

A
WORD
IN ITS
SEASON

1st Series

No. 60

March 1978

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2 Timothy 2: 19-22

E.P. As we pursue this enquiry together we desire to arrive in a substantial way (that is in a formed way in our souls) at God's thoughts as to the assembly. In Ephesians 2 (v 21) it says "in whom all the building fitted together increases to a holy temple in the Lord; in whom ye also are built together for a habitation of God in the Spirit". It increases; it does not say that it is built on. It seems as if the activity of the Spirit is in it so that there is a habitation of God in the Spirit. I think it has a testimonial bearing, that is that the reality of it is extant, it is known at the present time; there is a sphere of things maintained because of the presence of the blessed Spirit here. In Matthew 16 it is Christ who builds - "I will build" - and we may be sure that what He builds is perfection. I do not think that word needs to be qualified in any sense. It is wonderful to think of the foundation, this rock that we might carefully say provides Him with a foundation on which to build. No doubt we shall be helped together about this and about the choice thoughts of God in regard to the assembly, and also as to the assembly being a sphere where the Lord has liberty Himself as Man to exercise His prerogative to serve God in the midst. I thought that these choice thoughts are to be arrived at not only by way of knowledge but by way of experience in this the time of the recovery. I believe the Spirit would keep that word 'recovery' fresh with us so that it would not become hackneyed in any sense. It is recovery to the truth as to Christ and as to the assembly, and to what is at the present time for the satisfaction of the heart of Christ and available in the service of God.

I thought that in the time of recovery in Ezra both the basis for that in the altar and the stimulation of the persons who are recovered to the truth through the prophets are to be known by us; and the rightness of taking up such an order of things is confirmed by the edict of the king. I believe that with all due humility, and without any

sense of presumption, there is no reason whatever to be apologetic in regard to the great sphere of glory to which in grace we have been called. There is no need to be apologetic because the legality, the rightness, of what saints desire to go on with in regard to the truth, and this in our day when publicly there is nothing to draw attention to, can be substantiated on the authority of Scripture, and not only the letter of Scripture but the very spirit of it. So there is a way to these things, often referred to in 2 Timothy, not only to be taken but to be maintained practically, so that the reality of what is precious to Christ might be entered into for His satisfaction.

F.C.M. In this first scripture, linking with what you have said about not being ashamed of things, the Lord owns Peter, the work of God in him - "thou art Peter"; and then He speaks of "my assembly". He owns the assembly too, He claims it.

E.P. What glory that is and what assurance! Of course we know in Peter's case that the Lord said to him that "flesh and blood has not revealed it to thee"; it was not communicated by man, He says, but by "my Father who is in the heavens". So in that sense it was special to Peter. But in answer to the Lord's question "But ye, who do ye say that I am?" Peter was the spokesman, and I believe the Lord's question demands an answer from us all.

F.N.S. Does the experience of a transaction with a divine Person give us this assurance and a sense that we do not have to be apologetic? Is it not basic to our vital and living part in the testimony that each of us has a link with divine Persons that gives us this assurance?

E.P. You would encourage us therefore to cultivate that in private and as presenting ourselves when together in the presence of God. We are not here just to enjoy one another's company - we do enjoy one another's company - but we are not here only for that. We are here to be in the presence of God. I remember a brother saying that you could never go into the presence of Jesus and come out the same as when you went in. The experience would effect something, and it is for us to prove that.

D.J. H. Does this scripture show that the concept of the assembly is nothing mystical but is something substantial in persons? "Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my assembly".

E.P. Would the Lord build on anything that was mystical? It is what was formed in that man's soul and characteristically it was Christ because He is the rock. It was in that man's soul and it is to be in our souls.

A.A.B. "This rock" would be a marked contrast with what attaches to the Babylonish system where they have brick for stone and asphalt for mortar.

E.P. Yes, it is basically what is of God and it is characteristically of Christ; He is the rock.

A.A.B. It belongs to the realm of things which is revealed. It is not acquired knowledge; flesh and blood is ruled out.

E.P. Do you think that underlines what was said as to the necessity of each of us having to do with God?

A.A.B. I think that, and Peter's personal and subsequent history shows how important that was in his own links with the Lord.

F.N.S. David said in his last words "The God of Israel said, The Rock of Israel spoke to me", 2 Sam 23: 3. Could anything greater be conceived to give stability and assurance in the soul?

E.P. There is nothing like it, nothing to replace it; as was said, it is really in the soul of Peter. It is very wholesome and encouraging for us to realise that God has done something in each of our souls that is of Himself and it is characteristically like Christ. I did not do it, no other person did it for me, but God did it.

A.T. Is there something to learn from the way the Lord sees things? He sees this clearly and He can tell Peter just what it is. I do not suppose Peter could have explained it. Then later in the chapter the Lord turns round and says "Satan", but this work of God is there. The Lord sees through everything, even what is coming through and where it is coming through from; He says it has come from the Father, or, that was coming from Satan.

E.P. It is assuring that though that solemn word was said to Peter it did not destroy what was solid and unshakable in his soul; it was still there. It is something for us to get back to as being valued by Christ Himself - my assembly, He will build on that.

G.W.B. And He would be there.

E.P. Quite so - in the assembly.

F.C.M. Is this another view of what we come to in Romans 7? "I myself"; I identify it. Is not the Lord identifying it here: "*thou*"? That is the real Peter, is it not, the work of God in that man or in any one of us?

E.P. I think that and let us assure our hearts together that that work corresponds in its character to Christ Himself who is the foundation.

C.A.G. So literally Peter is 'piece of rock'.

E.P. Yes, that just adds point; it is in character the same and it is that because it is God's work; it is not our work it is God's work and the Lord claims it as His own. It is wonderful to get an impression of the holy possessiveness of the Person of Christ in relation to the assembly and hence His holy jealousy of any rival to what is His.

C A.G. And is that exemplified in Acts 9: "why dost thou persecute me? "

E.P. Quite so, very *a propos*.

B.W.W. Would any part in work which any of us might have be properly related to this of which the Lord is Himself the builder?

