Obedience means eternal life, disobedience, death.** When there is so much at stake, why do not those who claim to be God's delegated messengers go to the Word of life, and make honest, wise, prayerful research, saying, We will know what saith the Lord in this matter. If the search is undertaken in the Spirit of Christ, it will be rewarded. But if the teachers of the people voice the words of the great apostate, it will be found to be to their shame and ruin, and they will carry with them those they have deceived, as Satan in his rebellion carried out of the heavenly courts those who accepted his words instead of the words of God. 13LtMs, Ms 4a, 1898, par. 14

NOTES:

SUBSTANCE, *noun* [Latin substantia, substō; sub and stō, to stand.]

ANTI TYPE

1. In a general sense, **being; something existing by itself; that which really is or exists**; equally applicable to matter or spirit.

Thus the soul of man is called an immaterial *substance* a

cogitative *substance* a *substance* endued with thought. We say, a stone is a

hard *substance* tallow is a soft *substance*

3. The **essential part; the main or material part**. In this epitome, we have the *substance* of the whole book.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin.

4. **Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.**

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,  
And he the *substance* not th' appearance chose.

5. **Body; corporeal nature or matter.**

The qualities of plants are more various

"We are to watch and pray, **else we shall grasp the shadow and lose the substance**. 6T 170.2

**Christ is the substance, or body, which casts its shadow back into former dispensations.** When Christ died, the shadow ceased. **At the death of Christ, the typical system was done away;** but the law of God, whose violation had made the plan of salvation necessary, was magnified and made honorable. ST December 22, 1914, par. 9

**The Jews had faith of a similar character to that of many professed Christians today.** They believed the prophecies predicting the advent of Messiah; **but their faith was not of that spiritual nature** which discerned in the Son of God the Saviour of their expectations. They could not accept the work of God for their time, and **they rejected the truth because their faith did not see the relation of the shadow to the substance.** They **clung tenaciously to the offering of their sacrifices, to the rites of the church and the traditions of the fathers; but they refused the Lamb of God, the great antitype of all the services of the past.** ST March 30, 1888, par. 10

The service of the past was in no way to be held in contempt; **for in Christ, type met antitype, and shadow substance.** ST November 7, 1892, par. 5

That name was to be its death warrant; for the **system of sacrifices and offerings** was waxing old; the **type had almost reached its antitype, the shadow its substance.** DA 52.2

**Do you see Christ as the anti-type of all the types, the precious, glorious substance of all the shadows,** the full signification of all the symbols? The **types and shadows** were instituted by Christ himself, to transmit to man an idea of the plan devised for his redemption. ST August 24, 1891, par. 3

**... the shadow ceased in the substance.** RH May 29, 1888, par. 10

**Christ is the substance, or body,** which casts its shadow back into former dispensations. When Christ died, **the shadow ceased.** At the death of Christ, the **typical system was done away;** but the law of God, whose violation had made the plan of salvation necessary, was magnified and made honourable. BEcho July 15, 1893, par. 8

Col 2:17 **Which are a shadow** of things to come; but **the body is of Christ.**

Jesus, the treasure-house of wisdom, came to our world to open to men the jewels of truth. **In him dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily,** and he desired to reveal the riches of God to the world. RH April 3, 1894, par. 10

NOTES:

People's Bible Notes for Colossians 2:14

Col 2:14 Blotting out the handwriting of the ordinances. "The bond" (Revised Version). That is, the written law of ordinances; the law of Jewish rites. This was "blotted out", erased, removed. Which was contrary to us. "Against us" (Revised Version). Especially in the sense that they made Gentiles aliens and strangers to the covenant, and without God and hope. **Nailing it to his cross.** When the Jews nailed Jesus to the cross they drove the nails into their own law. **The old dispensation was ended; the blood of the new covenant was shed from the wounds of the nails.**

Wesley's Notes for Colossians 2:14

2:14 Having blotted out - in consequence of his gracious decrees, that Christ should come into the world to save sinners, and that whosoever believeth on him should have everlasting life. The handwriting against us - Where a debt is contracted, it is usually testified by some handwriting; and when the debt is forgiven, **the handwriting is destroyed, either by blotting it out, by taking it away, or by tearing it.** The apostle expresses in all these three ways, God's destroying the handwriting which was contrary to us, or at enmity with us. **This was not properly our sins themselves, (they were the debt,) but their guilt and cry before God.**

TYPE

SYMBOL, *noun* [Latin symbolum; Gr. with, and to throw; to compare.] (*i.e.* TYPES)

1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. Thus the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience. Symbols are of various kinds, as types, enigmas, parables, fables, allegories, emblems, hieroglyphics, etc.
2. An emblem or representation of something else. Thus in the eucharist, the bread and wine are called symbols of the body and blood of Christ.

