

The Torchbearer Series™

Suppressed Bible Manuscript History Core Course B501: Session 2 of 3

Not all Bibles are based upon the same Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek texts!

*New Testament Lineage Streams and the Unbroken Manuscript Chain-of-Custody
(UM-CoC) preserved by the Torchbearers.*

Supplemental Lecture Notes

Compiled by Peter D. Arvo



© 2018 Peter D. Arvo

Last updated: 10/6/2019

This material is registered as *Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0)*. Please see [CreativeCommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) or TheTorchbearerSeries.com 'Copyright Notice File' for details. If you wish to use the content beyond the (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) designation, please send an email with your request to TheTorchbearerSeries@protonmail.com.

Free Torchbearer Series Certificate & Certification plus college credits might be available, please see the TheTorchbearerSeries.com website for details.

Volunteers are always needed and donations are always welcomed! Currently, *Patreon*, *PayPal*, and the anonymous crypto currency *Bitcoin* are accepted. Please see the website for details.

The most up-to-date copy of this content, including the audio/video lectures with *Page Briefings*, can be accessed by going to TheTorchbearerSeries.com website. Most of the content will also be permanently archived using the *Wayback Machine*, see TheTorchbearerSeries.com for details.

Acknowledgments & Information

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

These notes have been assembled from the Holy Bible, original research, classic and contemporary commentaries, linguistic and historical research, studies of the cultures and customs of the relevant time periods, ancient documents, and consulting other sources which once analyzed and compiled form the basis for this lecture series.

While we have strived to include all relevant references and endnotes, we apologize for any errors or oversights. If any oversights or insights are discovered, please contact us so we may update the training material. All images, charts, and quotes obtained for this lecture fall into one of the following categories: *Public Domain*¹ designation, *Creative Commons*² designation, *Fair Use*³ designation, *De minimis*,⁴ or permission granted by the publisher or copyright holder.

The content in this series can be freely downloaded individually either as: (1) Audio/Video Lectures in MP4 format, (2) Supplemental Lecture Notes in PDF format, (3) individual charts and diagrams in PDF or JPG formats, (4) a copy of the Bible in many formats, (5) and the Copyright Notice File in PDF format, or all the content can be downloaded collectively in a single large compressed ZIP file called the '*Torchbearer Download Package*'. We greatly encourage the redistribution of this content, so long as the content of these files are not altered. See the website for the '*Copyright Notice File*' and additional details, as well as download and video streaming information.

www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

Contents of Lecture

Suppressed Manuscript History Session 2	5
Introduction.....	5
Section 1: God-Christ / Apostles & Torchbearers - Antioch, Syria & Jerusalem (Traditional Text)	6
Torchbearer Stream 30 A.D. – 150 A.D.	6
Torchbearer Stream 150 A.D. – 787 A.D.	7
Torchbearer Stream 787 A.D. – 794 A.D.	7
Torchbearer Stream 794 A.D. – 1181 A.D.	8
Torchbearer Stream 1181 A.D. – 1205 A.D.	8
Torchbearer Stream 1205 A.D. – 1322 A.D.	8
Torchbearer Stream 1322 A.D. – 1560 A.D.	9
Torchbearer Stream 1560 A.D. – 1598 A.D.	9
Torchbearer Stream 1598 A.D. – 1611 A.D.	9
Torchbearer Stream 1611 A.D. – Present	9
Section 1 Summary	13
Section 2: Influencers – Between the Torchbearer Stream and Roman Stream	14
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 314 A.D.	14
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 314 A.D. – 590 A.D.	14
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 590 A.D. – 869 A.D.	15
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 869 A.D. – 1415 A.D.	15
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 1415 A.D. – 1522 A.D.	15
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 1522 A.D. – 1526 A.D.	15
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 1526 A.D. – 1532 A.D.	15
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 1532 A.D. – 1564 A.D.	16
Influencers Stream (Romans Torchbearers) 1500s A.D. – Present.....	16
Section 2 Summary	16
Section 3: Roman Religion and Empire – Past to Present	17
Roman Stream 30 A.D. – 380 A.D.	17
Roman Stream 380 A.D. – 9 th Century A.D. The Forgery Mill Begins.....	21
Roman Stream 9 th Century A.D. – 1605 A.D.	21
Roman Stream 1605 A.D. – 1859 A.D.	22

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

Roman Stream 1859 A.D. – 1946 A.D.	22
Roman Stream 1881 A.D. – Present	23
Section 3 Summary	23
Section 4: Influencers – Between the Roman Stream and Heretical Cult Stream	24
Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults Romans) 35 A.D. – 110 A.D.	24
Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults Romans) 110 A.D. – 215 A.D.	25
Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults Romans) 215 A.D. – 240 A.D.	25
Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults Romans) 240 A.D. – 254 A.D.	26
Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults Romans) 254 A.D. – 842 A.D.	26
Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults Romans) 85 A.D. – 1878 A.D.	27
Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults Romans) 1878 A.D. – Present	30
Section 4 Summary	30
Section 5: Pagans / Gnostics / Heretics / Cults - Alexandria, Egypt & Mystery-Babylon	31
Heretical Cults Stream 30 A.D. – 90 A.D.	31
Heretical Cults Stream 90 A.D. – 160 A.D.	31
Heretical Cults Stream 160 A.D. – 336 A.D.	31
Heretical Cults Stream 336 A.D. – 340 A.D.	32
Heretical Cults Stream 340 A.D. – 430 A.D.	32
Heretical Cults Stream 430 A.D. – 1830 A.D.	33
Heretical Cults Stream 1830 A.D. – 1945 A.D.	33
Heretical Cults Stream 1945 A.D. – Present	33
Section 5 Summary	33
Bonus Section	34
Bonus Section 1: World’s Largest Religion’s and Their Manuscripts	34
Bonus Section 2: Lewis' Trilemma	36
Summary of Bonus Sections	39
Session Summary	40
End of Course B501: Session 2 of 3	40
Bibliography	42

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

Suppressed Manuscript History Session 2

Introduction

A few important quotes to keep in mind as we go through this course:

“The largest impediment to discovering truth; is the belief you already have it.” – Anonymous

“These [the Bereans] were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.” – Acts 17:11 (KJV)

“He is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded upon a rock.” – Luke 6:48 (KJV)

“If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?” – Psalms 11:3 (KJV)

This session is broken up into five main sections:

1. God-Christ / Apostles & Torchbearers - Antioch, Syria & Jerusalem (Traditional Text)
 2. Influencers – Between the Torchbearer Stream and Roman Stream
 3. Roman Religion and Empire – Past to Present
 4. Influencers – Between the Roman Stream and Heretical Cult Stream
 5. Pagans / Gnostics / Heretics / Cults - Alexandria, Egypt & Mystery-Babylon
- Extra Bonus Section:* Including a chart comparing manuscripts of other religions

The following questions, plus many others, will be answered by the end of this session:

1. Is there an Unbroken Manuscript Chain-of-Custody of Jesus’ preserved teachings?
2. Which Modern Bible(s) are 100% reliable and why?
3. Did the Romanized Christians fully conform to what Lord Jesus Christ taught?
4. Why did Roman Emperor Constantine I alter God’s 4th Commandment?

Important Note: No one can know chronology and dates of things long since passed with certainty unless expressly given by divine authority, and thus we caution the reader to assume a ‘c.’ in front of every date provided, which is the abbreviation for the Latin word *circa*, meaning *approximately*. Also, all Bible references used in this session will use a less common method of formatting. The common method is, when two verses adjoin each other, they are separated by a *comma* (example: John 3:16, 17). However, we use a *dash* instead (example: John 3:16-17) since this method makes the adjoining verses one unit when using most Bible software. Keep in mind also that Bible verses were not assigned numbers until 1555 A.D.,⁵ so these are not firm rules.

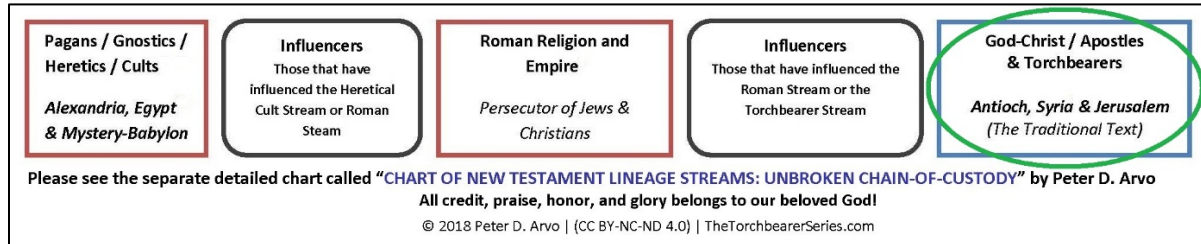
In this session we will be following a chart called, “*CHART OF NEW TESTAMENT LINEAGE STREAMS: UNBROKEN CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY*”, which has user-friendly links to scanned images of the references cited in this lecture.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

Section 1: God-Christ / Apostles & Torchbearers - Antioch, Syria⁶ & Jerusalem (Traditional Text)

Investigators and researchers are often are faced with conflicting eyewitness testimonies between opposing groups. Therefore, we propose to you throughout this session to keep in mind which groups appear trustworthy to provide you with the truth and which do not.



The groups we will start with (in the far-right column in the chart) is before the time Protestants or Roman Catholics existed and are composed of many diverse groups, which have always existed since the time of the Apostles. They have existed in many counties and have been called by many names,⁷ but we have simply dubbed them the ‘*Torchbearers*’.

Torchbearer Stream 30 A.D. – 150 A.D.

- **30-120 A.D.** Apostles & autographs of New Testament manuscripts (originals): These are the first Torchbearers for Lord Jesus Christ, who began spreading the Word of Truth.

There is strong evidence that the Apostle Saul/Paul brought the truth of the Gospel into Great Britain besides bringing the Gospel to Spain (Romans 15:28). There are testimonies from the following twelve early church writers that Saul/Paul made it to Britain and the Celtic nations: *Clemens Romanus* (Paul’s friend), *Irenaeus*, *Tertullian*, *Eusebius*, *Theodoret*, *Jerome*, *Nicephorus*, *Chrysostom*, *Venantius Fortunatus*, *Sophronius*, *Josephus*, and *Gildas*.^{8, 9, 10, 11}

A 600 page book from 1819 called, *An essay on the origin and purity of the primitive church of the British Isles: and its independence upon the Church of Rome* by William Hales, discusses another early influx of Christianity into, “*Britain about A.D. 57, by Bran, the father of Caraciacus, and his associates, who had been converted to the Christian faith, during a seven years’ residence at Rome, as a hostage for his son’s fidelity, when liberated, and restored to his kingdom in Britain, by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 50. Bran was probably converted by Aquila and Priscilla, St. Paul’s fellow-labourers in the Gospel, who were then resident at Rome, and formed a Church there. (Rom. xvi. 3—5.) The British Church appears to have been established in the reign of Lies, or Lucius, the great grandson of Caraclacus, about A.D. 177.*”¹² The book also has information about Christianity’s early introduction into Ireland and Gaul.

Of the early Christians in India, we read in *Foxe’s Book of Martyrs*, originally written between 1516 – 1587 A.D., on page 34 that the Apostle Thomas was in India. “*He was called by this name in Syriac, but Didymus in the Greek; he was an apostle and martyr, and preached in Parthia [north-eastern Iran] and India.*”¹³

Of the early Christians in Africa, we also read in *Foxe’s Book of Martyrs* on page 35 of the Apostle Simon the Zealot. “*He preached with great success in Mauritania [Northwest Africa]*

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

and other parts of Africa, and even in Britain, where through he made many converts, he was crucified by the pagans in the year 74."¹⁴

The 1st Generation Torchbearers were those that followed the Apostles and began to spread the Word of Truth to every area of Europe and beyond.¹⁵

- **90-150 A.D. The 2nd Generation Torchbearers:** By around 120 A.D., the Torchbearers had not only spread across many countries, but were known under many names, including: *Waldenses*, *Leonists*, *Paterines*, *Cathari*, etc. This was later confirmed by a Papal Inquisitor, Raynerus Saccho, and by the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot, who was one of the translators of the King James Bible, as well as others.^{16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22}
- Please continue to keep in mind that the Torchbearers cannot be considered Protestant or Roman Catholic, for neither existed at this time period. They were simply groups of people who wanted to exactly follow the risen Jesus' teachings, and were carriers (or bearers) of God's words and truth, even if it cost them their lives.

Torchbearer Stream 150 A.D. – 787 A.D.

- **251 A.D. The Cathari / Novatian:** According to several references, the title of Cathari meant "*the Pure*", and was first assigned to those who followed an Italian pastor named Novatian (sometimes spelled, 'Novation'), who resisted corruption and wanted to live a life of holiness and purity.²³ Later this name appears to have been associated with many unrelated groups of Torchbearers to denote their standards of holiness. It has also been documented that a group of Torchbearers who lived in Germany adopted the name, Cathari.²⁴
- **600 A. D. The Vaudois:** At least since the beginning of the 6th century, the name '*Vaudois*' has been used for the Torchbearers which lived in the *Valleys of Piedmont*. These valleys are surrounded by the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe and are some of the highest in the world, which act as a defensive barrier. The valleys are in the mountain range of the northernmost part of Italy, but the mountains also span France, Switzerland, and Germany. These Torchbearers were also called *Vallenses* and later were known as the *Waldenses*.^{25, 26}
- **660 A.D. The Cathari/Puritans:** The Puritans described here are not to be confused with the Puritans of the 1500s that had immigrated to America.^{27, 28} Although the more modern Puritans of the 1500s may trace their lineage back to the Puritans of the 600s, some of their understanding of the original doctrine of the Puritans has changed as a result of compromises.
- **787 A.D. The Valdenses/Patarines:**²⁹ The ancient early Christians that followed the teachings of Christ and the writings of the Apostles were dispersed to many regions and countries, but during times of intense persecution, the ones that survived the best were those in geographically protected areas, like the *Valleys of Piedmont* (sometimes spelled Piemont). This area was also nicknamed, '*The Israel of the Alps*'.³⁰

Torchbearer Stream 787 A.D. – 794 A.D.