E.P. Yes, I think that. I feel there is something so positively personal to the Lord about this, something that would in a special way respond to His affections. When the Lord says "my assembly" it is in a place where hades' gates can assail it, but I think that it is something that is preserved for Himself. He claims it as His own; He will never relinquish what is His and He will see to it that hades' gates will never prevail against it; they will assail it but they will never prevail.

A.T. The Lord asked His disciples what men said about Him and they have a beclouded view; but Peter brings out the perfect view of who Christ is.

E.P. He did not do it by enquiry amongst others but through that which was revealed to him.

A.T. That is perfection; revealed things are ours in the assembly.

E.P. Quite so. It seems to me to be a very vital and precious portion that so to speak pin-points the value that Christ puts upon the assembly - "my assembly".

C.R B. Do you think there is something very wonderful about what Peter says, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God"? It had never been said before.

E.P. Hence the revelation. Could you say some more about it?

C.R.B. Do you think it brings into view what was in the purposes of God, that the assembly should be brought to light in relation to One who was to come here as the Son of the living God?

E.P. When the figure of Him who was to come appeared it was not long before there was that which spoke of His counterpart, and it shows that man was in view but it was this Man that was in view. Adam was but a figure; it was this Man that was in view but the counterpart was in view too, and that for the satisfaction of the Man. He claims it. Adam claimed the woman - "This time it is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh", Gen 2: 23. The apostle in Ephesians 5 says "but I speak as to Christ, and as to the assembly" (v 32) in that context.

C.A.G. Is what the Lord is looking for, when He comes in at the Supper, that which corresponds to what we have in Genesis 2?

E.P. It is wonderful to think that it is possible, that such is the character of divine workmanship in people like ourselves that there can be that which corresponds as counterpart to the holy perfection of the manhood of Jesus, and indeed can be united to Him.

F.C.M. And every first day of the week should bring demonstration that this building is in fact proceeding.

E.P. Quite so - "I will build". We will seek grace and help by the Spirit not to surrender in any sense that which Christ will not surrender. I think that as we see how it is founded, and where it is founded, we might take courage to pursue in regard to this wonderful truth and the experience of it.

G.A.P. Would the two aspects, what is for the heart of Christ and what is related to the service of God, be in view in that expression "*Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God*"?

E.P. Yes, very good; you mean that the living God is brought into it. So in what we speak of as assembly service the Lord takes the initiative that belongs to Him in it and uses the assembly "in the midst of the assembly will I sing thy praises", Heb 2: 12. What joy it must minister to the heart of Christ that God is rightly served and rightly responded to, in His own initiative to do it, but in a vessel that is adequate for it. The Spirit would help us and stir us that we will not surrender this, and He will give us power to hold the ground for the sake of what is for Christ.

D.J.H. So would you say that in a sense this scripture in Matthew lightens up the word "ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's", 1 Cor 3: 23? I am thinking of His reference to "my assembly"; as you said, it is what He claims, but then it is the Christ the Son of the living God.

E.P. Quite so. So what is here in Matthew 16 is I suppose the claims of His love, the claims of what He delights in, and is to be carried in the testimonial position in the affections of the saints who compose the assembly.

E.M.W. Would the Son of the living God be over against the gates of the place of death? You have just made a remark about the testimony: this would be the church militant, would it not? So there is life and power as linked with that Person as having completely and absolutely left all human organisation and what is of man.

E.P. Yes, and is identified only with what is truly of God. Say some more of what is in your mind because I feel it is important.

E.M.W. I was thinking of the great administration where, as linked with the Son of the living God, everything is kept in life; death will try to invade it, and the administration of death under the power of Satan may try to overthrow it, but faith would lay hold of the fact that hades' gates shall not prevail against it.

E.P. Well, we have often thought of the special value of the Lord's own words and these are some of them; we can rely on what He says.

D.E.B. Could I ask what is the objective of the church militant?

E.M.W. I suppose it is the church here in testimony where everything of God is cherished and held in the presence of opposing forces until the day of Christ when everything will be displayed. What is displayed is what is at the present moment held in testimony, is it not? But it is not simply held in testimony and cherished but held in the very presence of Satan, in Satan's territory.

E.P. That is very helpful, but we would like to get some more out of Mr Burr.

D.E.B. I was interested that Mr Walkinshaw used it in this context. We think of "my assembly" as what is affectionate and personal in the way of a link, perhaps even in union with Christ, but this idea of what is held militantly is interesting; nothing is surrendered although we are in a scene where efforts to surrender are continually being made. Giving things up may enter into our own thoughts but the church in this aspect does not give up.

A.A.B. "Terrible as troops with banners" (Song of Sol 6: 10) is one of the features of the spouse, and that is not at all incompatible with the affectionate life which is also in that book. Abigail would be the type.

E.P. Yes, she would. I was thinking of that very reference; troops with banners are attractive to Christ, and they are not defeated troops but triumphant troops. Do you think we might be helped to

see that under Christ the assembly is triumphant, and that as we seek to govern ourselves by that life we should be triumphant too?

A.A.B. The thought of a banner is that it is displayed because of the truth (see Ps 60: 4).

R.E.T. Would the power of the kingdom be carried in our souls in this militant position in regard to the assembly? This is Matthew's gospel and it is Peter we are speaking about.

E.P. Yes, the power of the kingdom is known by persons who are characteristically subject. If I am an insubject person I know nothing about the power of the kingdom, but if I am a subject person I come under the authority of Christ and therefore am available to protect what is of the assembly.

E.C.M. Would that feature come out particularly in Abigail (who has been referred to in regard to the church militant) in what David says of her: "blessed be thy discernment, and blessed be thou", 1 Sam 25: 33? She became the wife of David. So her many references to David as "my lord" would support what you are saying.

E.P. Yes, she had a real part in the position as it was at that time with David. I have often wondered why at the end of that section it speaks of Ahinoam too (see v 43). It says "they became, even both of them, his wives". It seems to me that the more secret side of things is in Ahinoam; there is not much said about her. I wondered if they coalesce in the assembly and provide two distinct aspects of the truth.

S.D.K.R. There is another verse in the Song of Songs in chapter 4: "Thy neck is like the tower of David, Built for an armoury: A thousand bucklers hang thereon, All shields of mighty men" (v 4). Would that bring out the protective feature?