The whole system of types and symbols was a compacted prophecy of the gospel, a presentation in which were bound up the promises of redemption. AA 14.1

The Jewish system was symbolical, and was to continue until the perfect Offering should take the place of the figurative. 1Red 11.1

Christ was the foundation of the whole Jewish economy, which was the symbol prescribed in type for the religious faith and obedience of all people.—Manuscript 130, 1901, 3. (Untitled, November 27, 1901.) 7MR 333.1

Presented in TYPES

SYSTEM, *noun* [Latin systema; Gr. to set.]

1. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies; or a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing. Thus we say, a system of logic, a system of philosophy, a system of government, a system of principles, the solar system the Copernican system a system of divinity, a system of law, a system of morality, a system of husbandry, a system of botany or of chemistry. WEBSTERS 1828 DICTIONARY

He (Christ) sought to open to men the fact that the Jewish system of religion presented in types and shadows the whole mystery of the gospel. ST November 7, 1892, par. 5

OR, as Sister White states throughout her writings: “sacrificial system, Jewish system/ economy, whole system, entire system” etc.

But One greater than Moses lay in the priest's arms; and when he enrolled the child's name, he was enrolling the name of One who was the foundation of the whole Jewish economy. That name was to be its death warrant; for the system of sacrifices and offerings was waxing old; the type had almost reached its antitype, the shadow its substance. DA 52.2

The very priests who ministered in the temple had lost sight of the significance of the service they performed. They had ceased to look beyond the symbol to the thing signified. In presenting the sacrificial offerings they were as actors in a play. The ordinances which God Himself had appointed were made the means of blinding the mind and hardening the heart. God could do no more for man through these channels. The whole system must be swept away. DA 36.2

ECONOMY, *noun* [Latin oeconomia; Gr. house, and law, rule.]. (*also a SYSTEM of rites, ceremonies*)

1. Primarily, the management, regulation and government of a family or the concerns of a household.
5. A system of rules, regulations, rites and ceremonies; as the Jewish economy
7. Distribution or due order of things.
8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; as political economy
9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government

Christ saw that the Jewish teachers misinterpreted the word of God, and He urged upon them a more diligent study of its precepts. In Him were fast being fulfilled the types and shadows of the Jewish economy. If they searched the Scriptures as they should, they would find that He claimed nothing which was not rightfully His. RH March 26, 1901, par. 9

From the beginning God had spoken through Christ, laying the foundation of the Gospel in the Jewish economy of types and shadows. Before the coming of Christ this economy was unfinished. The ceremonies of the unfinished economy pointed to the reality. God would not leave the plan incomplete. He would work out to its end the plan for the redemption of the race. By sending His Son into the world, He would carry out to its fulfillment the plan ordained in heaven before the world was made. ST May 17, 1905, par. 6

They were proudly displaying their ceremonies before the very face of Christ, who was the foundation and center of the whole Jewish economy, while they rejected the Antitype of all their types, the Substance of all their shadows. They were so blinded by Satan that they knew not the time of their visitation. And God declared, “O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself.” ST February 15, 1899, par. 10

When prophets stood in defense of the truth, it was the word of God that was given to them. They understood the work of salvation to be accomplished by the Messiah to come. But **after Christ came, after he died as man's sacrifice, after the typical sacrifices were fulfilled by the antitype, the old truth in the typical service was revealed more clearly.** In Christ, the representative of the Father, a wonderful truth was revealed to the world. The light from the cross of Calvary, **reflected back upon the Jewish age,** gives character and significance to the **whole Jewish economy**; and **on this side of the cross, in a special manner, we have the truth as it is in Jesus.** Truth communicated through our Redeemer becomes indeed present truth. RH February 8, 1898, par. 1

The teachers of the **Jewish nation** professed to educate the youth to understand the purity and excellence of the laws of that kingdom which is to stand for ever and ever, but they perverted truth and purity. Though they said of themselves, "The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord are we" [[Jeremiah 7:4](#)], yet they crucified the Originator of all the **Jewish economy**, Him to whom all their **ordinances** pointed. They failed to discern the veiled **mystery of godliness**; Christ Jesus remained veiled to them. 11LtMs, Ms 9, 1896, par. 3