- **794 A.D. The ancient Jews and Gentiles, who followed the ancient doctrines of the Patriarchs & Prophets and of Christ & Apostles, were often persecuted by those who aligned themselves with the state-approved religion(s):** Roman Emperor Charles the Great

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

(Charlemagne) and Claudius Archbishop of Turin (of the Waldensian Valleys of Piedmont/Piedmont) held a meeting called the *Francfort Council* with Roman Pope Adrian, in an attempt to convince the Church of Rome “to embrace the true Doctrine of Christ and his Apostles,” but were unsuccessful.³¹

Torchbearer Stream 794 A.D. – 1181 A.D.

- **817 A.D. The valleys of Piedmont were inhabited by the Valdenses:** Many Valdenses related by blood still live there today, but they now go by the name of Waldenses. The Archbishop of Turin Claudius, who lived not far from the Valleys of Piedmont, maintained a strong, vehement stance against idol worship.³²
- **1040 A.D. The Patarines:** The Patarines were named after *Pataria*, which is a place near Milan, Italy. They held communion with the Bishop of Milan, Italy and together sided against the Roman Pontiff Nicholas II. Although Voltaire was against Christians, he speaks of the Patarines, calling them the Piedmontese in his *General History*, and saying that they were very numerous at Milan.³³
- **1159 A.D. The people of the Piedmont Valleys finally came to settle into their permanent name, Waldenses:** The Torchbearers elsewhere however were called by other names. They were called *Paulicians* by some, after the Apostle Paul who taught them in those regions. In England, they were called *Puritans* for their commitment to holy purity, and they had also existed there since the time of the Apostles. They were branded with hot irons and burned alive by the state-run Roman Church of England, but the persecution only increased interest, creating an ever-growing number of strong believers.³⁴
- **1179-1181 A.D. Pope Alexander III in 1179 A.D. sanctioned a crusade against people Rome termed “heretics” in the South of France and elsewhere:** These people were known as Cathari (pure ones), Patarenians, Albigenses, and others. In 1181 A.D., Pope Lucius III made a decree against the Torchbearers, calling them Catharists, Josephists, & heretics.^{35, 36}

Torchbearer Stream 1181 A.D. – 1205 A.D.

- In modern times, many who attempt to research the Waldenses are led to believe that the Waldensian churches were started by Peter Waldo, but this can be disproven. Waldensian churches existed long before Peter Waldo, who lived during **1140 – 1205 A.D.** This was confirmed by Gretzer, a Roman Jesuit in **1178 A.D.**³⁷ It was the Roman papacy that started the myth that Peter Waldo started these churches. Enemies of the Waldenses agree that Waldensian Church history extends to apostolic times, per Raynerus Saccho, a Papal Inquisitor of the **13th century A.D.**, who was formerly a Vaudois (Waldensian) minister.^{38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44}

Torchbearer Stream 1205 A.D. – 1322 A.D.

- **1215 A.D. At the twelfth ecumenical council, Pope Innocent III and 400 bishops enacted a decree to exterminate anyone perceived as heretics:** This triggered new crusades against all who did not recognize the power of the Roman Pope. The decree was directed towards the Torchbearers, the Jews, and against all those who occupied the Holy Land.^{45, 46}

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

- **1259 A.D. The 500 Vaudois (Waldenses) in the Patarine Church of Albi, France were called Albigenes:** There were also over 1,500 members in Concorezzo and 200 in Bagnolo.^{47, 48}
- **1322 A.D. According to a contemporary historian, half of England had become Lollards who followed many Waldensian beliefs:**⁴⁹ The Lollards also followed John Wycliffe, a reformed Roman Catholic priest.

Torchbearer Stream 1322 A.D. – 1560 A.D.

- There is documented evidence that on **August 14, 1533** at least one Torchbearer group, the Dauphine [pronounced: *Do-fi-nee*], abstracted “*several ancient manuscripts and papers concerning the history of the Vaudois, of which they took possession before they went away,*” from the area of the Piedmont Valley, returning to their homeland in southeastern France in order to protect the information.⁵⁰ Some say that they did not become a state of the Roman Empire until the 11th century.
- **June 3, 1535 A.D. A French Bible was translated by Pierre Robert Olivetan (John Calvin’s cousin) from the Waldenses’ pure Hebrew and Greek manuscripts:** This costed the Vaudois 1500 golden crowns to have printed as a gift to the reformers.^{51, 52, 53, 54} Evidence is provided that the pure Hebrew and Greek manuscripts were preserved and passed down from the time of Christ and the Apostles to **1535 A.D.**⁵⁵ Some going so far as to even refer to the pure texts as “*original text*”.⁵⁶ Olivetan admitted that he was not the best qualified to do the translation, and he was only one man, but the Olivetan Bible had a marked impact. Shortly after completing the translation, Olivetan was poisoned and killed by the Roman papal inquisition in Rome. The famous reformer, John Calvin, updated the Bible in **1540-1560 A.D.** and became known as the French and English ‘*Sword Bible*’, otherwise known as the ‘*Geneva Bible*’.^{57, 58, 59}
- The Torchbearers’ enemies had always attempted to tie the Torchbearer groups in with actual heretics and even called the Torchbearers by actual heretical names, but by now their adversaries were getting desperate. They started a lie too large to be believed by Philip VII, Duke of Savoy, and upon hearing it the Duke, “*desired to see the Vaudois [Waldensian] children, it having been reported among the vulgar, that the Vaudois children were born with one eye in the midst of the forehead, and four rows of black teeth.*”⁶⁰

Torchbearer Stream 1560 A.D. – 1598 A.D.

- **1559 & 1560 A.D. The known authentic records proving the antiquity of the Waldensian churches were committed to flames by their Roman persecutors, who had spent two years industriously seeking them out:**⁶¹ This was an attempt to silence the Waldensian Torchbearer history of the ancient manuscripts.

Torchbearer Stream 1598 A.D. – 1611 A.D.

- **1588 A.D. The *Sword Bible* was revised by a famous French Reformer, Theodore Beza, who was a disciple of John Calvin and lived most of his life in Geneva, Switzerland:** This newly revised Bible became known as the *Revised French Geneva Bible*.^{62, 63, 64} He also issued a Greek NT in **1598 A.D.** Although this was an improvement, he was still just one translator.

Torchbearer Stream 1611 A.D. – Present

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

- **1611 A.D. The *King James Bible* is finished:** There are several misunderstandings about the King James Bible. First, it was not written by King James, nor did he choose what text would be included in it. The King James Bible was translated by six groups comprised of forty-seven of the world's best translators. There is often confusion on how many translators were involved, because King James appointed fifty-four, "*but the number actually employed upon it, in the first instance, was forty-seven.*"⁶⁵
- The King James translators lived and breathed a desire to follow God above all else and were trained from birth on multiple languages besides English. For example, the translator John Bois, "*at the age of five years, he had read the Bible in Hebrew. By the time he was six years old, he not only wrote Hebrew legibly, but in a fair and elegant character.*"⁶⁶ Another example is Lancelot Andrews, who during his school vacation time, "*would find a master, from whom he learned some language to which he was before a stranger. In this way after a few years, he acquired most of the modern languages of Europe.*"⁶⁷ ... "*And a brave old chronicler remarks, that, such was his [Lancelot Andrews] skill in all languages, especially the Oriental [Eastern languages], that, had he been present at the confusion of tongues at Babel, he might have served as Interpreter-General! In his funeral sermon by Dr. Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester, it is said that Dr. Andrews was conversant with fifteen languages.*"⁶⁸
- The following quote is from the book, *Translating the New Testament Epistles 1603-1611: A Manuscript from King James Westminster Company*, Edited by Ward Allen, which discusses how part of the translation was conducted by stating, "*At various times King James's translators paused to scrutinize their revision of the Bishops Bible [which was their starting point for a new version]. Once a week translators assembled in companies [groups] to discuss the portion which during the preceding week each had emended. When a company finished revision of a book [of the Bible], the members of all the other companies scrutinized that revision. After a company had finished its entire assignment, its work was circulated among learned men of the kingdom [of England]. This circulation done, each company once more took its work to the anvil. Finally, at a general meeting in London, translators, selected from all the companies, reviewed the completed work and prepared a text for the printer.*"⁶⁹ There are many more translation rules, as well as details about the individual translators, which we will not be covering here. For more information, you can read the book, *Translators Revived*, by Alexander Wilson McClure, published in New York, by Charles Scribner in 1853. At the time of this writing, it is available to download for free from archive.org.
- Many older Bibles, texts, and manuscripts were consulted by the translator teams, even from their own privately-held collections. However, depending on who you ask, modern scholars may tell you conflicting accounts of which primary base text was used to create the King James Bible. This is because none of the source texts that still exist today is a 100% match and for good reason. The Waldenses' pure Hebrew and Greek text (which is now missing) was likely the primary source text, but they used the Bishops Bible as their starting point.^{70, 71}
- We have evidence that the translators were familiar with the various Torchbearer groups and were Torchbearers themselves. For example, translator George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, spoke at length of the Wycliffists, Dulcinists, Leonists, Waldenses, Albingenses, and others,⁷² and is listed in *The Churchman Volume 62* as a Puritan.⁷³

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

- Besides existing documents showing that the translators had knowledge of the different Torchbearer groups, and at least one of them being a Torchbearer, we have documented evidence that Pierre Robert Olivetan, a cousin to the famous reformer John Calvin, had a copy of the pure Hebrew and Greek text that the Waldenses preserved from the time of the Apostles.^{74, 75, 76}
- We also have some notes from the King James Bible translators, such as John Bois' 39 pages of handwritten translation notes.⁷⁷ Bois and others provide hints that they had and used Torchbearer manuscripts. Calculations have been conducted for how often the translations are attributed to "some source other than the Bibles listed" to create the KJV, versus how often the word choices in *Manuscript 98* are attributed to text from the "Bibles listed".^{78, 79} The "Bibles listed" refers to the older Tyndale Bible, the Great Bible – Cloverdale, the Geneva New Testament 1557 – Whittingham, the Geneva Bible 1560, the Rheims New Testament, the Bishops' Bible, and the KJV translation notes written into the margins of one of the Bishops' Bibles.⁸⁰ Interestingly, the "other" source(s) was used approximately 40% of the time in the translation work to create the Authorized King James Version of 1611.^{81, 82} This conclusion is based upon the analysis of *Manuscript 98*, which is the name given to a collection of pages of translation notes for the New Testament from the King James Westminster Company. Keep in mind that the translators were never told to use the Rheims New Testament. It should also be pointed out that many assume that the translators used older Bibles as their primary resource to create the Authorized King James Bible, because of their fourteenth translation rule "directed them to use in addition to the Bishops' Bible, the Tyndale, Matthew, Cloverdale, Whitchurch [the Great Bible], and the Geneva."⁸³ This is assuming they didn't have the pure Greek and Hebrew texts from various Torchbearer groups, and we already know that the Pierre Robert Olivetan Bible used the pure Hebrew and Greek text from the Waldenses to create a French Bible, which later became the Geneva Bible. We should also not forget, as previously mentioned, the strong evidence that the Apostle Paul and other 1st century followers of Christ traveled to England and Ireland; who would have left pure documents behind, as well as the correct understanding of the manuscripts, to be then handed down from one generation to another. A draft of the Authorized King James Bible was even "sent to Ireland" as part of the widespread review process.⁸⁴

Note: A fire might be the cause for the loss of the KJV translation records, as well as the official proclamation authorizing the KJV to be used in Churches. Also, many researchers appear to get the date of the large fire wrong, for several reasons. Many previous authors from past generations wrote the wrong date, which was then copied by others. The greatest fire at Whitehall Palace lasted from apparently the end of December 1697 till around January 4, 1698.^{85, 86, 87} It also appears that Westminster was destroyed by fire.⁸⁸

- Some have believed that there have been many translation revisions to the King James Bible ever since 1611, but this is not true. The corrections made soon after the first 1611 print run were not a result of mistranslations, but as a result of printing press problems. "Some errors of the press having crept into the first edition, and others into later reprints, King Charles the First, in 1638, had another edition printed at Cambridge, which was revised by Dr. Samuel Ward and Mr. John Bois, two of the original Translators who still survived, assisted by Dr. Thomas Goad, Mr. Mede, and other learned men."⁸⁹ Evidence demonstrates that the modern Authorized King James Bibles are an accurate transmission of the King James translators' text of 1611. This includes the Authorized King James Version of 1611, minus the original printing errors and word-spelling changes, which have been determined by carefully conducted linguistic comparisons.^{90, 91, 92} Even the American Bible Society (ABS) had this to say. "The English Bible, as left by the translators, has come down to us unaltered in respect to its text; except in the changes of

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

orthography which the whole English language has undergone, to which the version has naturally and properly been conformed... ”⁹³

- This prompts the question: Who is the best publisher of the KJV? There appears to be near-universal agreement that the Cambridge-type is the best, which avoids a few minor printing mistakes that the Oxford publisher had.⁹⁴ If you would like an affordable handmade Cambridge-type or Oxford-type KJV Bible, produced by a Bible-believing family-owned company, then you can purchase one from *ChurchBiblePublishers.com*, but they're also other good places to purchase from.^{95, 96} There are also some resellers that defend the KJV and have the KJV readily available in other languages, such as Spanish.⁹⁷ Another option is to print your own Cambridge-type KJV for free, by printing the included Cambridge-type KJV Bible document included with the free *Torchbearer Download Package* or as its own separate download from *TheTorchbearerSeries.com*.

Note: Over the last 400 years, the B-RAID⁹⁸ system of correcting manuscripts appears to have been adapted and employed in discovering, preventing, and correcting printing press errors for the Authorized King James Bible, which is still used to prevent errors today.⁹⁹ These minor mistakes made by men provide valuable insight into the free will God allows us to have, yet at the same time still allow for a God's total sovereign goal to be accomplished.¹⁰⁰

A biblical example of this is when Moses disobeyed and struck a rock a second time, when he was instructed by God to speak to the rock to obtain water. If Moses had followed God's instructions, it would have represented Christ's second coming. (Numbers 20:11, Deuteronomy 32:5-52).