E.P. There is every potential there to defend what is precious and to love it.

E.H.W. Ahinoam and Abigail, and the features seen in them individually, are what the enemy is dead set against; they were both taken by the Amalekites at Ziklag but both recovered by David,

showing how Christ values and delights in the features of the assembly seen typically in those two.

E.P. Yes, that is very interesting because he recovered all at that time and it says "and... his two wives", 1 Sam 30: 18. It shows that what was personally precious to him was fully recovered.

E.H.W. Do you not think that is what we are experiencing today?

E.P. Well, one would like to lay hold of that and be preserved in the maintenance of what is suitable to it.

C.R.B. Do you think this is all connected with a spiritual sphere of life which is entirely distinct from a world which is marked by silence and death? It is a living system of things related to the living God and providing a habitation of God in the Spirit. It is apart from a scene that is out of keeping with a living God and yet in the ways of God the assembly is here as a witness for God to a scene which is contrary to it.

E.P. That is in itself triumphant, that in such a setting there should be such a witness. It just stimulates us, I feel, to take any step that may be necessary to have a vital part in it, because to have part in an order of things that is marked by what belongs to the living God means that nothing that belongs to an order of things that is under death can find a place there.

C.R B. It is "the Christ, the Son of the living God" who is going to operate so that God is going to be all in all. Does He not count upon the assembly as His assembly to be sympathetically with Him in all that He is doing at the present time and all that He will do all to secure a scene where God, the living God, God Himself, will be all in all?

E.P. That would stimulate us I am sure and we would seek help from the Spirit to move on those lines. I would like to feel that the truth would draw us, attract us, to the Person concerning whom the truth is. That is one's exercise in regard to these meetings, that we might not only speak about these things but take some definite steps in our spiritual pathway and move in regard to what is presented to us.

E.C.M. Do you think that, whilst the revelation is special to Peter, it is essential that we should have some clear understanding of the revelation in order to be vitally in the testimony today?

E.P. I am sure of that because we would say now that this revelation is church property. It has been said that the word 'assembly' is a special word, a spiritual word that does not belong to the world's vocabulary but is understood by the saints who compose it.

W.T.A. When we come into the assembly we are aware that we belong to a very glorious Person.

E.P. You are bringing forward something that we might well pay attention to, and that is that when we are together in assembly we are present in the most dignified company that we could think of, and therefore our behaviour should be in accord with that.

C.C.I. Do you think that Peter's fundamental ministry shone out in the early chapters of Acts? Do you think the foundation was there for Paul's ministry? Those early chapters suggest militancy and power, the power of the kingdom.

E.P. The kingdom makes way, and is protective of, the assembly, and no doubt Peter's ministry was used of the Spirit to provide, I was going to say, a forerunner of what would come in in Paul. The truth of the kingdom, that is that we are under the authority of Christ and recognise His lordship and supremacy, is protective of what is precious in the assembly.

C.C.I. So it says, after assembly discipline, "but of the rest durst no man join them", Acts 5: 13.

D.E.B. Did you finish what you were saying as to respect for the local assembly?

E.P. Well, I think that if a matter is put among the brethren, and as we are now soberly seeking to pursue the truth, the instincts in the saints would take account of it. I think that very largely the actual conduct of the saints as assembled carries with it the dignity proper to it. At one time it was far from that and we may secretly mourn

that, but nevertheless I think our conduct as assembled should witness to the appreciation we have of the company in which we are.

A.A.B. Certain matters are hidden from wise and prudent but are revealed to babes. Peter is one such, is he not? There is the instinctive side of God's work, the Father's work, and sensitiveness involved in this revelation by the Father to Peter.

E.P. And we carry that with us even as we may develop in some fuller appreciation of the truth of what the assembly is to Christ.

A.A.B. You referred to conduct becoming the assembly of the living God: it really springs not from external regulation or commandment but from the instinctive side, and the proper conduct should be able to be traced back to what is instinctive in persons, should it not?

E.P. Yes, I think so. That would be I suppose on account of the presence and liberty of the Spirit, do you think?

A.A.B. Yes indeed. What would you say about the peculiar reference here to the Father's action in revealing it to Peter?

E.P. I had only thought with regard to that that the Father has peculiar regard for what ministers to the satisfaction of Christ; and the affections that enter into that relationship into which the Lord came, that holy reciprocal affection that is there, would be that the Father's affection would consider for Him, so that what was substantially in divine purpose might appear for the present satisfaction of the heart of Christ. What do you say?

A.A.B. I am sure that is true. The Lord says "And I also": we get the impression of how near He was consciously in His communion with the Father at this moment.

E.P. And it is in a very touching setting because, after this incident, the Lord began to show to His disciples that He must go away to Jerusalem and suffer. But what it must have meant to His heart to know that there had appeared, on account of the Father's revelation, something that He identified as that upon which His assembly was to be built. He identified it and He named it and He claims it and He will never relinquish it.

C.R.B. Is it some anticipation of the mountain in the following chapter? There had been some indication through Moses and through Elias of the One who was going to come, the Son of the living God, but this was the reality, and "my Father" operating in relation to Christ's assembly. But on the mountain it comes to light that it is, too, in relation to association with Christ in sonship; it is the same glorious Son of the Father.

E.P. So that withal His Person is brought into the focus of assembly affection - among the saints, I mean, this afternoon.

C.R.B. Do you think that taking them to the high mountain apart shows that the only basis for separation from anything that is out of keeping with God is attraction to Christ? Anything else will not be really according to the feelings of God.

E.P. Quite so. It puts that great principle, that we need to regard and act on, in true perspective when we view it from that point of view.

C.R.B. If we take things on except as a result of being attracted to Christ it will just be formal and we shall find that we are quickly marked by a spirit of self-righteousness. Attraction to Christ must lead in the power of the Spirit to separation from everything that is out of keeping with the living God. Attraction to the One who is the Christ the Son of the living God is a primary matter, is it not?

E.P. So Mr Darby said that His very speaking 'Calls me from earth apart' - not from the world but 'Calls me from earth apart', as if He was the alone object for that beloved man's soul at that time.