The truth, the life, the heart of all their service was discarded. They held, and still hold, the mere husks, the **shadows**, the **figures symbolizing the true**. A **figure for the time appointed**, that they might discern the true, became so perverted by their own inventions that their eyes were blinded. They did not realize that **type met antitype in the death of Jesus Christ**. The greater their perversion of **figures and symbols**, the more confused their minds became, so that they could not see the perfect fulfillment of the **Jewish economy**, instituted and established by Christ, and pointing to Him as the **substance**. **Meats and drinks** and **divers ordinance** were multiplied until **ceremonial** religion constituted their only worship. 11LtMs, Ms 9, 1896, par. 4

In His teaching Christ sought to educate and train the Jews to see the object of that which was **to be abolished** by the true **offering** of Himself, the **living sacrifice**. "Go," said He, "and learn what that meaneth, **I will have mercy and not sacrifice.**" [[Matthew 9:13](#).] He presented a pure character as of supreme importance. He dispensed with all pomp, **demanding that faith that works by love and purifies the soul as the only qualification required for the kingdom of heaven**. He taught that true religion does not consist in **forms or ceremonies**, outward attractions or outward display. Christ would have taken these to Himself if they had been essential in the formation of a character after the **divine similitude**. But His citizenship, His divine authority rested upon His own intrinsic merits. He, the Majesty of heaven, walked the earth shrouded in the robe of humanity. All His attractions and triumphs were to be revealed in behalf of man, and were to testify to His living connection with God. 11LtMs, Ms 9, 1896, par. 5

Christ's prediction regarding the destruction of the temple was a lesson on the purification of religion, by making of none effect **forms and ceremonies**. **He announced Himself greater than the temple**, and stood forth proclaiming, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life." [[John 14:6](#).] He was the One in whom all the **Jewish ceremony** and **typical service** was to find its fulfillment. **He stood forth in the place of the temple**; all the offices of the church **centered in Himself alone**. 11LtMs, Ms 9, 1896, par. 6

NOTES:

TAB'ERNACLE, *noun* (see under "feast")

A TYPE

WHOLE, *adjective* Hole. [G., Gr. This seems to be connected with heal, hale. Of this the derivative wholesome, is evidence.]

1. All; total; containing the total amount or number, or **the entire thing**; as the *whole* earth; the *whole* world; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation.

The **whole system of types and symbols** was a compacted prophecy of the gospel, a presentation in which were bound up the promises of redemption. AA 14.1

Jesus was the originator of the religion of the Jews, and how clearly could he open to the mind the significance of **every shadow and symbol**, and reveal the **relation of the whole system to himself**. That which had been misinterpreted, he set before them in its clear connection with truth, and made plain the **glory of the Levitical service**. He sought to open to men the fact that **the Jewish system of religion presented in types and shadows the whole mystery of the gospel**. The service of the past was in no way to be held in contempt; **for in Christ, type met antitype, and shadow substance**. ST November 7, 1892, par. 5

Christ was the foundation of the **whole Jewish economy**, and in all his specific directions regarding the **ceremonial observances**, these were distinguished from the Decalog. **They were to pass away. Type was to meet antitype in the one great offering of Christ for the sins of the world**. ST July 29, 1897, par. 10

When the children of Israel went down into Egypt, they lost to a degree their knowledge of the true God. Moses, the servant of God, was sent to bring them out of the land of bondage. "Let my son go," God commanded, "that he may serve me." **God led His people to Sinai and there proclaimed to them the law that they had forgotten. There he presented to them the whole Jewish economy, and pointed to Christ as its founder. In the (604) sacrifices they were to offer daily, was typified with great Antitype.** The Son of God was to come to earth, and give His life for the sins of the race. **When type should meet antitype in the death of Christ, there would no longer be any need for their sacrificial offerings**; for the great offering had been made to save every transgressor of the law, who would accept Christ as his Saviour, and return to his loyalty to God. EA 148.6

604 Daily Sacrifices

NOTES:

## New Light

**Attitude to Those Claiming to Have New Light**—Cling close to your Bible, for its sacred truths can purify, ennoble, and sanctify the soul. **You must hold the truth and teach it as it is in Jesus, else it is of no value to you.** Before the light of God's truth let human opinions and ideas and human wisdom appear as they are in the sight of God,—as foolishness.... CW 50.1

**If a brother differ with you on some points of truth, do not stoop to ridicule, do not place him in a false light, or misconstrue his words, making sport of them; do not misinterpret his words and wrest them of their true meaning.** This is not conscientious argument. Do not present him before others as a heretic, when you have not with him investigated his positions, taking the Scriptures text by text in the spirit of Christ to show him what is truth. You do not yourself really know the evidence he has for his faith, **and you cannot really clearly define your own position.** Take your Bible, and in a kindly spirit **weigh every argument that he presents and show him by the Scriptures if he is in error.** When you do this without unkind feelings, you will do only that which is your duty and the duty of every minister of Jesus Christ.—Letter 21, 1888. CW 50.2