At times, portions of the Bible have been misunderstood or hidden to man, as in the case during King Josiah's reign, "*And Hilkiyah the high priest said unto Shaphan the scribe, I have found the book of the law in the house of the LORD. And Hilkiyah gave the book to Shaphan, and he read it.*" – 2 Kings 22:8 (KJV), but it is never lost to God, "*It is the glory of God to conceal a thing: but the honour of kings is to search out a matter.*" – Proverbs 25:2 (KJV). Doubts about biblical preservation, inspiration, interpretation, authority, doctrine, and truth can be mended by diligent research, prayerful study, trust in God, and faith the size of a mustard seed (Matthew 17:20). Do not let the small things erode your faith, when you know the foundational rock for your faith is true, which is the literal birth, death, and resurrection of Lord Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 15:1-4).

- Many have also wrongly believed using *thees & thous* and similar language in the King James Bible clouds the translational meaning, and only existed culturally during the King James time period, therefore it should be done away with due to its outdated and archaic nature. In actuality, the *thees & thous* (as well as other words) were not in use during the time the 47 translators started their work in 1604 to translate the King James Bible. The KJV translators collectively decided to use the *thees & thous* (and other words), even though no one used them anymore, because it contributed to better translational accuracy and clarity of understanding (see references for additional details).^{101, 102, 103}

A cheat sheet for the 'thees' and 'thous' is:

Thee, Thou, Thy, Thine = Singular
You, Ye, Your, Yours = Plural

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

Note: Biblical Greek and Hebrew maintain a clear distinction between singular and plural personal pronouns and adjectives, as does the English used in the King James Bible.

- Several people have pointed out an interesting observation, and although it is interesting, we do not think it should be regarded as a reason for choosing to use the King James Bible.

There are Seven Complete English Bibles:¹⁰⁴

- 1) Wycliffe's Bible 1388
- 2) Tyndale Bible 1526-1534
- 3) Coverdale Bible 1535
 - Matthew's Bible 1537 (NT was from Tyndale, so this Bible is not counted)
- 4) Great Bible 1539
 - Taverner's Bible 1539 (a minor revision of Matthew's Bible and is not counted)
- 5) Geneva Bible 1560
- 6) Bishops' Bible 1568
 - Douay-Rheims Bible 1610 (Roman version from Latin Vulgate and is not counted)
- 7) King James Version 1611

"The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times." – Psalm 12:6 (KJV)

- This is not specific to the King James Bible, but we will touch on it here. There have been many supposed Bible contradictions that have been published on the Internet, the vast majority of which can be easily explained, even by only a small amount of research. For example, within just one website, there are over 101 supposed contradictions that are thoroughly resolved.¹⁰⁵

Section 1 Summary

We have now completed going over the rightmost column, the Torchbearer lineage, and have learned of an *Unbroken Manuscript Chain-of-Custody (UM-CoC)*¹⁰⁶ for the text of the Bible. This lineage has existed outside of the Roman Catholic and later Protestant lineages. We have also learned the following:

1. Testimony from **twelve biblical writers** that **Christianity** was brought to **Britain** in the **1st century** by at least one of the Twelve Apostles.
2. Testimony from **two royal families** that **Christianity** was also **delivered to Britain in 57 A.D.** and into **Ireland/Gaul**. The **first British Torchbearer Church was established around 177 A.D.**
3. The high likelihood of **Christianity** being brought into both **India** and **Africa** in the **1st century**.
4. By the **2nd century**, **Christianity** had **spread to all of Europe**.
5. The ancient **Torchbearers** were **neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic**, for **neither existed** at this early time.
6. A Roman Emperor as well as a Waldensian Torchbearer Archbishop tried to convince the **Church of Rome** to embrace the true Doctrines of Christ and his Apostles, but **failed**.
7. Roman persecutors admitted to the **Torchbearers' ancient ties to the Apostles**.
8. Roman Popes started exterminating anyone who does **not recognize the absolute power of the Pope**, including Jews and Torchbearers.
9. The **Torchbearers** of the *'Israel of the Alps'* **preserved the true Hebrew and Greek text** and provided a translated French copy to the Roman Catholic Reformers as a gift.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

10. **Half of England had become Lollards**, who followed many beliefs of the Waldenses and Roman Reformer John Wycliffe.
11. The Pierre Robert Olivetan Bible, John Calvin Bible, Theodore Beza Bible, and the 47 translators of the King James Bible **all used pure texts** obtained from the various Torchbearer groups.
12. At least some of the **King James Bible Translators** were **Torchbearers** themselves, who created **the ultimate English translation** of the Bible.

This is just part of the amazing history of how we obtained God’s preserved Words in English.

Section 2: Influencers – Between the Torchbearer Stream and Roman Stream

Note: If you are using the ‘*Supplemental Lecture Notes*’ along with the corresponding, ‘*Chart of the New Testament Lineage Streams: Unbroken Chain-of-Custody*,’ you will notice if viewing them in full-color that the 2nd and 3rd level headings in the ‘*Supplemental Lecture Notes*’ match the corresponding colors in the full chart. For example: **Red** to **Red** | **Black** to **Black** | **Blue** to **Blue**. This is only for easier readability. If you only have black and white printed copies, it will not affect your ability to follow along. Free full-color digital copies of this material and more are available to download online.



We will continue working our way from right to left. The next column from the ‘*Torchbearers*’ is the ‘*Influencers – Those that have influenced the Roman lineage stream or the Torchbearer lineage stream*’. As you will see for yourself, each of these *primary lineage streams* and *influence streams* has a direct effect on today’s Christianity, and even how Bible doctrines (beliefs) are interpreted and understood today.

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 314 A.D.

- **314 A.D. Sylvester I joined the Romish Church and became the first documented Pope:** It has been called into question whether he was indeed the first Pope, since the primary document used as evidence for this is now widely regarded as a forgery.¹⁰⁷ A Roman Catholic Jesuit Priest, Robert Parsons in 1604, wrote in his book that the Waldenses, “*affirmed, that from the time of Pope Sylvester downward; the Roman Church had erred*”.¹⁰⁸

Note: In a book on the history of the Waldenses, they had previously been called Leonists, who were previously called Paterines, but some have said they are also separate groups having mostly shared beliefs.¹⁰⁹

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 314 A.D. – 590 A.D.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

- **590 A.D. Nine Bishops reject communion of the Pope as heretical.**¹¹⁰

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 590 A.D. – 869 A.D.

- **Until 869 A.D. All Ecumenical Councils had been held in or near Constantinople, and in the Greek language, not Latin:**¹¹¹ This is because the power of the Church had tended to lean towards the eastern end of the Mediterranean, where today's modern-day Turkey and the western part of Syria resides, not Rome, Italy. It wasn't until after 869 A.D. that the Ecumenical Councils were held in Latin, the language of Roman imperialism.

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 869 A.D. – 1415 A.D.

- **1369-1415 A.D. John Hus was formerly of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, turned reformer, and tried to reform the Roman Church:** He was a hero to Martin Luther and other reformers. John Hus and his followers embraced some ideas and opinions from the *Wycliffists*, *Dulcinists*, *Leonists*, *Waldenses*, *Albingenses*, and others.¹¹² The Roman Church Reformers became reformers after their interaction with diverse Torchbearer groups who collectively held the correct doctrines (beliefs) and preserved the pure Hebrew and Greek manuscripts handed down from the Apostles. See the additional references for more examples of reformers embracing the ideas and beliefs of the Torchbearers.^{113, 114}

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 1415 A.D. – 1522 A.D.

- **1466-1536 A.D. Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus:** A member of the Roman Catholic Priesthood who appeared make an attempt to reform the Roman Church from within, but wasn't successful. Erasmus created a Greek New Testament text in **1522 A.D.**, and although he seems to have held a neutral stance between the reformers and Rome, he did not always remain neutral. Such as his belief in transubstantiation, which is the Roman Church's belief that the real body and blood of Lord Jesus Christ are literally present in the bread and wine, which is still held by the Roman Church at the time of this writing.^{115, 116}

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 1522 A.D. – 1526 A.D.

- **1483-1546 A.D. Martin Luther:** Was a former Roman Catholic Priest who became one of the well-known reformers and also attempted to reform the Roman Church. He created a German Bible between **1522-1534 A.D.** Although Luther started out in defense of the Jewish people, he soon became disenfranchised with the Jewish rejection of Jesus, their long-awaited Messiah, and he fell back into old teachings.^{117, 118} We will skip these additional details for now, but will pick this back up later on in this session.

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 1526 A.D. – 1532 A.D.

- **1526 A.D. Waldensian meetings began to be held to discuss the Reformation:** The first documented meeting occurred in **1526 A.D.** when a pastor of Angrogna (northwestern Italy in the region of Piedmont) named Gonin brought back the publications of Luther from Germany, triggering several conferences to be held to discuss if the reformers were in alignment with their own core beliefs or not.¹¹⁹ On **September 12th, 1532 A.D.**, the Vaudois Synod was held, where the reformers met with the Waldenses, and the Waldenses provided a pure apostolic Bible to the reformers. One of the reformers present at the meeting was quoted as saying they, "*greatly rejoiced to see that people, who had ever proved faithful – that Israel of the Alps, to whose*

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

charge God had committed for so many centuries the ark of the new covenant – thus eager in his service.” And continuing, “...correctly copied with the hand at a date beyond all memory, they marveled at that favour of Heaven which a people so small in numbers had enjoyed, and rendered thanks to the Lord that **the Bible had never been taken from them.**”¹²⁰

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 1532 A.D. – 1564 A.D.

- **1509-1564 A.D. John Calvin:** A Roman Catholic who later became a reformer. Calvin’s cousin, Pierre Robert Olivetan, met with the Waldenses in **1532-1535 A.D.** and translated the pure Hebrew and Greek, which had been protected and handed down from one generation to the next from father to son, into the French Olivetan Bible. The following was written in the preface of the French Olivetan Bible by Pierre Robert Olivetan about his translation of the Bible published on June 3rd, 1535. “*I present this precious Treasure (whereof thou mayst say as the Children of Israel, yet hoping that it shall never create thee any trouble) in the name of a certain poor People thy Friends and Brethren in Jesus Christ, who ever since they were blessed and enriched therewith by the Apostles and Ambassadors of Christ, have still enjoyed and possessed the same : and being now willing to gratifie thee with what thou desirest so earnestly, they have given me a Commission to draw this precious Treasure out of the Hebrew and Greek Cabinets, and having wrapt up the same in a French Mantle, to the best of my skill, and according to that talent which the Lord hath given me, forth-with to present thee with it (O poor Church) on whom no man bestoes any thing.*”^{121, 122, 123} The full text is much longer, but this will give you a better idea of what was written.

Note: “*Thus was the primitive church preserved in the Alps to the very period of the Reformation. The Vaudois are the chain which unites the reformed churches with the first disciples of our Saviour. It is in vain that Popery, renegade from evangelical verities, has a thousand times sought to break this chain ; it resists all her efforts. Empires have crumbled—dynasties have fallen—but this chain of scriptural testimony has not been broken, because its strength is not from men, but from God.*”¹²⁴

Influencers Stream (Romans | Torchbearers) 1500s A.D. – Present

- Starting at least in the **1500s** as a result of interacting with some of the reformers of Church of Rome and some tiring of the repeated persecution, the Waldenses began compromising their heritage of true doctrine and theology for the sake of unity. This did not change the text of their Bible, but it affected their understanding of it and the high holy standards they once held. A modern Waldensian Pastor, *Esteban Gignous Janavel*, who is a direct descendant of a famous Janavel,¹²⁵ is seeking to restore and maintain the true pure holiness of the Waldensian apostolic doctrine.

Section 2 Summary

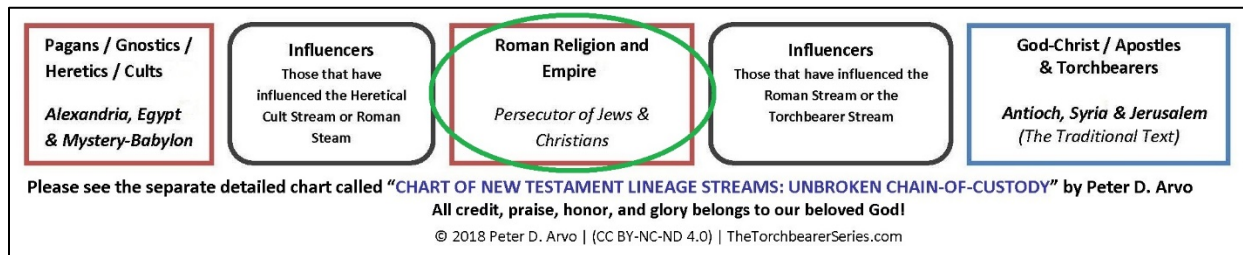
In summary, we have seen both positive and negative effects upon the Torchbearer Lineage Stream. On the positive, we have individuals who embraced the truth carried by dozens of Torchbearer groups composed of millions of diverse people. On the negative, many gave up several of the true doctrinal beliefs that had been passed down from the Apostles so they could join the growing Roman Reformers. This decision was not unanimous however, since “*a number dissented*”, including two pastors who refused to sign and withdrew from the Synod. This was “*the first schism which ever broke out in the Vaudois Church. It must be observed, however, that the two dissenting pastors did not belong to the valleys, but to Dauphiny.*”¹²⁶ The merger of

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

multiple Torchbearer groups with the reformers effectively created a 3rd group, whose name and movement never having existed before the 16th century. They were known as the *Protestants*, with the name meaning “*those that protest*,” which refers to those that protest the authority of the Roman Pope.¹²⁷

Reminder from the previous section: On **August 14, 1533** at least one Torchbearer group, the Dauphine, who refused to compromise the original beliefs of the Apostles, abstracted “*several ancient manuscripts and papers concerning the history of the Vaudois, of which they took possession before they went away*,” from the Piedmont Valley to protect the information.¹²⁸

Section 3: Roman Religion and Empire – Past to Present



We will now go through the center column called ‘*Roman Religion and Empire*’.