A.T. Would Peter come into the good of these words of the Lord Jesus when He said "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona"? Would these blessings come into his life when on the mount - association, and all these glories that he entered into?

E.P. Peter accumulated experience so when the test came - "if it be thou, command me to come to thee" (Mat 14: 28) - it is all gathered up in Peter's soul, focused in that Person.

With regard to the recovery and revival referred to in Ezra, those who returned to Jerusalem built the altar of the God of Israel to offer up burnt-offerings on it, as is written in the law of Moses the man of God. It does not say they offered up sin-offerings, they offered up burnt-offerings, and they set the altar on its base for fear was upon them because of the people of the countries; and they offered up burnt-offerings unto Jehovah, morning and evening burntofferings. I just emphasise that because the burnt offering in a special way speaks of what the Lord met and endured, and the way that He offered Himself in view of the fulfilment of the will of God, providing a basis from which His will could be worked out in a manner that vindicated and glorified Him. The altar is set on its base; Christ is both the sacrifice and the altar, and I thought that the Person of Christ and the manner of His offering up to God in this setting of the burnt-offering is basic in these days of recovery; that must be held to. Is that right teaching?

E.M.W. I think so, as far as I understand it. You had something more in mind about the burnt-offerings and not sin-offerings. I notice it is the morning and evening burnt-offerings.

E.P. I notice as to the burnt-offering in Leviticus that it is the part of the offerer to place his hand on the head of the offering, and it says in such simplicity and directness, "and it shall be accepted for him" (chap 1: 4) - for him - and it seems to me that the excellence of Christ as He offered Himself to God would be that which we could identify ourselves with and understand something of what our acceptance is in Him.

F.M.K. Is that confirmed in that they gathered together as one man to Jerusalem? Does that mean that they were fully in accord with the foundation that was laid and what was upon it?

E.P. Yes, it is delightful to see that, that they were unified, and this is expressed in their appreciation of what was due to God, morning and evening. Not a day passed but this appreciation of Christ was presented to God. It seems to me that if we are identified with that kind of thing it keeps us tender and sensitive as to what is due to

God. You cannot be identified with the offering of Christ, the sacrifice of Christ, and retain any hard or legal outlook on things; it keeps us tender and sensitive as to what is rightly due to God.

C.R.B. Why does it begin on the first day of the seventh month?

E.P. I do not know; perhaps you would tell us.

C.R.B. It seems to be emphasised in both verse 1 and verse 6. It was the day of the memorial of blowing of trumpets, was it not, leading up to the tenth day, the day of atonement?

E.P. Yes, so there is a testimony connected with it, and the great day of atonement set God free in relation to the people, and set the people free in relation to Him, because everything would have been met before God on that day. The sins of the people on that day were confessed over the head of the goat and sent right away.

F.C.M. Does it indicate then that in a day of recovery (and things must have seemed quite small here) God's greatest thoughts and the completion of them in the seventh month are to be before us and to be embraced, and the assurance of them, in the light of the burnt-offering?

E.P. I like that word 'assurance', because every one of us needs assurance at some time or other, and what shakes many of us sometimes is untoward circumstances. But this takes us beyond circumstances, it takes us outside the range of that, and these things - the sacrifice of Christ, the foundation that is laid - are unchanging. Let the circumstances be what they are, they are under God's hand anyway. So that would comfort and encourage us.

F.C.M. We think constantly of brethren from meetings maybe thousands of miles away from their nearest brethren, in numerical smallness; these things hold good irrespective of the circumstances.

E.P. They do indeed, and they hold good universally.

D.J.H. Is that why it says "for fear was upon them because of the people of the countries"? It seems as though they rose above that, fear and a sense of being under attack, as they laid hold of this great matter of the burnt-offering.

E.P. That helps very much and we would say to one another, let us do that. My concern is that we want to find out how divine things - God's things that through grace we are in touch with - work, otherwise it becomes a kind of theory.

F.N.S. Is not the over-riding consideration in a burnt-offering what there is for God. The note to the first use of the word burnt-offering is in Genesis 8 and it is an 'odour of rest'. God smells an odour of rest for the satisfaction of His own heart.

E.P. Yes, and it was offered, as you know, on that particular occasion when the earth had been rid of corruption by judgment and Noah had come out of that ark; he offered those clean animals as burnt-offerings, and God smelled an odour of rest. It speaks in a peculiar way of the excellence of Christ as fragrant to God.

C.R.B. Is it interesting that John's gospel, which brings out the glory of the burnt-offering, brings in that reference to Jesus as the only-begotten Son?

E.P. Does that confirm what Mr Stickland has said that it is peculiarly for God?

C.R.B. Yes, I wondered whether it is remarkable that the Spirit of God brings in that peculiar reference of unique affection, "the only-begotten", It is not exactly the Christ the Son of the living God, that lies behind it; but the only-begotten is a peculiarly intimate touch which we are privileged to be drawn into some understanding of.

E.P. Yes, directly related to divine affection, were you thinking?

C.R.B. Yes; John says "and we have contemplated his glory, a glory as of an only-begotten with a father" chap 1: 14. That is John's reference really to the mount of transfiguration, but it colours the whole gospel, does it not, and enriches the worship?

E.P. I am sure that is good and stimulating to us.

F.N.S. Would you make a remark about the altar set on its base; it seems to be in line with your general theme through these meetings.

E.P. I thought it showed that the altar and the base, the foundation, are really one thing. Christ is not only the sacrifice, as we said earlier, but He is the altar, able to sustain all that was necessary for the glory of God; *that* Man was able to sustain it. He sustained it on account of who He is but He sustained it in manhood. Then the base would be the stability of such a thing; it is set up on its base and, as was said, it is really the answer to any intimidation that was around at that time.

E.C.M. Do you connect the base with "the firm foundation of God stands"?

E.P. Well, Mr Darby helps us about that in the note to 2 Tim 2: 19 because he does not say what it is or of what, but it is just the fact; and I think that does help with regard to this particular scripture because it is brought in to convey an impression of immovable stability. Nothing can shake it, nothing can move it, and it stands, come what will; that is strengthening to the heart.

E.C.M. He makes much of the reference to 'firm', not just the foundation of God but the firm foundation of God stands.