**Hear Before You Condemn**—**When new light is presented to the church, it is perilous to shut yourselves away from it.** Refusing to hear because you are prejudiced against the message or the messenger will not make your case excusable before God. To condemn that which you have not heard and do not understand will not exalt your wisdom in the eyes of those who are candid in their investigations of truth. And to speak with contempt of those whom God has sent with a message of truth, is folly and madness. If our youth are seeking to educate themselves to be workers in His cause, they should learn the way of the Lord, and live by every word that proceedeth out of His mouth. They are not to make up their minds that the whole truth has been unfolded, and that the Infinite One has no more light for His people. If they entrench themselves in the belief that the whole truth has been revealed, they will be in danger of discarding precious jewels of truth that shall be discovered as men turn their attention to the searching of the rich mine of God's word.—Counsels on Sabbath School Work, 32, 33 (1892). CW 51.1

The **rites of the Jewish economy** were instituted by Christ Himself. He was the foundation of their system of **sacrificial offerings, the great antitype** of **all their religious service.** The blood shed as the sacrifices were offered pointed to the sacrifice of the Lamb of God. **All the typical offerings were fulfilled in Him.**

Christ as manifested to the patriarchs, as **symbolized in the sacrificial service,** as portrayed in the law, and as revealed by the prophets, is the riches of the Old Testament. **Christ in His life, His death [Passover], and His resurrection [First fruits], Christ as He is manifested by the Holy Spirit [Pentecost], is the treasure of the New Testament. Our Saviour, the outshining of the Father's glory, is both the Old and the New.**

Of Christ's life and death and intercession, which prophets had foretold, the apostles were to go forth as witnesses. Christ in His humiliation, in His purity and holiness, in His matchless love, was to be their theme. **And in order to preach the gospel in its fullness, they must present the Saviour not only as revealed in His life and teachings, but as foretold by the prophets of the Old Testament and as symbolized by the sacrificial service.** Christ in His teaching presented **old truths** of which He Himself was the originator, **truths which He had spoken through patriarchs and prophets;** but He now shed upon them **a new light.** **How different appeared their meaning!** A flood of **light and spirituality** was brought in by His explanation. And **He promised that the Holy Spirit [Pentecost] should enlighten the disciples,** that the word of God should be ever unfolding to them. They would be able **to present its truths in new beauty.**

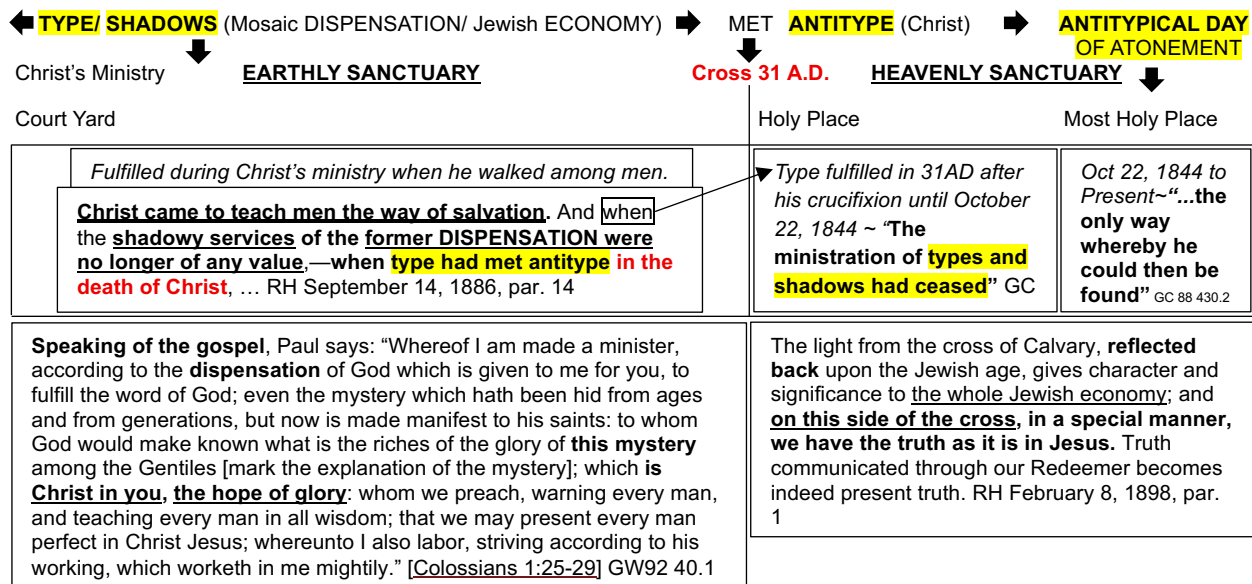
Ever since the first promise of redemption was spoken in Eden, the life, the character, and the mediatorial work of Christ have been the study of human minds. **Yet every mind through whom the Holy Spirit has worked has presented these themes in a light that is fresh and new.** The **truths of redemption** are capable of constant development and expansion. **Though old, they are ever new,** constantly revealing to the seeker for truth a greater glory and a mightier power.