Roman Stream 30 A.D. – 380 A.D.

- **313 A.D. Edict of Milan:** Christianity is made legal by Emperor Constantine I after his claimed vision in the sky.¹²⁹ This had both positive and negative effects. Prior to this Edict, the official Roman religion had been one of paganism with pagan priests¹³⁰ (an example of this was Mithraism, the practice of worshipping the sun),¹³¹ and remained so even after the Edict. The Edict of Milan made it so the Torchbearer Christians would no longer be persecuted by the Roman Empire. This lack of persecution was clearly positive, but it also meant many would become Christian and risk nothing by doing so, creating a lack of motivation to either commit to being fully in or out, resulting in many Nominal Christians.¹³²
- **321 A.D. Emperor Constantine I makes Sunday the day of rest for worshipping the Sun God Apollo:**¹³³ Pagan-Christian coins are also then minted long after Constantine’s supposed conversion (see the reference section, of the Chart of New Testament Lineage Streams, for images of the coins).^{134, 135} We find numerous revealing details in a book published in 1900 called *Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church* by Arthur Stanley, in which it states, “His [Constantine I] coins bore on the one side the letters of the name of Christ; on the other the figure of the Sun-god, and the inscription ‘Sol invictus,’ as if he could not bear to relinquish the patronage of the bright luminary which represented to him, as to Augustus and to Julian, his own guardian deity.” then goes on to say, “The retention of the old Pagan name of ‘Dies Solis,’ or ‘Sunday,’ for the weekly Christian festival, is, in great measure, owing to **the union of Pagan and Christian sentiment with which the first day of the week was recommended by Constantine to his subjects Pagan and Christian alike, as the ‘venerable day of the Sun.’ His decree, regulating its observance, has been justly called ‘a new era in the history of the Lord’s ‘day.’ It was his mode of harmonizing the discordant religions of the empire under one common institution.**”¹³⁶ These were just two of many early examples of Constantine enacting his plan, which was to unify his

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

diverse empire within one new state-approved religious belief system in order to maintain and obtain more control over the population.

- **325 A.D. Council of Nicaea:** Constantine continues to push for merging Christianity with other religions of the Pagan Roman Empire by declaring Sunday as the day for the celebration of the Pagan-Christian Astarte-Easter (also known by other pagan names). There are dozens of old and rare books published on this subject, but let us go through just a small sampling by reading a portion of *A History of the Christian Councils: From the Original Documents Vol 1* by Karl Joseph, published in 1894, where Constantine I addresses the counsel. *“We give you good news of the unity which has been established respecting the holy Passover”* ... *“All the brethren in the East who formerly celebrated Easter with the Jews, will henceforth keep it at the same time as the Romans, with us, and with all those who from ancient times have celebrated the feast at the same time with us.”* ... *“It was declared to be particularly unworthy for this, the holiest of all festivals, to follow the custom (the calculation) of the Jews, [and the Torchbearers] who had soiled their hands with the most fearful of crimes, and whose minds were blinded.”* Constantine must have forgotten that Jesus was born to a Jewish family and most of the Apostles and early followers of Jesus were Jewish, and it was Jewish people who wrote most of the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. Constantine continues, *“In rejecting their custom, we may transmit to our descendants the legitimate mode of celebrating Easter... We ought not therefore to have any-thing in common with the Jews.”*¹³⁷ By association, all Seven Festivals of Israel of the Jewish-Christians are to no longer to be observed.

Note: Hanukkah is not one of the Seven Festivals of Israel, but it was implied to be observed during the times of Jesus (John 10:22). The seven most important Jewish-Christian holy-days are; *Passover, Unleavened Bread, First Fruits, Pentecost (Feast of Weeks), Trumpets, Atonement, and Tabernacles.*

- If we are to understand how some of the current doctrines have gone astray, it is of paramount importance to understand the catalyst (original cause), so we will continue with this a little further. Rome was the catalyst for Roman Christians distancing themselves from the Jewish people, festivals, and customs which was/is against the beliefs of the Torchbearers. The Torchbearers have always followed the true **Passover**¹³⁸ on the 14th day of the Jewish month of Nisan, and then celebrated Christ’s resurrection day (**First Fruits**^{139, 140}) not Astarte-Easter.^{141, 142} Constantine continues, *“...to separate ourselves from the detestable company of the Jews, for it is truly shameful for us to hear them boast that without their direction we could not keep this feast”* ... *“But even if this were not so, it would be your duty not to tarnish your soul by communications with such a wicked people (the Jews).”* ... *“Our Saviour has left us only one festival day of our redemption, that is to say, of His holy passion, and He desired (to establish) only one Catholic Church.”* ... *“and every one, I hope, will agree upon this point. As on the one hand, it is our duty not to have anything in common with the murderers of our Lord.”* ... *“We should have nothing in common with the Jews.”* ... *“Easter should be everywhere celebrated on one and the same day,”* ... *“The Synod requires, 1st, that Easter day should always be a Sunday (and therefore decides against the Quartodecimans); and 2nd, that it should never be celebrated at the same time as the feast of the Jews. It results from this second decision, that according to the Synod, if the day should fall on a Sunday, Easter was not to be celebrated on that Sunday, but a week later.”*^{143, 144, 145} Quartodecimans is the name given to those who continued to observe Nisan 14 as the true Passover and as well as the day Jesus died. There is more information contained within the scanned references, which are included at the end of the, *Chart of the New Testament Lineage Streams: Unbroken Chain-of-Custody*, but we will move on.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

- A positive thing that came out of the Council of Nicaea was that *Arianism* was rightly condemned during the meeting.¹⁴⁶ We will briefly go over Arianism later in this session.
- **337 A.D. Pope Julius I creates Christ-mas:**^{147, 148, 149} He invents this holi-day from the combined pagan Roman festivals of *Saturnalia* & *Sol Invictus* and re-designated them as the Feast of Christ's Nativity, '*mass on Christ's day*', or shortened as Christ-mas. This was done even "*in spite of serious objections*"¹⁵⁰ and others calling it a "*questionable innovation*".¹⁵¹ Most who want to portray Christ-mas in a less pagan light do so by comparing only the Roman holi-day of *Sol Invictus*, leaving out the closer Roman holi-day of *Saturnalia*. Other traceable ancient pagan holi-days were also included, likely in an attempt to better unify (through compromise) the whole empire. The following is a few of the many things the holi-days would involve for the winter festivals of *Saturnalia* & *Sol Invictus*:
 1. wild drunken licentiousness;¹⁵²
 2. unrestrained merriment;¹⁵³
 3. no public business could be transacted;¹⁵⁴
 4. law courts were closed;¹⁵⁵
 5. schools kept holiday;¹⁵⁶
 6. to commence a war was impious;¹⁵⁷
 7. indulgences were granted;¹⁵⁸
 8. presents were interchanged among friends;¹⁵⁹
 9. toys to children;¹⁶⁰
 10. crowds thronged the streets shouting *Saturnalia*;¹⁶¹
 11. ornamented trees;¹⁶²
 12. a cooked goose;¹⁶³
 13. yule cakes;¹⁶⁴
 14. deities worshiped, venerated, or honored:
 - Lord of the fir-tree,¹⁶⁵
 - Queen of Heaven,^{166, 167}
 - Sun-god Helios,¹⁶⁸
 - Sol,¹⁶⁹
 - Saturn,^{170, 171}
 - Osiris,^{172, 173}
 - Etc.

The whole month of December was considered a dedication to Saturn.¹⁷⁴ The Sun-god Apollo was also worshiped and venerated under different names. More information can be found within the definitive book on this subject from 1524 A.D., but unfortunately, it is not written in English (perhaps someone will translate it in the future).¹⁷⁵

The Roman Church, and later the reformers who used to be part of the Roman Church, still held to many of the traditions, beliefs, and ideologies of Rome. Christ-mas was never part of the traditions and beliefs of Jesus and the Apostles, and instead – since the time of the Apostles – the Torchbearers have observed Hanukkah, not Christ-mas. To illustrate the pure, unyielding, and uncompromising views held by the various Torchbearer groups of the 1600s, as demonstrated by the Puritans during the times shortly after the King James Bible was created, the following information is presented:

On **December 24th, 1652**, the Parliament of England voted and passed a law banning the celebration of Christmas.¹⁷⁶ At the time, the Puritans referred to Christmas Day using the

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

following strong terms, “*Profane Man’s Ranting Day, the Superstitious Man’s Idol Day, the Papist’s Massing Day, the Old Heathen’s Feasting Day, the Multitude’s Idle Day, Satan-that Adversary’s-Working Day*”.^{177, 178} This sentiment was also reflected in America, especially in Massachusetts, when “*the New Englanders who gave America the traditions of thanksgiving day, thanksgiving-day proclamations, the Mayflower Compact, John Winthrop’s ‘City on a Hill,’ and election-day sermons, criminalized the celebration of Christmas... in 1659... and ‘whosoever shall be found observing any such day as Xmas or the like...’ would be fined.*”^{179, 180} In both of these previous examples, those siding with the traditional Roman beliefs (the Roman Church and many Roman Reformers) eventually caused the laws to be reversed in England in 1660 when Charles II reversed all laws from the previous eight years¹⁸¹ and was reversed in Massachusetts in 1681,¹⁸² against the strong objections of the diverse Torchbearer groups at the time. The Puritans, Quakers, etc.¹⁸³ were also against Christ-mas, but these were not Torchbearers in the strictest sense, they were Protestants, who most of which still held a few flaws in their doctrine from Roman influence. The Cathari Puritans held closer to the true doctrine passed down by the Apostles. As a side note, Christ-mas was not made a national holi-day in the United States of America until June 28th, 1870.¹⁸⁴

- **363-364 A.D. The Council of Laodicea, Canon 29 outlawed the keeping of God’s 4th Commandment:** “*A Christian shall not stop work on the Sabbath [Saturday],*” and reaffirmed changing the *Lord’s Day* from Saturday to Sunday by redefining the meaning of the *Lord’s Day* to mean Sunday. They also reaffirmed an Anti-Semitism stance (following Constantine’s example) against following anything that the Jewish people observed, including one of the Ten Commandments that had been written in stone by God’s own hand. They coined the terms ‘*Judaize*’ & ‘*Judaizer*’ and broadly misapplied what Saul/Paul said in Galatians 2:14 about requiring non-compelled Gentiles to live like the Jews. The Roman Council of Laodicea, Canon 29 went so far as to say that if, “*Any shall be found to be judaizers, let them be anathema from Christ.*”^{185, 186} Anathema meaning, *banned, cursed and damned.*^{187, 188} These stances still influenced and held sway over the future Roman Church Reformers, including Martin Luther and others.^{189, 190} Rome certainly appeared to be maintaining a strong stance against the Jewish people, which seems to be counterproductive based upon what God said of the Jews. “*And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.*” – Genesis 12:3 (KJV). Later, the Ten Commandments were redefined by the Roman Church.¹⁹¹ In some examples, they simultaneously condemned and approved of the veneration of idols (still held today),¹⁹² changed the order in which the Commandments appeared by duplicating a Commandment in order to remove one,¹⁹³ and subtly removed words like the removal of “*bow down*” to images¹⁹⁴ as stated in Exodus 20:4-5.¹⁹⁵ This affected two Commandments: keeping the Sabbath holy (the 4th Commandment) and of not committing idolatry (the 2nd Commandment), which both the Jews and Torchbearers held in high regard.¹⁹⁶
- **380 A.D. Edict of Thessalonica:** The new Roman form of Pagan-Christianity was signed into law as the *official Roman religion* by Emperors Theodosius and Valentinian II through this Edict, thus proclaiming Rome as the Catholic (or Universal-Unified) religion. They also contemplate the use of *physical force* in the service of orthodoxy for the first time.¹⁹⁷ The Roman Emperor Gratian, is sometimes left out of the list of those who signed this Edict, but for the sake of completeness in these Supplemental Lecture Notes, we wanted to mention that he was probably also one of the signers of the Edict.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

Roman Stream 380 A.D. – 9th Century A.D. The Forgery Mill Begins¹⁹⁸

There is a large amount of information we could cover regarding famous and not so famous forgeries, but for the sake of time, we will only choose a few to discuss.

- **498-514 A.D. Pope Symmachus and the ‘Symmachan’ MS forgeries:** *“The object of these forgeries was to produce alleged instances from earlier times to support the whole procedure of the adherents of Symmachus, and in particular, the position that the Roman bishop could not be judged by any court composed of other bishops... These forgeries are not the first documents to maintain this latter tenet.”*¹⁹⁹ To the Bishop of Passau, *“some, if not all, of the ‘Forgeries of Lorch’, a series of documents, especially the Bulls of the Popes Symmachus, Eugene II, Leo VII, and Agapetus II, fabricated to prove that Passau was a continuation of a former archdiocese named Lorch. By these he attempted to obtain from Benedict VI the elevation of Passau to an archdiocese, the re-erection of those dioceses in Pannonia and Moesia which had been suffrages of Lorch, and the pallium for himself.”*²⁰⁰ For those who are unaware, a *Bull* in this context is the name given to public decree, letters patent, or charter issued by a Pope of Rome.
- **772-795 A.D. Pope Hadian I, the son of a Roman nobleman, introduced the ‘Donation of Constantine’ MS forgeries:** These forgeries were believed to be legitimate for four centuries after being introduced as evidence for the lineage and supremacy of the Popes. These forgeries, supported by Popes, are still held today by many as evidence for the ecclesiastical supremacy and temporal sovereignty of the Popes of Rome.²⁰¹ *“In 1440 Lorenzo Valla counseled Eugenius IV not to rely upon the Donations of Constantine, which he proved to be spurious [false].”*²⁰²
- **9th Century A.D. The ‘Pseudo-Isidorean Decretals’ MS forgeries:** These consist of a large collection of nearly *one-hundred* manuscript forgeries, which at the time served as a *“perfect deception”* to provide support to previous MSS, and to prove by early authority the absolute power of the Pope and of the Roman Church. *“the secret lay concealed long enough to fortify every branch of ecclesiastical authority, to make political rulers tremble, and to make Rome ready... to extend her spiritual scepter over all rulers.”* It is also worth mentioning that at the time they pretended these were real by acting as if they were miraculously discovered (*“thanks to good-fortune, they had been discovered.”*).²⁰³ Also, *“New research has shown that they used the library of the monastery of Corbie on the Somme [to create the forgeries].”*²⁰⁴ The Roman Church has so far admitted that *fifty-eight* are forgeries.²⁰⁵

Roman Stream 9th Century A.D. – 1605 A.D.