D.E.R. Recovery is to first principles, according to "the law of Moses the man of God". But the first thing they do is to build the altar, and then subsequently they build the house. Is there instruction in that?

E.P. Yes, it is the order presented in relation to the tabernacle - the ark first and then that which was to house the ark. I think the reference to divine principles - we call them first principles which is right is essential, and there are certain principles laid down in regard to a time when outwardly things would be in confusion. But I note in passing with regard to Ezra that in chapter 4 there was an attempt by some to build with them which they refused; they said this is to be in our hands and so far that was right. It was to be entirely in their hands but how to sustain that in the presence of the opposition was another thing. So what happened was, just to follow the history through rapidly, that God raised up prophets, Haggai and Zechariah, and the effect was that what was caused to cease by the opposition was taken up again, the building recommenced. I verily feel that the

maintenance of what is exclusive for Christ must be supported by the current word of God, the mind of God made known at the present time. Mr Burr has referred to the smaller meetings, and we are very thankful to know that many of them, perhaps most of them, maintain week by week the prophetic meeting. I believe it is calculated to sustain the brethren in a position - I use that word rightly I trust - that is exclusively for God.

C.A.G. So the edification of 1 Corinthians 14, the edification of the assembly, is the same expression as "I will build my assembly".

E.P. That helps because to be separate is right, but it has to be maintained in the appreciation of current speaking from God. So when we come to the meeting for prophetic ministry we are there waiting to hear what God is going to say to us, what the Lord will say.

T.F. In chapter 3 it says that they gathered together as one man. Is that important in relation to what you are saying now? Would things be maintained on that basis?

E.P. Unity is an essential requirement; to use Mr Walkinshaw's expression, the good teaching tells us that unless there is unity we know nothing of union. But being together as one man is essential and they actually take certain movements in that light. Then they are attacked and whilst they declare their determination to be exclusively for God, not to let any of those who had no right to build with them, at the same time it is proved by the experience that they need to be maintained by the prophetic word. Then in chapter 6 we find that God comes in and confirms the rightness of what they were doing. He confirms it by the decree of a king and search is made and they find this that has been written by Cyrus, and Darius sends his instruction and the work proceeds and is completed.

G.W.E. Is the word 'let' in 2 Timothy like a call?

E.P. Yes, and if that word is used it has to be implemented. So just to touch 2 Timothy, it was to call attention to what has been referred to already, that the firm foundation of God stands; yet the firm foundation of God stands in spite of all that is extant, "having this

seal, The Lord knows those that are his". And then "and"; that conjunction puts the sides of the seal in relation to one another.

D.E.B. It is interesting that in both Ezra 6 and 2 Timothy 2 you get a reference to gold and silver vessels and it says that they are to be restored in their place.

E.P. Very good, I had not noticed that before; say something more.

D.E.B. The emphasis is rightly enough on separation in 2 Timothy 2, but is not the objective that the silver and gold vessels should be in their right place, that is in the temple if you like in relation to the service of God?

E.P. Quite so. So separation is essential to the individual in 2 Timothy but the result does not remain like that. But it is essential that every one of us should face the matter of being separate from everything that dishonours the name of the Lord. "Let every one who names the name of the Lord" would be everybody that says, I am a Christian. They name His name, but there is an authoritative word: let "every one who names the name of the Lord withdraw from iniquity" - leave anything and everything that dishonours the name of the Lord.

A A.B. Is it important to see that there are two parts in this exhortation? The one covers what you have referred to as the necessity for separation and the other the positiveness of following righteousness, faith, love, peace in order that the vessels may be set in their place in the temple to which Mr Burr has referred. The second step is essential, is it not?

E.P. It is an essential consequence upon taking the first one.

A.A.B. But many are failing to take it; many of our brethren have gained, no doubt, great relief from disconnecting themselves from evil but they remain unconnected with those who follow righteousness, faith, love and peace.

E.P. There is a word in the prophets: "Wash you, make you clean... cease to do evil, learn to do well", Isa 1: 16, 17.

A.A.B. There is a very valuable piece of Mr Stoney's entitled 'The Snare of a Step in the Right Direction' (see Vol 9, p. 39).

E.P. Yes, that can be commended I am sure to the brethren.

S.D.K.R. Then would righteousness, including practical righteousness, be mainly the rights of Christ?

E.P. Surely, that must be so.

C.C.I. Is it a vital necessity to know what it is to be alone before really enjoying the fellowship to which we are called? Most of us here have been born in the circle where the truth is and have been brought up in the enjoyment of an environment of fellowship. A century ago it was completely different. Do you think this principle remains, that I am to be alone before enjoying collective privileges?

E.P. Yes, I am sure that is the truth and I expect most of us have read that the company is reached through Christ, not Christ through the company. That is the way of it, that each one of us is to have that personal link, whether it be in this setting or initially, but especially in this setting, if we are to know what it is to pursue righteousness, faith, love and peace with those that call on the Lord out of a pure heart. We have to take our place as 'one' - "Let every one". If we have been brought up in fellowship, thank God for it. If we have been in the presence of the truth since childhood, we could thank God for that too. Some of us have not, but the fact is that there comes a point when it is necessary to have this transaction with the Lord personally.

F.N.S. And does it underline the thought you brought out early in the meetings, that we are not just to assent to the truth but to practise it? Following means action of faith and affection and obedience, and probably that is more necessary for those who have been brought up in the environment where the fellowship has been enjoyed by others. Is it not easy to agree to things and not practise them?

E.P. That is right. We were speaking in the house yesterday of a Christian who said, I have believed twice. I questioned this lady as to that, and she said, Well, you know what it is when you are young

and all the family go to the meeting, you do not want to be one out so you just say you believe and you go; but there comes a time in your history when you really have to do with the Lord for yourself, and that was the second time that I believed. Now I think there is some point in that. So let us encourage one another, let us encourage our young folks, to have to do with the Lord personally and do not let anything get in your way. There are specific instructions from the Lord Himself. You have somewhere you can go and shut the door. You do that and tell the Lord that you want to have this link with Him in a real way personally, and you will find that you will enjoy your place in the meeting ever so much more.