**In every age there is a new development of truth,** a message of God to the people of that generation. **The old truths are all essential; new truth is not independent of the old, but an unfolding of it. It is only as the old truths are understood that we can comprehend the new.** When Christ desired to open to His disciples the **truth of His resurrection,** He began "at Moses and all the prophets" and "expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning Himself." Luke 24:27. But **it is the light which shines in the fresh unfolding of truth that glorifies the old.** He who rejects or neglects the new does not really possess the old. For him it loses its vital power and becomes but a lifeless form. COL 126.2-127.4

"We are to watch and pray, else we shall grasp the shadow and lose the substance. 6T 170.2

## THE CHRISTIAN/ GOSPEL DISPENSATION

[part of three angel's messages GC 88 432.1]



**When type met antitype in the death of Christ, the sacrificial offerings ceased. The ceremonial law was done away.** SW August 14, 1906, par. 5

We are now living in the **ANTITYPICAL day** (of atonement); the gospel dispensation and **not** in the annual **TYPICAL DAY** (of atonement); the Mosaic/ Jewish dispensation. **The latter ceased at the cross.**

**We are living in the great antitypical day of atonement.** Jesus is now in the heavenly sanctuary, making reconciliation for the sins of his people, and **the judgment** (*1st angel's message*) of the righteous dead has been going on almost forty years. How soon the cases of the living will come in review before this tribunal we know not; but we do know that we are living in the closing scenes of earth's history, standing, as it were, **on the very borders of the eternal world.** It is important that each of us inquire, How stands my case in the courts of Heaven? Will my sins be blotted out? Am I defective in character, and so blinded to these defects by the customs and opinions of the world, that sin does not appear to me to be as exceedingly offensive to God as it really is? It is no time now to allow our minds to be absorbed with the things of earth, while we give only occasional thoughts to God, and make but slight preparation for the country to which we are journeying. ST May 29, 1884, par. 3

Satan's snares are laid for us as verily as they were laid for the children of **Israel just prior to their entrance into the land of Canaan. We are repeating the history of that people.** ... There is need now of **men who are firm and fearless in declaring the whole counsel of God**; men who will not sleep as do others, but watch and be sober. 5T 160.2

**The condition of the unbelieving Jews illustrates the condition of the careless and unbelieving among professed Christians,** who are willingly ignorant of the work of our merciful High Priest. **In the typical service, when the high priest entered the most holy place, all Israel were required to gather about the sanctuary, and in the most solemn manner humble their souls before God, that they might receive the pardon of their sins, and not be cut off from the congregation. How much more essential in this antitypical day of atonement that we understand the work of our High Priest, and know what duties are required of us.** GC88 430.3

Colossians 1: 21- 29

**21** And you, that were sometime alienated and enemies in *your* mind by wicked works, yet now hath he reconciled

**22** In the body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblameable and unproveable in his sight:

**23** If ye continue in the faith grounded and settled, and be not moved away from the hope of the gospel, which ye have heard, *and* which was preached to every creature which is under heaven; whereof I Paul am made a minister;

- 24 Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh for his body's sake, which is the church:
- 25 Whereof I am made a minister, according to the dispensation of God which is given to me for you, to fulfil the word of God:
- 26 *Even* the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest to his saints:
- 27 To whom God would make known what *is* the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory:
- 28 Whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom; that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus:
- 29 Whereunto I also labour, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily.