- **1605 A.D. The Gunpowder Plot (also known as *The Jesuit Treason*):** This was a well-known plan to blow up England’s Parliament with barrels of gunpowder underneath in a cellar, in order to kill King James I and the Parliament to stop the translation of the new English Bible (among other reasons). It has been said of one of the conspirators in *The Churchman’s Magazine 1845*, Sir Everard Digby, *“So far was this man deluded by false religion, and governed and blinded by the priests of his church, that, even when preparing for his death (being executed as a traitor) he wrote to his wife, declaring “that if he had thought there had been the least sin in the plot he would not have been of it for all the world,” and that “no other cause drew him to hazard his fortune and life but zeal to God’s religion.””* The 1845 magazine goes on to say to its readers, *“be led to share the full light and blessing of the Gospel of peace – may be led to enquire into what their Church really is, not what her priests declare her to be – may be led to study the holy Scriptures, not the Popish Bible, which is translated from false Latin copies, but the Protestant*

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

*Bible, translated from the original languages in which its different parts were written.”... “Let us pray that they may come out from a Church which sanctions and commands murder and treason when it can advance her interests and ambitions,”*²⁰⁶ The Gunpowder Plot occurred in 1605, with the translation of the King James Bible starting in 1604 and finishing in 1611. Shortly after in the 1620s, the Puritans settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts.²⁰⁷

Roman Stream 1605 A.D. – 1859 A.D.

- **Around 1859 A.D. The Codex Sinaiticus Manuscripts loosely form a Greek Bible with a claimed authorship date of 400 A.D.:** It is however very likely a professional forgery created by a master forger who has confessed to the crime, but that is up to you to decide after reviewing the evidence presented. It has unfortunately never been chemical tested to determine conclusively whether it is a forgery, which under the conditions it was found and having a known master forger admit involvement, is completely against normal protocol and procedure. Nevertheless, it has been used in the translation of most modern Bibles since 1881. See the chart, ‘*Codex Sinaiticus: Legitimate or Forgery? The Suspects*’ by Peter D. Arvo, which includes extensive research, research notes for further research, and numerous old newspaper articles. This includes scanned images of the referenced material, enabling quick validation of the facts presented in their original context.²⁰⁸

Roman Stream 1859 A.D. – 1946 A.D.

- **1881 A.D. Suspected manuscript forgeries were used in creating altered Greek New Testament texts by Westcott & Hort:** Evidence from the son of Dr. Brooke Foss Westcott and the son of Dr. Fenton John Anthony Hort suggest their fathers were very much Gnostics and Occultists before, during, and after they worked on Greek New Testament texts.²⁰⁹ That Greek text is used for new Bible translations today, and that same text was used later by Nestle & Aland’s texts, who doubted that the Bible was true. The doubting *Nestle-Aland* texts of **1898 A.D.** directly influenced the text used by the *United Bible Society* (UBS) of **1946 A.D.**, and has continued up to our present time. See the chart called. ‘*Westcott and Hort: Occultists or Christians? You Decide*’ by Peter D. Arvo, which includes information on Dr. Eberhard Nestle and extensive references with scanned images of the referenced pages, enabling quick validation of the facts presented in their original context.²¹⁰

Note: Keep in mind the oldest manuscript available, The Jesus Papyrus, AKA Magdalen College Papyrus P64, at around 60 A.D. agrees with the King James Bible and Textus Receptus against the newer Nestle-Aland & UBS textbooks.^{211, 212, 213, 214, 215}

We are going to recap briefly something from the previous session, as it is worth repeating and expanding on. Most say that only the autographs (originals) were inspired, but this is a modern concept,²¹⁶ which was first proposed by a Roman Catholic priest named Richard Simon in **1689** to prove we need *textual criticism*.²¹⁷ This view was popularized in **1881** by B. B. Warfield and A. A. Hodge,²¹⁸ and by others.²¹⁹ It was also held by people like Dr. Constantine Tischendorf, Dr. Brooke Foss Westcott, Dr. Fenton John Anthony Hort, Dr. Eberhard Nestle & Dr. Kurt Aland, Dr. Eugene A. Nida. Eugene Nida extended the problems specifically with what is called the *Dynamic Equivalency*²²⁰ translation method. (Notice the date **1881** keeps coming up as does the 1800s.) The year 1881 is when we believe the official abandonment of *Biblical Redundant Array of Independent Documents (B-RAID)*²²¹ began and the *Unbroken Manuscript Chain-of-Custody (UM-CoC)*²²² first started to be largely ignored.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

Roman Stream 1881 A.D. – Present

- **1881+ A.D. The creation of many revised Bibles continues:** They are created by those who doubt God preserved his words, and whose footnotes and editing only creates more doubts in the minds of people who use them. These Bibles use the new *Nestle-Aland* and *UBS* scholarly textbooks, which are based upon a very unstable foundation.^{223, 224, 225} Those that utilize these textbooks admit that they do not have 100% of God’s preserved Word, and also admit that they are incapable of producing a perfect translation. Some of the many *Doubting Bibles* are as follows: NLT, NIV, CEB, NKJV, ASV, RSV, ESV, JB, LB, TEV, NEB, NASV, GNB, NAB, CEV, NBV, NWT, etc...^{226, 227, 228} The following two Bibles use paraphrase²²⁹ so extensively that they should not be considered for use as a Bible: *The Living Bible (TLB)* and *The Message: The Bible in Contemporary Language (MSG)*.

Section 3 Summary

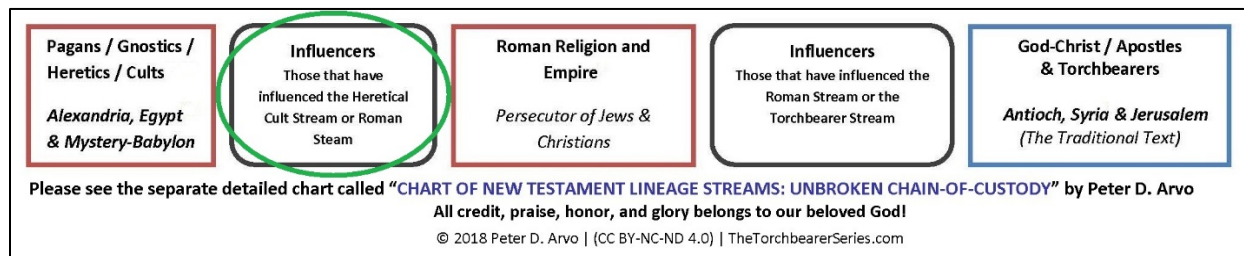
1. **313 A.D. Edict of Milan.** Christianity made legal under Emperor Constantine I. Nominal Christianity begins.
2. **321 A.D. Constantine I.** Makes Sunday a day of rest to worship Sun God Apollo. Pagan-Christian coins are minted.
3. **325 A.D. Council of Nicaea.** Constantine’s replacement of the Jewish-Gentile-Christian ‘Passover’ & ‘First Fruits’ with ‘Good Friday’ & ‘Astarte-Easter’. By association, all ‘Seven Festivals of Israel’ of the Jewish-Gentile-Christians are to no longer be observed. ‘Astarte-Easter’ is to be pushed back by a week when required, so it never falls on the correct Jewish day. Arianism was rightly condemned during the meeting.
4. **337 A.D. Pope Julius I.** Has the pagan festivals of ‘Saturnalia’ & ‘Sol Invictus’ re-designated and re-invented as ‘Christ-mas’. The Torchbearers continued to observe Hanukkah, not Christ-mas. Christ-mas never caught on in England and the United States when they were predominantly Torchbearer-controlled countries. Christ-mas was even made illegal in England in 1652, and in Massachusetts in 1659, but was later reversed by those in favor of Romanist traditions.
5. **363-364 A.D. Council of Laodicea Canon 29.** Outlawed keeping God’s 4th Commandment, which is to keep the Sabbath holy. Creating anti-Semitic terms of ‘Judaize’ and ‘Judaizer’ designed to shame people from not associating with Jewish people, or with the true Jewish-Christian beliefs of the Apostles and the resultant Torchbearers. With the *Roman Church* as well as *Protestant Churches* saying in agreement they are to be ‘*anathema*’ meaning banned, cursed, and damned. Later the Roman Church altered, redefined, and reordered the Ten Commandments to further obscure Saturday the ‘*Sabbath*’ and ‘*Idolatry*’.
6. **380 A.D. Edict of Thessalonica.** Pagan-Christianity was signed into law as the official Roman religion; proclaiming Rome as the Catholic (or Universal-Unified) religion.
7. **498 A.D. - 9th Century A.D.** Rome had created nearly 100 known forgeries, with the Roman Church so far admitting that fifty-eight are forgeries. How many more will be discovered if they were all submitted to forgery testing via non-destructive chemical analysis?
8. **1605 A.D. The Gunpowder Plot.** The plot to blow up England’s Parliament and halt the creation of the King James Bible.
9. **1859 A.D. Codex Sinaiticus Manuscripts.** Were shown in the 1800s as well as today to have evidence of being forgeries, but as of this time, no forgery testing via non-destructive chemical analysis has been conducted.
10. **1881 A.D. Westcott & Hort.** Were shown to be strongly associated with Gnosticism and the Occult, and who used at least one manuscript that is very likely a professional forgery (to the benefit of the Roman Church) to create a new Greek New Testament text. This Greek text would later be updated by Nestle-Aland **1898 A.D.**, and then by the United Bible Society (UBS) **1946**

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

A.D. to be used in the translation of nearly all modern Bibles. Could this be part of the morally complacent global eclectic ecumenical religion long ago predicted by the Bible? Some may not be aware that on **March 29, 1994**, a joint declaration was signed called, *‘Evangelicals and Catholics Together: The Christian Mission in the Third Millennium’*, in which a large group of leading evangelicals compromised biblical truth in order to get closer with the Roman Church. Many Roman Reformers of the past continued to hold onto many of the traditions, beliefs, and ideologies of Rome, not having gone far enough in reforming themselves. The following quote speaks well against this, *“It’s better to be divided in truth, than united in heresy.”* – Anonymous.

11. **Modern time.** Finally, remember that many Bibles translated since 1881 use one or all of the following translational systems: **1)** The Westcott & Hort Text. **2)** Eugene Nida’s Dynamic Equivalency. **3)** Paraphrase. **4)** Other known/forged texts (i.e. some of the Dead Sea Scrolls).^{230, 231}

Section 4: Influencers – Between the Roman Stream and Heretical Cult Stream



We are down to the last two columns of the chart. In this column, *‘Influencers – Those that have influenced the Heretical Cult Stream or Roman Stream’*, you will discover those who have assisted in influencing some of the changes to the original doctrine of the Apostles. This altered doctrine has been spreading amongst Bible colleges and universities for a long time, but has dramatically increased since the 1800s and 1900s. This altered doctrine has had a direct impact on what pastors believed and taught for generations now, and has contributed to the growing lack of clarity and trust in the Holy Scriptures taught today.

Please take a moment to reflect on the following quotes again:

“The largest impediment to discovering truth; is the belief you already have it.” – Anonymous

“These [the Berean’s] were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.” – Acts 17:11 (KJV)

“He is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded upon a rock.” - Luke 6:48 (KJV)

“If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?” - Psalms 11:3 (KJV)

Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults | Romans) 35 A.D. – 110 A.D.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

- **35 A.D. – 110 A.D. Ignatius of Antioch:** Promoted God’s laws for mankind as being *Jewish-only laws* that only the Jews needed to follow, thus removing the distinction between *God’s permanent laws* and *Jewish local & time-period laws* (the Jewish local & time-period laws were added to by the Jewish Pharisee Rabbis as time went on). A short example of one of God’s laws for mankind is the 4th Commandment to keep Saturday the Sabbath holy, which was first followed by God in Genesis 2:2-3, followed by Moses in Exodus 16:22-23 (See also Exodus 16:5-45). This Commandment was said to be known during Exodus 18:16 (including the 10th Commandment against covetousness in Exodus 18:21), then officially given later as the 10 Commandments at Mount Sinai verbally in Exodus 20, then God wrote them in stone with his own finger twice (Exodus 31:18, 32:19, 34:1, 29). Scripture also says that the Sabbath is still in effect at Lord Jesus Christ’s return (Ezekiel 46:1). This is not meant to be a case study of all the evidence for the Sabbath, or God’s laws being perpetually in effect unless God explicitly changes them. In the next session, we will touch on Jesus’ clarification on how to observe the Sabbath, and how the Apostles and Torchbearers observed it.^{232, 233}

Note: Ignatius is said to be the first recorded to use the term *Catholic*, meaning *Universal*, but exactly when the term was first used to describe Christians has been largely lost to time.²³⁴

Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults | Romans) 110 A.D. – 215 A.D.

- **150 A.D. – 215 A.D. Titus Flavius Clemens (Clement of Alexandria):** He was a follower and great admirer of Plato’s Greek philosophical teachings and was Origen’s teacher. Clement was brought up in the schools of Alexandria, where the Platonic doctrines were taught and were looked upon as a source for Gnosticism; this will also equally apply to Origen, who we will discuss shortly.^{235, 236} Other Greek philosophers known at the time include Socrates and Pythagoras, who also developed an unhealthy view of the Bible.²³⁷ Clement of Alexandria was the first known to promote the *Allegorization* of most Scripture, which included Scripture that described the supernatural actions of God and anything else that Clement couldn’t understand from a physical naturalistic viewpoint, with Origen following his teacher’s lead. For example, they regarded both the Paradise Garden of Eden and the Genesis creation account as allegories representing spiritual virtues, which go against other clear teachings in the Bible that these are literal historical events.²³⁸ This is not to be confused with known identified figures of speech in the Bible, which include known legitimate metaphors, similes, parables, allegories, etc.²³⁹

Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults | Romans) 215 A.D. – 240 A.D.