E.H.W. In Isaiah 1: 16, which you quoted, it says "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes". Do we need to realise that God can see what is done, what steps we might make in whatever way it is?

E.P. Yes, and He will help us to learn to do well, to do what is pleasing to Him.

REDBRIDGE

4 June 1977

Key to initials

W.T.A. - W.T.Abbott, London; A.A B. - A.A.Bellamy, Buckhurst Hill; C.R.B. - C.R.Byng, London; D.E.B. – D.E.Burr Redbridge; G.W.B. - G.W.Brown, Barnet; G.W.E. - G.W,Easton Redbridge; T. F. - T.Franklin, Grimsby; C.A.G. - C.A.Gray Helston; D.J.H. – D.J.Hutson, London; C.C.I. - C.C.Ikin Southend; F.M.K. - F.M. Knappett, Maidstone; E.C.M. - E C.Muggleton, Croydon; F.C M. - F,C,Mutton Redbridge; E.P. - E.Palmer, London; G.A.P. - G.A,Palmer London; D E.R. – D.E,Remmington, St. Albans; S.D.K.R. - S.D.K.Roberts, Croydon; F.N.S. - F.N.Stickland Redbridge; A.T. - A.Thomas, Gillingham; R.E.T. - R.E.Turner St

Albans; B.W.W. - B.W.Ward, London; E.H.W. - E.H.Wakefield,
Sunbury; E.M.W. - E M.Walkinshaw, Gillingham

FEATURES FORMED IN HISTORY

D.Robertson

1 Chronicles 21: 16-19, 24-27; 22: 1; Job 42: 1-3, 7, 8 (to 'accept'); Luke 22: 31, 32; 2 Timothy 4: 11

What is in one's heart at this time, beloved brethren, is to say a little as to certain features that are brought about by God dealing with these persons we have been reading of - David, Job, Peter and Mark. They are all persons who had histories with God. It is a great thing to have a history with God. I trust each of us here has begun to have such a history. Young people need to start having histories with God. Certain features come out in these men that I wanted to draw to your attention, so that when entering upon history with God or relationship with God you might see what God has in mind for you, the kind of person He has in mind that you should become.

It struck me, as being exercised about this meeting, that David comes out in the feature of definiteness in relation to what is for the pleasure of God. Now that is a great landmark in the believer's history; when he begins to think for God he is making progress. David has to learn deep lessons in this chapter, as all of us have to learn; he has to learn that what is attributable to God is not attributable to anybody else. There had been a remarkable period in Israel's history in the preceding chapters. David himself had been set up as the head of the people, he had been their leader in conflict, and God had shown himself time after time in favour of His people in victory over their enemies, That was the history preceding this point where David is tempted by Satan to number the people, tempted to find out the strength of the people (see vv 1, 2). The strength of the people had nothing to do with it, it was a question of the strength of God, the strength of God that brought them through. David, in the Psalm, had learned his lesson; he says "strength belongeth unto God", Ps 62: 11. It was not then a question of the strength of the people but of the strength of God. But here David is tested of Satan to attribute the power elsewhere; he seeks to attribute to himself and

to Israel the power that belongs to God; and God's displeasure is kindled. It may be that is something we have all to find out in soul history, that God can be displeased. But the experience opens up wonderful lessons that David learns. He learns that the first step is the acknowledgment of guilt. It is a wonderful thing when you come to that in the history of your soul. It is not a question now of the people sinning, In this chapter David takes account of what sin means to God, his repentance deepens and he comes to the point and says, It is not a question of the people having sinned, it is I that have sinned. Now God has a word for such a person; He is prepared to take such a person on, and the next lesson David has to learn is that there is a place for such people. God points him to the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite and tells him to build an altar there. David learns that he is accepted on the ground of the sacrifice of another. These are things that we must learn, not only hear about but learn. They are involved in the teaching of the gospel. The gospel is preached, of course, but, beloved brethren, the gospel must be learned; we must learn it in soul experience and learn it thoroughly, and the more thoroughly the better. So God takes David on in the history of his soul and shows him that there is a place for repentant people - the ground that has been morally secured in the atoning sacrifice of Christ. How wonderful that is! I trust I am speaking to persons who think it wonderful and glorious that there is ground for repentant people provided morally as a result of the atoning sacrifice of Christ. I think these experiences make David a definite kind of person - he comes out in the feature of definiteness. Now there is more: as David is led on he takes possession of the thing himself and is able to take account of the sacrifice that has provided the ground of his acceptance; and David comes out as a person who is going to secure the thing at full cost to himself. That is a fine thing, because if there is one thing that is apparent today it is that the enemy, Satan, is seeking to distract persons from this kind of definiteness. A person who appreciates what has been secured in the sacrifice of Christ in the way of sure ground for him to stand upon becomes a definite kind of person, a person of character, character that has been formed by God and by contemplation of the atoning

sufferings of Christ that have provided the ground on which the person can stand before God.

In this chapter there is far greater matter than in the record in Samuel. There the price is paid merely for the site of the altar - fifty pieces of silver - but here David is growing in his appreciation and in the apprehension of his soul; light is streaming in and he says, No, it must be much greater than that, there is not only to be an altar, there is not only to be man accepted on the basis of sacrifice, but there is to be a house. Man is not only to know that he himself is accepted but he is to know that he has been accepted in order to be for the pleasure of God - wonderful thing in the history of your soul when you begin to think for the pleasure of God! What can you do to please God? David says, It is not now only a question of securing a site for an altar, it is not now only fifty shekels of silver - that is enough for my acceptance - it is a question of six hundred shekels of gold. Think of the wonder of that! David now in the light of his soul sees a whole new order of things that is related to God's pleasure. I think in type David is like a believer who sees the glory of eternity opening out before him where "all things are of the God who has reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ" (2 Cor 5: 18) - not only reconciled David, not only reconciled me or you, but He has reconciled us; it is a whole order filled with men like David who have come the same way, who are set for the pleasure of God. I think that is a wonderful thing, maybe elementary and simple, but I am sure the brethren as myself feel the need of it, feel the need of what is foundational and elementary to enter into our experiences day by day that the teaching of the gospel may become known to us.