## Chapter 24—In the Holy of Holies.

[part of the 3 angel's messages]

The subject of the sanctuary was the key which unlocked the mystery of the disappointment of 1844. **It opened to view a complete system of truth, connected and harmonious**, showing that God's hand had directed the great Advent movement, and revealing present duty as it brought to light the position and work of his people. As the disciples of Jesus, after the terrible night of their anguish and disappointment, were "glad when they saw the Lord," so did those now rejoice who had looked in faith for his second coming. They had expected him to appear in glory to give reward to his servants. As their hopes were disappointed, they had lost sight of Jesus, and with Mary at the sepulcher they cried, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him." **Now in the holy of holies** they again beheld him, their compassionate high priest, soon to appear as their king and deliverer. **Light from the sanctuary illumed the past, the present, and the future.** They knew that God had led them by his unerring providence. Though like the first disciples they themselves had failed to understand the message which they bore, yet it had been in every respect correct. In proclaiming it they had fulfilled the purpose of God, and their labor had not been in vain in the Lord. "**Begotten again** unto a lively hope," they rejoiced "with joy unspeakable and full of glory." GC88 423.1

**Both the prophecy of Daniel 8:14, "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," and the first angel's message, "Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his Judgment is come," pointed to Christ's ministration in the most holy place, to the investigative Judgment, and not to the coming of Christ for the redemption of his people and the destruction of the wicked.** The mistake had not been in the reckoning of the prophetic periods, but in the *event* to take place at the end of the 2300 days. Through this error the believers had suffered disappointment, yet all that was foretold by the prophecy, and all that they had any Scripture warrant to expect, had been accomplished. At the very time when they were lamenting the failure of their hopes, **the event had taken place** which was foretold by the message, and which must be fulfilled before the Lord could appear to give reward to his servants. GC88 423.2

**Christ had come**, not to the earth, as they expected, but, as foreshadowed in the type, to the most holy place of the temple of God in Heaven. He is represented by the prophet Daniel as coming at this time to the Ancient of days: "I saw in the night visions, and, behold, one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came"—**not to the earth, but**—"to the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him." [Daniel 7:13.] GC88 424.1

**This coming** is foretold also by the prophet Malachi. "The Lord, whom ye seek, **shall suddenly come to his temple**, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts." [Malachi 3:1.] The coming of the Lord to his temple was sudden, unexpected, to his people. They were not looking for him *there*. They expected him to come to earth, "in flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel." [2 Thessalonians 1:8.] GC88 424.2

But the people were not yet ready to meet their Lord. There was still a work of preparation to be accomplished for them. Light was to be given, directing their minds to the temple of God in Heaven; and as they should by faith follow their High Priest in his ministration there, new duties would be revealed. Another message of warning and instruction was to be given to the church. GC88 424.3

Says the prophet: "Who may abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap; and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness." [Malachi 3:2, 3.] **Those who are living upon the earth when the intercession of Christ shall cease in the sanctuary above, are to stand in the sight of a holy God without a mediator. Their robes must be spotless, their characters must be purified from sin by the blood of sprinkling.** Through the grace of God and their own diligent effort, they must be conquerors in the battle with evil. While the investigative Judgment is going forward in Heaven, while the sins of penitent believers are being removed from the sanctuary, **there is to be a special work of purification, of putting away of sin, among God's people upon earth.** This work is more clearly presented in the messages of Revelation 14. GC88 425.1

When this work shall have been accomplished, the followers of Christ will be ready for his appearing. "Then shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the Lord, as in the days of old, and as in former years." [Malachi 3:4.] Then the church which our Lord at his coming is to receive to himself will be "a glorious church, not having spot,

or wrinkle, or any such thing.” [Ephesians 5:27.] Then she will look forth “as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.” [Song of Solomon 6:10.] GC88 425.2

**Besides the coming of the Lord to his temple, Malachi also foretells his second advent, his coming for the execution of the judgment,** in these words: “And I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of hosts.” [Malachi 3:5.] Jude refers to the same scene when he says, “Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints, to execute judgment upon all, and to convince all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds.” [Jude 14, 15.] **This coming, and the coming of the Lord to his temple, are distinct and separate events.** GC88 425.3

The coming of Christ as our high priest to the most holy place, for the cleansing of the sanctuary, brought to view in Daniel 8:14; the coming of the Son of man to the Ancient of days, as presented in Daniel 7:13; and the coming of the Lord to his temple, foretold by Malachi, are descriptions of the same event; and this is **also represented by the coming of the bridegroom to the marriage,** described by Christ in the parable of the ten virgins, of Matthew 25. GC88 426.1