- **160 A.D. – 240 A.D. Sextus Julius Africanus:** He attended schools in Alexandria, which were in stark contrast to the schools of Antioch. He was the first strong promoter of the *Sethite Theory* which influenced Eusebius, Origen, the early Church of Rome, and many others.^{240, 241} “*The supposition that the Sons of God were the sons of Seth, and the daughters of men (Heb. Adam) were the daughters of Cain, to whom great numbers of very beautiful women were born (it is supposed), has no foundation in Scripture: nay, it is against Scripture, for Seth was not God, and Cain was not Adam.*”²⁴² Interestingly, even those who were prone to allegorizing the supernatural aspects of Scripture do not do so in this case. For example, Clement of Alexandria is of the belief that *sons of God* | υἱοὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ | בְּנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים (*Bene HaElohim*) means *angelic beings*, and *daughters of men* | בְּתוֹלַד אָדָם (*Benoth Adam*) means *daughters of Adam*, which matches the meaning throughout the Bible. Philo, Josephus, Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and others also agreed.²⁴³ Also speaking of angelic beings comingling with humans, many authors of the 1800s had the following to say: “*this view was maintained by the ancient Jewish synagogue, by*

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

Hellenistic Jews at, and before, the time of our Saviour's sojourn on earth,"²⁴⁴ another stated, "they are angels... is most strongly represented in the old synagogue and church."²⁴⁵ The view that angelic beings comingled with humans also fits modern UFO abduction reports, where the Sethite Theory does not. We will perhaps discuss the 'Sons of God' topic in a future Page Briefing²⁴⁶ in more detail, with additional historical and scriptural evidence, but for now, let us move on.

Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults | Romans) 240 A.D. – 254 A.D.

- **184 A.D. – 254 A.D. Origen Adamantius (Origen of Alexandria):** Following in the footsteps of his teacher, Clement of Alexandria, he too was a strong promoter of the Allegorization of most Scripture.²⁴⁷ He vainly mixed godliness with the philosophy of Plato, and applied the Greek method of allegorical interpretation to the Jewish Scriptures.²⁴⁸ Origen, "*absolutely abandons the literal sense when he asserts that all passages of Scripture have a spiritual sense, but that all passages have not a corporeal sense, – that there is often a Spiritual truth under a corporeal falsehood, – that the Scripture has incorporated with history many things which have never happened—and that the mind which does not perceive that the Scripture relates many events as having really happened which could not have taken place in the manner related, must be weak and bounded in its operations.*"²⁴⁹ Origen, like Clement, was deeply affected by his study of Greek philosophy, and in the end could never shake off the false perception.²⁵⁰ Again, keep in mind we are not speaking of the legitimate allegories to be found in the Bible, and other forms of figures of speech.²⁵¹

Isaiah 28:20 is a legitimate allegory from the Bible:

"For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it: and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it."

Note: "*The prophet is speaking of the great fear which ought to agitate the people of Judea at the speedy coming of Sennacherib; but they preferred to be left in their false security. By this beautiful allegorical illustration they are informed that their rest should be restless, and their sleep should be soon disturbed.*"²⁵²

For a complete list of the types and instances of figures of speech found in the Bible, please see E. W. Bullinger's 1,164-page book from 1898 called, *Figures of Speech Used in the Bible: Explained and Illustrated*. Bullinger states in the book, "*We have catalogued over 200 distinct figures, several of them with from 30 to 40 varieties. Many figures have duplicate names which brings up the total number of names to more than 500.*"

Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults | Romans) 254 A.D. – 842 A.D.

- **337 A.D. – 842 A.D. In 337 A.D., Bishop Eusebius forbade images and pictures of Christ on the premise:** "*that no man knoweth the Son but the Father.*" Three hundred years later, the worship of images became general practice in Roman-controlled churches under Roman Pope Gregory III against the 2nd Commandment of the Bible. At the same time, Leo III of the Eastern Churches resisted and destroyed idols, causing anger in Rome. Those destroying idols were known in Rome as "*image-breakers*" and "*Paulicians*". In **731 A.D.**, Roman Pope Gregory III officially anathematized (denounced & cursed) the iconoclasts (destroyers of images). In **754 A.D.**, 338 bishops met and declared that images of Christ were unlawful. This held until a compromise was made in **842 A.D.** between the Eastern, Greek, Armenian, Coptic and Rome

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

Churches, who all agreed to forbid statues, but allowed pictures, leaving only the Paulicians to hold their stance against idols.²⁵³

Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults | Romans) 85 A.D. – 1878 A.D.

- **Replacement Theology (Supersessionism):** Since early times, there are some who, upon blaming the Jews for Lord Jesus Christ's death, wanted to revoke God's promises to the Jews and reassign them to the Gentile church. This encouraged anti-Semitism and a growing lack of knowledge of Jewish cultural understanding that is woven throughout the Old and New Testaments, and of the true nature of God's promises themselves. The following are some of those who followed this belief and its effects, but it is not intended to be an exhaustive list:
 - **85 A.D. – 160 A.D. Marcion:** Said to be, *"the most dangerous among the Gnostics... represents an extreme anti-Jewish and pseudo-Pauline tendency... and turns the gospel into an abrupt, unnatural, phantom-like appearance... he was excommunicated by his own father [who was a bishop]..."* Marcion has said, *"The God of the Old Testament is harsh, severe and unmerciful as his law... [He is] finite, imperfect, angry Jehovah of the Jews."* Another statement about Marcion, *"Marcion rejected all the books of the Old Testament, and wrested Christ's word in Matt. 5:17 into the very opposite declaration: "I am come not to fulfil the law and the prophets, but to destroy them." In his view, Christianity has no connection whatever with the past, whether of the Jewish or the heathen world".* Polycarp, who has been referred to as a direct disciple of John the Apostle, is also known to have strongly disapproved of Marcion's theology. *"Polycarp of Smyrna, meeting with Marcion in Rome, and being asked by him: "Dost thou know me?" [Polycarp] answered: "I know the first-born of Satan."²⁵⁴*
 - **100 A.D. – 165 A.D. Justin Martyr:** In the following statements made by Justin Martyr, he blames *all* Jews for Lord Jesus Christ's death, which is against Jesus and most of the Apostles, who were themselves by birth Jewish. *"Circumcision given as a sign, that the Jews might be driven away for their evil deeds done to Christ and the Christians."... "The Jews sent persons through the whole earth to spread calumnies on Christians. For other nations have not inflicted on us [Christians] and on Christ this wrong to such an extent as you have, who in very deed are the authors of the wicked prejudice against the Just One, and us who hold by Him."... "So that you [Jews] are the cause not only of your own unrighteousness, but in fact of that of all other men."²⁵⁵*
 - **272 A.D. – 337 A.D. Constantine I:** Rome has continuously oppressed Israel and persecuted the Jews, which has been demonstrated throughout the history of the Roman Empire. The Roman Emperor Constantine I, seized on the opportunity to drive a wedge between the Jewish & Gentile followers of Christ (Christians) and the traditional Jews, and at the same time merge Rome's diverse pagan cultures to create a new Rome approved universal (Catholic) Christianity. We have already largely covered Emperor Constantine's strong suggestion that, *"We ought not therefore to have anything in common with the Jews,"²⁵⁶* and we covered that he then proceeded to create new universal pagan-Christian holi-days. In each case, the Romans changed the date of the real holy-day and ensured it would never fall upon the correct day, even if that meant pushing it back an extra week.²⁵⁷

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

Roman Empire Approved Holi-days Which Are Anti-Jewish / Anti-Christian:

†**Sunday Sun-god Apollo Worship** replaces *Saturday-the-Sabbath* (date changed)

References: 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264

†**Saturnalia & Sol Invictus** re-designated/invented *Christ-mas as birthday* (date changed)

References: 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271 also see Torchbearers' perspective^{272, 273}

†**Astarte-Easter** replaces *First Fruits / Resurrection Day* (date changed)

References: 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280

†**Good Friday** replaces *Passover of Nisan 14 / Christ's death* (date changed)

References: See Easter references and also Passover reference²⁸¹

All previously held Jewish-Christian holy-days are banned,^{282, 283, 284} outlawed, or shamed by naming followers of the true holy-days 'Judaizers,'²⁸⁵ using the Bible verse out of context from what was intended in Galatians 2:14. However, this did not stop many of the Jews and the Torchbearers from trying to preserve the true holy-days.

There appears to be close similarities between the leadership of the Roman Empire and what Daniel 7:25 describes. "And he shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and **think to change times and laws**; and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time." History has a tendency to repeat, as do prophetic patterns in the Bible.

- **1198 A.D. – 1216 A.D. Pope Innocent III:** Under Pope Innocent III, the persecution of the Jews increased, which would later be imitated by future Roman leaders and eventually the Nazis. Pope Innocent III, in conjunction with multiple Roman council meetings, enacted the following: "Jews in all Christian countries and at all times should wear a dress differing from that of the Christians."... "Jews to wear a peculiar dress. Therefore it was decreed that, from the twelfth year of their age, Jews were to wear a peculiar color as a badge of their race, the men, on their hats, and the women, on their veils. This stigma on the Jews was an invention of Pope Innocent and of the Fourth Council assembled at Rome."... "the pope borrowed the idea of forcing the Jews to wear a peculiar badge from the fanatical Mahometans [Islamic followers]."... "This barbarous treatment of the Jews, Pope Innocent III now imitated, and their greatest humiliation during six centuries of European life dates from November 30th, 1215."... "...exclusion of the Jews from all honors and offices,"... "The Jew-badge, square or round in form, of saffron yellow or some other color, on the hat or on the mantle, was an invitation to the gamin to insult the wearers, and to bespatter them with mud ; it was a suggestion to stupid mobs to fall on them, to maltreat, and even kill them ; and it afforded the higher class an opportunity to ostracize the Jews, to plunder them, or to exile them. Worse than this outward dishonor was the influence of the badge on the Jews themselves. They became more and more accustomed to their ignominious position, and lost all feeling of self-respect."... "The great misery of the Jews during the Middle Ages began with Pope Innocent III."²⁸⁶ If this was not bad enough, there was also an agreement to exterminate all those that opposed the Empire's power. "The twelfth ecumenical council, held at the Lateran in 1215 under Pope Innocent III, and attended by more than 400 bishops, enacted a decree of excommunication and **extermination** against all heretics and their abettors,"²⁸⁷
- **1483 A.D. – 1546 A.D. Martin Luther:** As mentioned earlier, Luther was a Roman Catholic Priest who later created a German Bible. Although he started out in defense of the Jewish people, he soon became disenfranchised with the Jewish rejection of Jesus their long-awaited

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

Messiah, and he fell back into old Roman beliefs and teachings. He rapidly went from defender to oppressor, becoming a major promoter of hatred against the Jews and all things related to the Jews. As he describes in his own words in his book, *'The Jews and their Lies'*, published in 1543. A shocking chart has been compiled below called *'Martin Luther vs Nazi Legislation and Actions Chart'* by Peter D. Arvo to show just how close the Nazis followed Martin Luther's suggestions. In order to understand the Bible fully, we will discuss in a later session why this distancing from the Jewish people and their ancient cultural biblical understanding, is still very relevant today.^{288, 289}

Martin Luther vs. Nazi Legislation and Actions Chart	
Martin Luther advocated the below in his treatise called <i>"The Jews and their Lies"</i> .	Nazis were said to have used some of Luther's published works as propaganda, which helped pass the following Nazi legislation and actions.
1) <i>"Put fire to Jew schools and houses."</i> (page 40)	Kristallnacht <i>"Night of Broken Glass"</i> (November 9-10, 1938)
2) <i>"refuse to let them own houses among us."</i> (page 40)	The first Jewish ghetto Piotrków Trybunalski (October 8, 1939)
3) <i>"take away from them all of their prayer books and Talmuds wherein such lying, cursing, and blaspheming is taught."</i> (page 41) <i>"prohibit their Rabbis to teach"</i> (page 41)	Main Office for Press and Propaganda of the German Student Union proclaimed a nationwide <i>"Action against the Un-German Spirit"</i> , Jewish book burning begins (April 8, 1933)
4) <i>"take away all the currency and silver and gold"</i> (page 42)	Decree on the Confiscation of Jewish Property (October 3, 1938)
5) <i>"protection for Jews on highways be revoked"</i> (page 41) <i>"forbid land and highways to such usurers"</i> (page 41)	Reich Ministry of Interior decree restricting the freedom of movement of Jews (November 28, 1938)
6) <i>"not lords, nor officials"</i> (page 41) <i>"everything they have they have stolen from us, and have robbed through their usury, since they have no other income."</i> (page 42)	Law for the Reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service removes Jews from government service. (April 7, 1933). Decree on the Exclusion of Jews from German Economic Life closes all Jewish-owned businesses. (November 12, 1938). The <i>Frank Edict</i> , which made it so Jews will no longer receive wages for their labor (March 3, 1941)
7) <i>"no right to be in the land"</i> (page 41) <i>"their activities not to be protected. For you should not and cannot protect them unless you want to be partners of their abominations"</i> (page 42)	First deportation of German Jews into occupied Poland begins (February 12, 1940)
We strongly condemn all Anti-Semitism	
© 2018 Peter D. Arvo (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) Last updated: 8/5/2019 TheTorchbearerSeries.com	

- **1846 A.D. – 1878 A.D. Pope Pius IX:** The following was written by Samuel Weed Barnum, who studied at Yale and assisted with the revision of Webster's Dictionary in the 1800s: *"The Jews were, even under Pius IX., compelled to live mainly in the Ghetto, or Jewish quarter, which is the lowest and filthiest region in Rome, separated by a wall from the rest of the city, and situated on the east bank of the Tiber, opposite the north end of the island."*... *"Rome," said Dr. J. G. Holland in 1869, "is nothing but a show."*... *"The Rome of to-day is indeed*

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

nothing but a great museum of curiosities, papal and pagan, living and dead. The lovers of light and liberty are pining in her political prisons; her multitudinous beggars are licensed like porters and go around the streets with brass tickets hung to their necks. The Jews are still confined mainly to their dirty quarters, by him who assumes to represent the love of God in the Jew Jesus. There is no such thing as liberty in Rome—civil or religious. The people groan under a despotism more intensely hated than those who are unacquainted with its spirit and operations can possibly conceive.”²⁹⁰

Influencers Stream (Heretical Cults | Romans) 1878 A.D. – Present

- Much could be said about this lineage stream from 1878 to the present time, but for the sake of time, let us continue.