So David is led on to a very wonderful point: he sees the sword sheathed. I do not think anyone can really be for the pleasure of God until he sees the sword sheathed. There are places where the sword is not sheathed. You may say, That seems contradictory to the gospel. Nevertheless it is true. We read in John 3 of those on whom the wrath of God abides (see v 36) - a solemn word - those who chose deliberately to reject the expression of favour and grace that was expressed in Christ. Gibeon is a figure of Christendom;

David is afraid to go there. Oh that every true believer - those of us here and every true believer - might be afraid to go to Gibeon. The Galatians were in danger of going back to Gibeon, going back under legal ordinances; the sword is not sheathed in relation to that. The government of God is there and man is not in liberty in relation to God. But David sees the judgment sword sheathed. What does it promote? It promotes a sense of liberty in the soul. What does he say? This is the house of God. We need to understand what the house of God is. It is apprehended in the way of divine light in the believer's soul. That is where the foundation of the house of God is. People speak of a church building as the house of God. That is not true; and we might fall into such error and make a kind of brethernism appear to be the house of God. The house of God is situated and based in the soul of believers who have come through these experiences that David came through. Wonderful experiences! His own guilt is acknowledged, his repentance deepened, his soul apprehending that God had provided for him in the sacrifice of another, paying the full money, God coming in and assuring him that the judgment is passed; and in the liberty of his soul he says "This is the house of Jehovah Elohim". He is no longer claiming the glory for any other. He is claiming the glory for the God who shewed him such grace.

One just wanted to speak simply of these men, but you see how definitely David moves from this point on. A believer who has light in his soul as to what constitutes the house of God and what is for the pleasure of God begins to move definitely; and so in the succeeding chapters you find how definitely David moved to provide wealth in relation to the house of God. He reaches up to that great point in chapter 29 when in the sight of all the congregation he rises in the fulness of his soul and blesses Jehovah from whom it has all come. Ah, dear brethren, that we might be marked by such definiteness. There is a great need for it. I believe the enemy would seek to drive brethren in these last days into a nondescript state, a kind of indefiniteness and vagueness. There is nothing more foreign to the work of God than that. It is to come out in its clarity, in its

distinctiveness and its definiteness, and it is seen - I think at its best - in persons, the more the better, who are considering what is due to God. I think David has come to that point in the history of his soul.

Now Job, I think, is marked by the great feature of being an intercessor. One would like to be an intercessor like Job. The whole book is marked by speaking and Job himself does his fair share of it. I noticed some time ago that Mr Taylor said that Job and his friends spoke many precious things but they were not in the right setting. (See Vol 26, p. 217). You could not say that they were wrong things. They said many wonderful things, but the speaking of his friends is to condemn, and the whole aim of Job's speaking throughout the first 31 chapters is to justify himself, to show that he is righteous and that no blame can be attached to him. How like that many of us have been! How adept at justifying ourselves! But the point comes when God takes over. The three friends speak a lot too, but they are not with God in their speaking. There is one thing lacking in their speaking. There is plenty of condemnation, plenty of reproof but no conviction, and speaking that is apart from God always lacks conviction. You can always tell when a person is speaking as from God: there is conviction in it. It is not human power, not power to beat you down, but there is conviction coming down like an arrow into your soul - God is in it. And God had such a man ready to speak to Job - Elihu. I do not want to go into the subject of Elihu, but it is well worth young people reading Elihu's sermon, as Mr Taylor called it (see Vol. 13, p. 58), his preaching extending from chapter 32 right to 37. See how wonderfully Elihu speaks, a man who speaks as from God, testifies of the greatness of God, of His majesty, His creatorial glory; his speaking is full of suggestions of the glorious Saviour, Jesus, of the glorious character of His work, of the favour of God, the south land and the light coming from the north. His speaking is so full; and what strikes me as being the greatest characteristic of Elihu's speaking is that God can come in and take over. That is what we long for more than anything, beloved brethren, that God is seen to be working with us. God worked with Elihu; He was a co-worker, we might say, with Elihu, and

there comes a point when Elihu ceases to speak and God continues to speak, and Job is brought to this point in chapter 42 that he has to do with God; he comes to this very fine point in the history of his soul when he says "I know that thou canst do everything, and that thou canst be hindered in no thought of thine". What a point to arrive at in soul history! I wonder if I have arrived at it; I wonder if you in any measure have arrived at it, that God can be hindered in no thought of His. He has thoughts for you. When the Lord met Peter in John chapter 1 He has a thought for him. Peter was not already what the Lord was thinking about him. He says, You are Simon but "thou shalt be called Cephas". He prophetically named him. You have a prophetic name and I have a prophetic name. God has put that name there before Him; it is a prophetic naming. I used to think that the believer's name written in the Lamb's book of life was merely a matter of divine favour, but there is far more in it than that. There is a prophetic naming of every believer. God has an end and is going to reach it, and the end He has for you is the one He had for Peter. Jesus says to him "thou shalt be called Cephas". You can be sure of it: just as He had a name for Simon He has a name for you. And that is what Job comes to: "I know that thou canst do everything, and that thou canst be hindered in no thought of thine". From that point on Job begins to speak effectively, and when these three men come up before God and find that God is indignant as to the way they have acted in their service towards Job, what they find is that God commends Job as a man who can pray for them. I do not think, beloved brethren, that there could be any better or greater commendation than that, that you are marked as a person who can pray for others. There is a great need in the present day to pray for others. Oh for the moral power that can speak and be accepted before God as we pray for the brethren! Well, Job is brought that way. It says "and my servant Job shall pray for you, for him will I accept".

Now in Luke the Lord has a wonderful result to reach in Simon. Simon, who was so prominent, the Lord is going to make a confirmer of the brethren. Would you like to be a confirmer of the brethren?