**In the summer and autumn of 1844,** the proclamation, “Behold, the Bridegroom cometh,” was given. The two classes represented by the wise and foolish virgins were then developed,—one class who looked with joy to the **Lord’s appearing,** and who had been diligently preparing to meet him; another class that, influenced by fear, and acting from impulse, **had been satisfied with a theory of the truth,** but were destitute of the grace of God. In the parable, when the bridegroom came, “they that were ready went in with him to the marriage.” **The coming of the bridegroom, here brought to view, takes place before the marriage.** The marriage represents the reception by Christ of his kingdom. **The holy city, the New Jerusalem,** which is the capital and representative of the kingdom, is called “**the bride, the Lamb’s wife.**” Said the angel to John, “Come hither, I will show thee the bride, the Lamb’s wife.” “He carried me away in the spirit,” says the prophet, “and showed me that great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of Heaven from God.” [Revelation 21:9, 10.] Clearly, then, **the bride represents the holy city,** and the virgins that go out to meet the bridegroom are a symbol of the church. In the Revelation the people of God are said to be the guests at the marriage supper. [Revelation 19:9.] **If guests, they cannot be represented also as the bride. Christ, as stated by the prophet Daniel, will receive from the Ancient of days in Heaven, “dominion, and glory, and a kingdom,” he will receive the New Jerusalem, the capital of his kingdom, “prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.”** [Daniel 7:14; Revelation 21:2.] Having received the kingdom, he will come in his glory, as King of kings, and Lord of lords, for the redemption of his people, who are to “sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob,” at his table in his kingdom, [Matthew 8:11; Luke 22:30.] **to partake of the marriage supper of the Lamb.** GC88 426.2

The proclamation, “Behold, the Bridegroom cometh,” **in the summer of 1844,** led thousands to expect the immediate advent of the Lord. **At the appointed time the Bridegroom came, not to the earth, as the people expected, but to the Ancient of days in Heaven, to the marriage, the reception of his kingdom.** “They that were ready went in with him to the marriage, and the door was shut.” **They were not to be present in person at the marriage; for it takes place in Heaven, while they are upon the earth. The followers of Christ are to “wait for their Lord, when he will return from the wedding.”** [Luke 12:36.] **But they are to understand his work, and to follow him by faith as he goes in before God.** It is in this sense that they are said to go in to the marriage. GC88 427.1

In the parable it was those that had oil in their vessels with their lamps that went in to the marriage. Those who, with a knowledge of the truth from the Scriptures, had also the Spirit and grace of God, and who, in the night of their bitter trial, had patiently waited, searching the Bible for clearer light,—**these saw the truth concerning the sanctuary in Heaven and the Saviour’s change of ministration, and by faith they followed him in his work in the sanctuary above. And all who through the testimony of the Scriptures accept the same truths, following Christ by faith as he enters in before God to perform the last work of mediation, and at its close to receive his kingdom,—all these are represented as going in to the marriage.** GC88 427.2

In the parable of Matthew 22 the same figure of the marriage is introduced, and **the investigative Judgment is clearly represented as taking place before the marriage.** Previous to the wedding the king comes in to see the guests, [Matthew 22:11.]—to see if all are attired in the wedding garment, **the spotless robe of character washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.** [Revelation 7:14.] He who is found wanting is cast out, but all who upon examination are seen to have the wedding garment on, are accepted of God, and accounted worthy of a share in his kingdom and a seat upon his throne. This **work of examination of character,** of determining who are prepared for the kingdom of God, is that of **the investigative Judgment,** the closing work in the sanctuary above. GC88 428.1

When the work of investigation shall be ended, when the cases of those who in all ages have professed to be followers of Christ have been examined and decided, then, and not till then, **probation will close, and the door of mercy will be shut.** Thus in the one short sentence, “They that were ready went in with him to the marriage, and the door was shut,” we are carried down through the Saviour’s final ministration, to the time when the great work for man’s salvation shall be completed. GC88 428.2

In the service of the earthly sanctuary, which, as we have seen, **is a figure** of the service in the heavenly, when the high priest on the day of atonement entered the most holy place, the ministration in the first apartment ceased. God commanded, “There shall be no man in the tabernacle of the congregation when he goeth in to make an atonement in the holy place, until he come out.” [Leviticus 16:17.] **So when Christ entered the holy of holies to perform the closing work of the atonement, he ceased his ministration in the first apartment. But when the ministration in the first apartment ended, the ministration in the second apartment began.** When **in the typical service** the high priest left the holy on the day of atonement, he went in before God to present the blood of the sin-offering in behalf of all Israel who truly repented of their sins. **So Christ had only completed one part of his work as our**

intercessor, to enter upon another portion of the work, and he still pleaded his blood before the Father in behalf of sinners. GC88 428.3