Section 4 Summary

1. **35 A.D. – 110 A.D. Ignatius.** Promoted *God’s laws for mankind* as being *Jewish-only laws*.
2. **150 A.D. – 215 A.D. Clement.** First known to *Allegorize* Scripture. Followed Plato’s Greek philosophical teachings and was a product of the Alexandrian school system.
3. **160 A.D. – 240 A.D. Julius Africanus.** First known strong promoter of the *Sethite Theory* and also attended the Alexandria school system.
4. **184 A.D. – 254 A.D. Origen.** Strong promoter of the *Allegorization* of most Scripture and also followed the Greek philosophy of Plato.
5. **731 A.D. Pope Gregory III.** Under his watch the *worship of images* became general practice in Roman-controlled churches.
6. **85 A.D. – to Present. Replacement Theology** (or Supersessionism) was first recorded to start with the Gnostic and extreme anti-Jewish Marcion and continued with many who had an association with Rome. Including, but not limited to: *Justin Martyr* (100 A.D. – 165 A.D.), *Constantine I* (272 A.D. – 337 A.D.), *Pope Innocent III* (1198 A.D. – 1216 A.D.), *Martin Luther* (1483 A.D. – 1546 A.D.), & *Pope Pius IX* (1846 A.D. – 1878 A.D.).

There has been a consorted effort since the time of the Apostles to the present time to drive a wedge between Jews & Gentiles who follow Lord Jesus Christ the Messiah, and between *Jewish-cultural-understanding* and *Gentile-understanding* of the Bible. Could it be that if both perspective sides were to get together, people would find clarity to the Bible that the ancient Torchbearers were willing to suffer for?

Note: As a word of warning. Most if not all of the information you will find available from Roman sources in the past, as well as modern times, will try their best to associate the heretical groups of Arians, Manichaeans, and others to the different Torchbearer groups in order to slander them.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

Section 5: Pagans / Gnostics / Heretics / Cults^{291, 292} - Alexandria, Egypt²⁹³ & Mystery-Babylon



This is our last and shortest lineage column to review. Those in this lineage stream have almost always had one thing in common; they *deny Christ's deity*. Is it only coincidence that most of today's non-Christian Occult groups, Pseudo-Christian Cult groups, New Age Mysticism, and many modern Secret Societies, started in the 1800s at the same time the Doubting Bibles began?

Heretical Cults Stream 30 A.D. – 90 A.D.

- 30 A.D. – 90 A.D. Simon Magus, Glaucias, and Theudas:** It has been stated of Simon, *“the system of uniting Christianity with Gnosticism began with that heretic,”* ... “[what] *Simon Magus began was brought to perfection by Valentinus, who came to Rome in the former part of the second century.*” One of the many common heretical beliefs of the Gnostic Schools is that, *“the God of the Old Testament was not the Father of Jesus Christ; that there was no resurrection or final judgment.”* Gnostics would often pick and choose what they wanted to believe from Eastern Principles, Jewish Kabbalah (or Cabbala), and Platonic (Plato’s philosophy), thus they could be considered an Eclectic type of religious belief system.²⁹⁴ Paul warns against the *“worshipping of angels”* (Colossians 2:18), yet *“It is said by Tertullian, that Simon Magus worshiped Angels, and that he was rebuked for this by St. Peter, as for a species of idolatry.”*²⁹⁵ As notorious as Simon Magus, Glaucias, and Theudas were, who lived during the time of the Apostles, their students Basilides, Valentinus, and Marcion became even more notorious Gnostics of their time period.²⁹⁶

Heretical Cults Stream 90 A.D. – 160 A.D.

- 100 A.D. – 160 A.D. Valentinus (disciple of Marcion):** An early Christian Gnostic Theologian leader and influential heretic.^{297, 298}

Valentinus and Marcion’s followers would:

1. Reject the Old Testament.
2. Reject The Law & Prophets.
3. Reject the physical resurrection of Jesus.
4. Reject marriage.
5. Reject the apocalypse.
6. Believed physical matter is eternal (from Greek philosophy)
7. Mutilated the meaning of the New Testament, Etc.²⁹⁹

Heretical Cults Stream 160 A.D. – 336 A.D.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

- **256 A.D. – 336 A.D. Arius of Alexandria:** A presbyter (leader) of Alexandria who put forth a system of denying the divinity of Christ, and regarding him only as the first and most excellent of created beings, which denies the Trinity.³⁰⁰ This system called Arianism was rightly condemned at the Nicene (Nicaea) Council in **325 A.D.**³⁰¹ These heretical ideas have not gone extinct and still exist to this day. The modern-day followers of Arius dramatically increased in the 1800s, like many other Christian cults that sprang up as a direct result of the influx of heretical manuscripts, forgeries, and Doubting Bibles that followed after Westcott & Hort introduced their unbelieving and corrupted texts.

An example of modern-day Arianism is the religion of *Jehovah's Witnesses*, who deny Christ's deity. This is made clear as stated on their official website, "*the God of the Bible is never described as being part of a Trinity.*"³⁰² Since this is a widespread issue, we will provide ample biblical evidence for the Trinity later in this session, but for now we will provide just one verse. 1 John 5:7 (KJV) – "*For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one.*" Jesus is described as "*the Word*" in the Bible multiple times, such as in John 1:1, John 1:14, and Revelation 19:13. The Trinity is a confusing topic for many, and no one should fault anyone for having confusion on this subject, which also confuses the best of scholars, but *Jesus was crucified for claiming to be God.* Jehovah's Witnesses unfortunately go one step further than denying the Trinity, and step into the realm of the heretical Gnostics with the bizarre belief that Jesus was the Archangel Michael.³⁰³ Unlike the Arian view, which had come about during the time of the Apostles and was rightly condemned as heresy at the Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D., the modern heretical concept of '*Jesus as an Archangel*' was not known as a held belief by anyone during the time of the Apostles, nor by the followers of the Apostles, and not even by the time the Council of Nicaea met in 325 A.D. However, Gnostics were known to venerate angels.³⁰⁴

Note: For some reason, many modern Arian leaders will selectively quote the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, while leaving out crucial information or by providing selective information out of context.³⁰⁵

Heretical Cults Stream 336 A.D. – 340 A.D.

- **260 A.D. – 340 A.D. Eusebius Pamphili (Eusebius of Caesarea):** Supported ideas of Constantine I, Arius, and Origen.^{306, 307}

Heretical Cults Stream 340 A.D. – 430 A.D.

- **354 A.D. – 430 A.D. Aurelius Augustine (Augustine of Hippo):** He was another follower of Plato's Greek philosophical teachings,³⁰⁸ the first non-Gnostic to promote Amillennialism, and convinced the Roman Church that the thousand-year reign of Christ had already started with the first advent (first coming of Christ).³⁰⁹ The early church had always been Premillennial (Chiliasm) and believed in a physical resurrection of Lord Jesus Christ. "*It is commonly agreed by the best modern historians, that, from the death of the apostles till the time of Origen, premillennialism was the general faith of those who were regarded as strictly orthodox Christians.*" Premillennialism was "*already received by Gentile Christians before the close of the first century and was expressly rejected during the first half of the second century, only by most Gnostics.*"^{310, 311} Augustine also adopted the Sethite Theory³¹² and promoted the Allegorization of Scripture; not to the extent that Clement and Origen did, but well beyond the normal known figures of speech contained in the Bible.³¹³

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

A few definitions defined:

Amillennialism = the rejection of the belief that Jesus will have a literal thousand-year-long physical reign on the earth.

Premillennial = the belief that Jesus will physically return to the earth (the Second Coming) and reign before the Millennium, for a literal thousand-year golden age of peace.

Heretical Cults Stream 430 A.D. – 1830 A.D.

- **1830 A.D. The Book of Mormon:** Translated by Joseph Smith from supposed tablets obtained from a claimed deceased person named Moroni. In reality, Smith's wife said he had a diseased mind, he was wanted by police, and arrested on multiple criminal charges.^{314, 315} There really isn't a reason to go deeper into this group, whose founders were wanted in multiple states for serious crimes and who claimed communication with spirit-beings under false pretenses. For those who would like to read up on why troops were even called in to deal with the situation, obtain a free trial subscription to *Newspapers.com* and search in the *1800s* for the word "Mormon." In doing this, you will find dozens of old scanned newspaper articles spanning across numerous states in the United States of America, with the reports of suspected criminal con-artist activity and more.

Heretical Cults Stream 1830 A.D. – 1945 A.D.

- **1945 A.D. The Nag Hammadi:** Gnostic text that was found in 1945 A.D. and suspected to date to around 376 A.D., though this may turn out to not be the case.³¹⁶

Heretical Cults Stream 1945 A.D. – Present

- There is little doubt that additional fragmented Gnostic and heretical texts will continue to be discovered and dug out of the ground in Egypt.
- **It is worth providing the following warning:** It is quite possible that at some point in the future a new discovery will likely take place that purportedly disproves prior long-held biblical beliefs. It also would not be surprising if this text turns out to be an actual ancient heretical manuscript, but it could also be, in reality, a modern forgery that was skillfully composed with an overstated age, and thus will be placed above other manuscripts that have more evidence and support on their side. In either case, it will likely pass chemical tests and other scrutiny thrown at it. This new fraud of the future should be easy to predict; since if you were a fallen angel, what better way would there be to create massive doubt and destroy faith in God's Word amongst those who are already using doubt-inducing Bibles (Doubting Bibles)?

Section 5 Summary

1. **30 A.D. – 90 A.D. Simon Magus.** Credited with being the first heretic to create a system of uniting Christianity with Gnosticism, but he surely wouldn't be the last.
2. **100 A.D. – 160 A.D. Valentinus.** Christian Gnostic Theologian leader who followed Greek philosophy. You may or may not have noticed that Westcott & Hort, who worked on creating a new Greek New Testament text, also followed Greek philosophy and Gnostic beliefs.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

3. **256 A.D. – 336 A.D. Arius.** A leader of Alexandria who put forth a system of denying the divinity of Christ and the Trinity. Jehovah’s Witnesses are a modern-day example of Arianism, combined with a Gnostic belief that Jesus was the Archangel Michael.
4. **260 A.D. – 340 A.D. Eusebius.** Supported the ideas of Constantine I, Arius, and Origen.
5. **354 A.D. – 430 A.D. Augustine.** The first non-Gnostic to promote the heretical Amillennialism belief. He also adopted the Sethite Theory, the Allegorization of Scripture, and Plato’s Greek philosophical teachings.
6. **1830 A.D. Book of Mormon.** A modern example of what happens when occult divination practices are combined with and superimposed upon the Word of God.

Bonus Section

Bonus Section 1: World’s Largest Religion’s and Their Manuscripts

- Since it is often helpful to see how other ancient manuscripts stack up against each other as far as accepted evidence is concerned, we will briefly look at ‘*The Eclectic Manuscripts Comparison Chart: Bibliographical Test*’. Each area of the chart has been researched, updated, and has references added corresponding to the latest information per the date listed at the top of the chart. The manuscript totals in the chart will continue to change as a result of new manuscripts being discovered that are held within private collections, and unidentified manuscripts stored in universities and museums. Therefore, the chart should only represent a best effort. Having covered the importance of B-RAID and the Unbroken Manuscript Chain-of-Custody (UM-CoC) in the previous session, you should be familiar with the crucial role B-RAID and UM-CoC play in obtaining 100% accuracy.