There is a great need to be confirmers of the brethren, not persons who spread despondency but who can bring in a note of confirmation among the brethren. The Lord had to deal sorely with Peter here; he had to learn the scourge of his own heart, and we have all to learn it, but the Lord reaches through, we may say successfully, in His dealing with Peter and makes him a great confirmer of the brethren. Think of the power and the energy of Peter's service and the boldness of his testimony in the beginning of Acts. What a confirmer! He sees everything in the light of the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God. What a confirmer he is! Some may have said, But they have crucified the Lord. What of it? Peter relates the whole thing to the predeterminate counsel and foreknowledge of God. Remember his service to the dispersion. His epistles are written to those who had been caught up in the dispersion, in a time of uncertainty, in a time of confusion. Read these epistles and see what a confirmer Peter is. He speaks of the elect of God the Father (see 1 Pet 1: 1, 2). What confirmation that was to sojourners of the dispersion swept away out of their homes! Here is a man with a message for them and he says "elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father". What a matter that is! Think of how, as he proceeds in his epistles, he confirms the brethren. Speaking of the truths of Christianity, he says that God has raised Christ from the dead. Why? - "That your faith and hope should be in God", 1 Pet 1: 21.

There are many details that the beloved brethren could fill in for themselves, but it is just to show in these men, and in Peter here, that God formed something definitely in them in the way of a feature that can be named; and Peter comes out as a great confirmer of the brethren. When it is a question of Paul's ministry Peter warns them against being untaught and ill-established. He says these are the kind of persons who wrest Paul's ministry. Peter at that point was confirming the brethren to go in for the very best - Paul's ministry. That is the kind of man that God would form in you and me, the kind of person He would be looking for as He deals with us and as we

have soul history and relationship with Him, that we might become as Peter, a confirmer of the brethren.

Finally a word as to Mark. All these men had histories, some of failure, but that only magnifies the grace of God. When you come to Mark, one of the most needed features of the last days is said about him – he is serviceable to Paul for ministry. Beloved brethren, I believe that is one of the greatest needs of the last days, to be serviceable to Paul for ministry. We know that Mark at one point left Paul. He chose an easier way than the arduous journeys of Paul; but God's grace had been operative with him, and in the history of his soul he has arrived at the point where the apostle Paul could say "he is serviceable to me". Now the word "serviceable" here means 'one who acts or waits in service' (see note to 1 Cor 4: 1). Think of the features of patience and steadfastness, of reliability - the rock-like character that has been formed in a man like Mark through having dealings with God. Read Mark's gospel and you find he is marked by urgency, and the impelling power of his ministry gets into you as you read it. But, behind all that there is a man who knew not only how to wait in service but to act in service. Paul says that his waiting is over - "he is serviceable to me for ministry". Think of being serviceable to Paul, dear young brother and young sister. No greater privilege could be afforded to us as Christians in the testimonial period than to be serviceable to Paul; it means to be serviceable in relation to the whole line of heavenly ministry committed to him. One does not decry in any way the ministries of Peter and John, but all lead up to Paul's ministry, the ministry that brings out the height of God's thoughts. Paul's ministry comes from a Man in final conditions and covers the great truth as to Christ and the assembly. Think of the wonder of it! Paul's ministry, too, provides for the last days in his speaking in 2 Timothy, particularly chapter 2. What a thing it is to be serviceable to Paul, to be held in relation to God's best. How often we have heard, in speaking to believers, Oh that is only Paul that said that. How terrible such a thought is! Well might we say, There is only Paul. What does John's ministry head up in? To see the product of Paul's ministry coming

down out of heaven from God, the new Jerusalem. John sees it coming from its setting in glory, an eternal setting. Beloved brethren, when we come to Paul we come to the acme, the crown of all God's thoughts for men. There is nothing greater. One longs to be able to say more about it, but I think I have said enough just to show the sufficiency and the greatness of being with persons of whom it can be said, he is serviceable to Paul for ministry. Paul has long since gone to be with the Lord but his ministry remains, and Paul in that sense remains. God is pleased that in a moral way the character that marked Paul in service remains; it shone in the early days of the recovery and has continued to shine. It may be that at some period it has not been obvious to all, but it is there in its rich quality. God prizes it, and I think He values persons who are recovered to such an extent that they can be relied on and be serviceable to Paul for ministry.

I trust these things will help us, especially the younger persons, not to be afraid to go through soul exercise with God. God has in mind to form these features in each one of us, features of definiteness, features of effective intercessory speaking, features of confirmation of the brethren and features of serviceability. I trust we all know what it is to be in the hand of God with a view to these features being seen in expression in each one, for Christ's Name's sake.

KILMARNOCK

17 September 1977

THE CHILDREN'S USEFULNESS

Gideon, one of the Judges, spoke of himself as "the least in my father's house". Of course he was not just a child but his early history shows us how God can use a young but faithful believer in His service.

As a foundation in his soul Gideon had thought much about God's *deliverance* of His people from being slaves of a wicked king. He had listened to the glad tidings of God's power in freeing them. The gospel which we now hear tells us of the great work of the Lord Jesus at Calvary which has delivered us from the penalty of our sins. We can thus say with the apostle Paul, "the Son of God, who has loved me and given himself for me".

Then Gideon's *diligence* proved that in his faith he had also virtue. He protected the supply of precious food so much needed. You will remember that Ruth too, in the time of the Judges, was a careful gleaner who gathered in one gleaning an 'ephah' of grain - more than six gallons dry measure! This amount of manna in the wilderness was enough to feed ten men. God in grace made it easy for Ruth but - also in His grace - - He enabled Gideon to overcome many difficulties. Every word of Jesus and each thought we have of Him provides food for the soul and can feed others as well. Even when He fed the multitude the Lord commanded to gather the fragments, "that nothing may be lost".

When Jehovah appeared to him Gideon showed his *devotion*. There was much self-sacrifice in a time of famine in bringing a "present" - a kid of the goats and unleavened cakes. Making ready this peaceoffering took a long time but the heavenly Visitor waited and then consumed it by fire. This showed that, although holy, God accepted Gideon in favour and not for judgment. Now that the Holy Spirit dwells in obedient believers we do not have visits such as this but can at all times enjoy in our own spirits God's favour towards us - and devote ourselves to His interests.

The result of these experiences was a *doxology* or 'glory-word'. Gideon built an altar, which for Christians means the enjoyment of holy friendship with God through the work of Jesus. Because he saw how he had been blessed he called the altar "Jehovah Shalom" meaning 'God of Peace'. It is one of the many things in the Scriptures said to be there "to this day". Can you find some more?

J.C.Evershed