This subject was not understood by Adventists in 1844. After the passing of the time when the Saviour was expected, they still believed his coming to be near; they held that they had reached an important crisis, and that the work of Christ as man's intercessor before God, had ceased. It appeared to them to be taught in the Bible, that man's probation would close a short time before the actual coming of the Lord in the clouds of heaven. This seemed evident from those scriptures which point to a time when men will seek, knock, and cry at the door of mercy, and it will not be opened. And it was a question with them whether the date to which they had looked for the coming of Christ might not rather mark the beginning of this period which was to immediately precede his coming. Having given the warning of the Judgment near, they felt that their work for the world was done, and they lost their burden of soul for the salvation of sinners, while the bold and blasphemous scoffing of the ungodly seemed to them another evidence that the Spirit of God had been withdrawn from the rejecters of his mercy. All this confirmed them in the belief that probation had ended, or, as they then expressed it, "the door of mercy was shut." [See Appendix, Note 7.] GC88 429.1  
Now was seen the application of those words of Christ in the revelation, addressed to the church at this very time: "These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth: I know thy works; behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." [Revelation 3:7, 8.] GC88 430.1

**It is those who by faith follow Jesus in the great work of the atonement, who receive the benefits of his mediation in their behalf;** while those who reject the light which brings to view this work of ministration, are not benefited thereby. The Jews who rejected the light given at Christ's first advent, and refused to believe on him as the Saviour of the world, could not receive pardon through him. When Jesus at his ascension entered by his own blood into the heavenly sanctuary to shed upon his disciples the blessings of his mediation, the Jews were left in total darkness, to continue their useless sacrifices and offerings. The ministration of types and shadows had ceased. That door by which men had formerly found access to God, was no longer open. The Jews had refused to seek him in the only way whereby he could then be found, through the ministration in the sanctuary in Heaven. Therefore they found no communion with God. To them the door was shut. They had no knowledge of Christ as the true sacrifice and the only mediator before God; hence they could not receive the benefits of his mediation. GC88 430.2

**The condition of the unbelieving Jews illustrates the condition of the careless and unbelieving among professed Christians,** who are willingly ignorant of the work of our merciful High Priest. In the typical service, when the high priest entered the most holy place, all Israel were required to gather about the sanctuary, and in the most solemn manner humble their souls before God, that they might receive the pardon of their sins, and not be cut off from the congregation. How much more essential in this antitypical day of atonement that we understand the work of our High Priest, and know what duties are required of us. GC88 430.3

**Men cannot with impunity reject the warnings which God in mercy sends them.** A message was sent from Heaven to the world in Noah's day, and their salvation depended upon the manner in which they treated that message. Because they rejected the warning, the Spirit of God was withdrawn from the sinful race, and they perished in the waters of the flood. In the time of Abraham, mercy ceased to plead with the guilty inhabitants of Sodom, and all but Lot with his wife and two daughters were consumed by the fire sent down from heaven. So in the days of Christ. The Son of God declared to the unbelieving Jews of that generation, "Your house is left unto you desolate." [Matthew 23:38.] Looking down to the last days, the same infinite power declares, concerning those who "received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved," "For this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie; that they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness." [2 Thessalonians 2:10-12.] As they reject the teachings of his Word, God withdraws his Spirit, and leaves them to the deceptions which they love. GC88 431.1

But Christ still intercedes in man's behalf, and light will be given to those who seek it. Though this was not at first understood by Adventists, it was afterward made plain, as the scriptures which define their true position began to open before them. GC88 431.2

The passing of the time in 1844 was followed by a period of great trial to those who still held the Advent faith. Their only relief, so far as ascertaining their true position was concerned, was the light which directed their minds to the sanctuary above. Some renounced their faith in their former reckoning of the prophetic periods, and ascribed to human or Satanic agencies the powerful influence of the Holy Spirit which had attended the Advent movement. Another class firmly held that the Lord had led them in their past experience; and as they waited and watched and prayed to know the will of God, they saw that their great High priest had entered upon another work of ministration, and, following him by faith, they were led to see also the closing work of the church. They had a clearer understanding of the first and second angels' messages, and were prepared to receive and give to the world the solemn warning of the third angel of Revelation 14. GC88 432.1

So, I saw, that those who had no experience in the first and second angels' messages must receive them from those who had an experience, and followed down through the messages. As Jesus was crucified, so I saw that these messages have been crucified. And as the disciples declared that there was salvation in no other name under heaven, given among men; so, also, should the servants of God faithfully and fearlessly declare that those who embrace but a part of the truths connected with the third message must gladly embrace the first, second and third messages as God has given them, or have no part nor lot in the matter. 1SG 75.1