The Eclectic Manuscripts Comparison Chart: Bibliographical Test					
<small>© 2018 Peter D. Arvo (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) Last updated: 7/16/2019 TheTorchbearerSeries.com</small>					
Author / Work	Claimed Date Written (Begin-End)	Earliest Surviving MSS	Approx. time: Original to Surviving MS	Number of MMS	Accuracy of MMS to Each Other
Christian: New Testament ³¹⁷	c.27~30AD ³¹⁸ – c.66~96AD ^{319, 320, 321}	c.60AD ^{322, 323} – c.200AD ^{324, 325}	Less than 100 years	5,856+ ³²⁶ (18,130†) ^{327, 328}	99.5% ³²⁹ (100% with B-RAID & UM-CoC)
Jewish: Old Testament ³³⁰	c.1350BC ^{331, 332} – c.450BC ^{333, 334}	c.1208BC ³³⁵ – c.587BC ^{336, 337}	Less than 150 years	17,000+ ^{338, 339}	99.99996% ³⁴⁰ (100% with B-RAID & UM-CoC)
Islamic: Quran ³⁴¹	c.610AD ³⁴² – c.653AD ^{343, 344}	c.568?AD ³⁴⁵ – c.750AD ³⁴⁶	Less than 150 years ^{347, 348, 349}	96+ ^{350, 351?}	N/A ³⁵²
Hindu: Upanishad ³⁵³	c.1700BC ³⁵⁴ – c.1600AD ³⁵⁵	c.1040AD ³⁵⁶ – c.1464AD ^{357,358}	2700+ years	1 ^{359, 360, 361?}	N/A ³⁶²
Buddhist: Sutras ³⁶³	c.600BC – c.500BC ³⁶⁴	c.1AD ³⁶⁵ – c.99AD ³⁶⁶	500+ years	267 ^{367?}	Insufficient Data
Homer: Iliad ³⁶⁸	c.800BC – c.700BC ³⁶⁹	c.493AD ³⁷⁰ – c.508AD ³⁷¹	1,193 years	2,000+ ^{372,373,374}	95%? ³⁷⁵

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

Aristotle: Writings ³⁷⁶	c.384BC – c.322BC ³⁷⁷	c.900AD ³⁷⁸	1,222 years	1,000 ³⁷⁹	Insufficient Data
Plato: Tetralogies ³⁸⁰	c.427BC – c.347BC ³⁸¹	c.869AD ^{382, 383}	1216 years	238 ³⁸⁴	Insufficient Data
Manuscripts must date before 1455 AD (time of the first printing press book) in order to be counted above. ? = Incomplete data. Circa (abbreviated c.) is widely used in historical writing to signify 'approximately' when exact dates are not accurately known. Manuscript (abbreviated MS) and Manuscripts (abbreviated MSS). † = MSS in non-native languages dating to same time period. Christ's ministry start date is estimated, since we don't know his exact <i>Birth</i> 4BC-1BC / <i>Death</i> 30BC-33BC (see refs). ^{385, 386, 387}					

- Christianity began when Jesus started his ministry at around 30 years old, but there has been much scholarly debate on what exact year he started his ministry. However, there is sufficient evidence to reasonably conclude that he started his ministry in 27 A.D., or within three years of that date, and continued for only a few short years. The official start of the Christian Church was on Pentecost, which occurred a few weeks after Christ's death and resurrection.³⁸⁸ The end of new Scripture would have occurred when John wrote Revelation between 66 A.D. ~ 96 A.D. According to WorldAtlas.com, *Christianity has 2.22 billion* followers as of September 10th 2018.³⁸⁹
- The Jewish sacred text is also the Christian Old Testament text, which the Christian should hold in equally high esteem as the New Testament text. According to WorldAtlas.com, *Judaism has 13.9 million* followers as of September 10th 2018.³⁹⁰
- All of Islam's various original Quran versions (from 634 A.D. – 663 A.D.) were collected and destroyed by Uthman ibn Affan (second cousin and son-in-law to Muhammad) in the year 653 A.D. and was rewritten. This newly re-written and standardized version was distributed in 653 A.D. and is called the Uthmanic Codex. Therefore, there is no way to verify the accuracy of the new Uthmanic Codex versions compared to the originals, and thus logically there is also no way for a Quran manuscript to ever date older than the year 653 A.D., since that would be before Uthman collected and burned all original versions.³⁹¹ According to WorldAtlas.com, *Islam has 1.605 billion* followers as of September 10th 2018.³⁹²
- Hinduism has no single belief system and instead comprises of several varied and changing systems of philosophy, belief, and ritual.³⁹³ Hindu texts fall into one of two categories: *Sruti* (heard) or *Smriti* (remembered) texts. *Sruti* (heard) scriptures are considered divinely inspired and fully authoritative for belief and practice, with the only text falling into this category is the *Vedas*. The *Smriti* (remembered) texts are generally considered the most recent, and are recognized as the products of the minds of the sages. Despite the *Smriti*'s lesser authority, they are the most representative of actual Hindu beliefs and practices.³⁹⁴ Since the collection of the Hindu text, called the *Upanishad*, is considered sacred scripture by most Hindu traditions, this is what was counted in the manuscript chart.³⁹⁵ The manuscripts were said to be composed from 1700 B.C.,³⁹⁶ and continued to be composed throughout the early modern era of 1600 A.D.,³⁹⁷ thus the religious texts have been ever-changing. Many of the older texts have undoubtedly not survived as a result of being written on short-lived palm leaves and birch bark.³⁹⁸ According to WorldAtlas.com, *Hinduism has 1.05 billion* followers as of September 10th 2018.³⁹⁹
- Buddhism originated in ancient India between the 6th and 4th centuries B.C. and was founded by a Hindu teacher, Siddhartha Gautama, otherwise known as Buddha. Buddha means 'Awakened One' or 'Teacher'.⁴⁰⁰ Siddhartha never claimed to be a god or a prophet.⁴⁰¹ The Buddhist's main dominant text is the *Sutras*, but there is some overlap between the text used by Hindus and

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

Buddhists. Most people believe that the Dalai Lama is the leader of the Buddhists, but this is far from true. The Dalai Lama is the head of the newest school of Tibetan Buddhism⁴⁰² that was founded between 1357 A.D. – 1419 A.D., which doesn't show up on many historical Buddhism timelines.⁴⁰³ This type of Buddhism is called *Gelug*,⁴⁰⁴ also known as the *Yellow Hat* school. The Dalai Lama has an extremely large office palace located in India, in contrast to their perceived humble lifestyle.⁴⁰⁵ Buddhism is the only religion of these top five religions that do not believe in an intelligent creator God,⁴⁰⁶ which is refutable by two firm realities: 'Irreducible complexity'⁴⁰⁷ and the 'Law of Entropy'.⁴⁰⁸ According to WorldAtlas.com, *Buddhism has 488 million* followers as of September 10th 2018.⁴⁰⁹

- Also included in the chart are some classical works: Homer's Iliad, writings by Aristotle, and Plato' Tetralogies. This is just to give you a feel for how some non-religious texts compare.

Bonus Section 2: Lewis' Trilemma

- Next, I thought we would quickly touch on the claims made about Jesus by people of other religious affiliations as either being merely a good moral teacher, a prophet, or a wise man.^{410, 411, 412, 413, 414} Can any of views be true in light of Jesus proclaiming to be God? Let's go over some Bible verses about Jesus as God and a quick chart, so that everyone is clear on what the Bible is stating about Jesus. Then we will look at the chart 'Lewis' Trilemma Chart - Jesus Says He Is God Decision', and see what options are available.

1. Isaiah 9:6 (KJV) – “For unto us **a child is born**, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, **The mighty God**, **The everlasting Father**, **The Prince of Peace**.”
2. Matthew 1:23 (KJV) – “Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name **Emmanuel**, which being interpreted is, **God with us**.” Which is a reference back to the Old Testament. “Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name **Immanuel**.” – Isaiah 7:14 (KJV)
3. Matthew 28:18 (KJV) – “And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, **All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth**.”
4. John 1:1 (KJV) – “In the beginning was the Word, and **the Word was with God**, and **the Word was God**.”
5. John 1:14 (KJV) – “And **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.”
6. 1 John 5:7 (KJV) – “For there are **three that bear record in heaven**, the **Father**, the **Word**, and the **Holy Ghost**: and **these three are one**.”
7. John 5:22-23 (KJV) – “For the **Father judgeth no man**, but hath committed all judgment **unto the Son**: That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. **He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father** which hath sent him.”
8. John 8:58 (KJV) – “Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, **I am**.”

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

This is a reference back to the Burning Bush encounter in the Old Testament. “*And God said unto Moses, I Am That I Am: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I Am hath sent me unto you.*” - Exodus 3:14 (KJV)

9. John 10:30 (KJV) – “*I [Jesus] and my Father are one.*”
10. John 14:9 (KJV) – “*Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Show us the Father?*”
11. John 20:28 (KJV) – “*And Thomas answered and said unto him [Jesus], My Lord and my God.*” Thomas, having seen Jesus raised from the dead, realizes who Jesus was. Jesus, a trained Jewish Rabbi, never attempts to correct Thomas for calling him Lord and God, because Jesus is Lord and God.
12. 1 Timothy 3:16 (KJV) – “*God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.*”

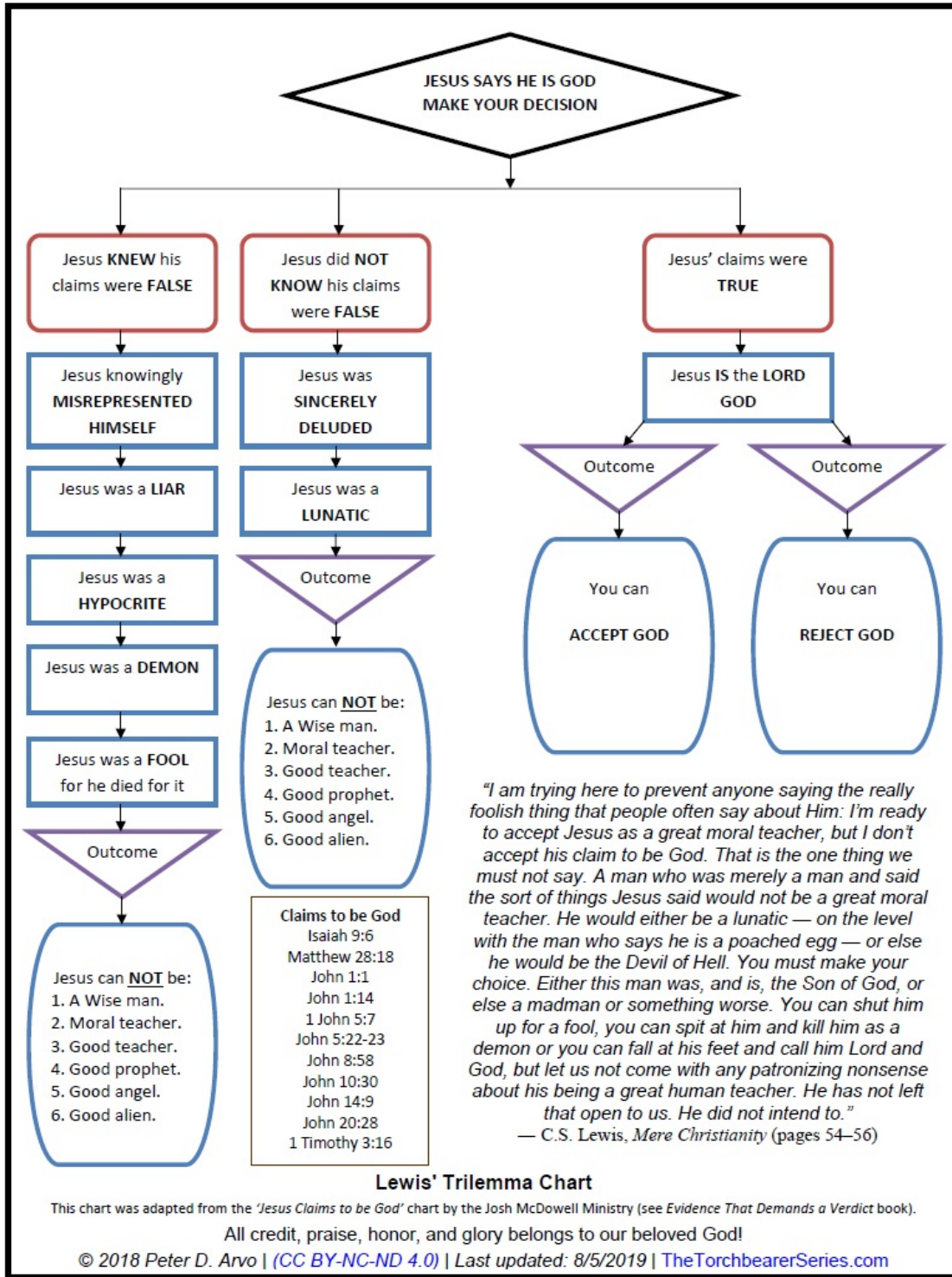
There are hundreds of examples of Jesus fulfilling Old Testament prophecies (many fulfilled by the actions of his enemies), which fulfilled the Jews’ long-awaited Messiah’s first coming as the incarnated one true God (see references).^{415, 416} If anyone is confused on how God can be three-in-one, or feels that the Trinity is a mistake in doctrine, please read the two short articles written on *Creation.com* referenced here.^{417, 418} We also have included a chart below, which provides a small example of the dozens of overlapping titles and attributes of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost/Spirit. (Also see the *'Trinity Time Domains Chart'* from The Torchbearer Series for a possible 3-in-1 Trinity solution.)

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

Father-Son-Spirit: Titles and Attributes Chart			
This is a short list of the dozens of overlapping titles and attributes for God that are in the Bible.			
Also see the 'Trinity Time Domains Chart' from The Torchbearer Series for a possible 3-in-1 Trinity solution.			
Mutual Title or Attribute	God the <i>Father</i> (Jesus)	God the <i>Son</i> (Jesus)	God the <i>Holy Ghost</i> (Jesus)
God	1 John 5:7, John 1:18; 6:27, Philippians 1:2; 2:11, Ephesians 4:6, 2 Thessalonians 1:2	1 John 5:7, John 1:1-3; 1:14; 1:18; 20:28, Isaiah 9:6, Colossians 2:9, Hebrews 1:8, Titus 2:13	1 John 5:7, Acts 5:3-4, 2 Corinthians 3:15-17
Lord	Deuteronomy 10:17, Psalm 110:1	Matthew 22:43-45	2 Corinthians 3:18
YHWH (Yahweh)	Exodus 6:3	Jeremiah 23:6	Micah 3:8
Creator	Genesis 1:1-3, Psalms 102:25, Isaiah 44:24	John 1:1-3, Colossians 1:16-17, 1 Corinthians 8:6, Hebrews 1:2; 1:8-12	Genesis 1:2, Job 26:13; 33:4, Psalm 104:30
Father	Matthew 6:9, Psalm 89:26	Isaiah 9:6	Matthew 28:19, 1 John 5:7
Savior	Isaiah 43:11, 45:15, 21-22, Hosea 13:4, 1 Timothy 1:1	John 4:42, Acts 4:12, 13:23, Philippians 3:20, 2 Timothy 1:10, Titus 1:4, 2:13, 3:6, 2 Peter 1:11, 2:20, 3:18, 1 John 4:14	John 3:5, 1 Corinthians 12:3
Has Will & Are Distinct	Luke 22:42, Matthew 3:16-17; 28:19, John 17:1	Luke 22:42, Matthew 3:16-17; 4:1; 28:19, John 17:1	Acts 13:2, 1 Corinthians 12:11, 1 Samuel 19:20, Matthew 3:16-17; 4:1; 28:19
Can Raise the Dead	1 Kings 17:17-24, Deuteronomy 32:39; 1 Samuel 2:6, 1 Thessalonians 1:8-10	Luke 7:11-17, 8:52-56, John 2:19, 5:28, 29, 10:27, 11, 28	Romans 8:11
Judge	Genesis 18:25, Psalm 7:11; 50:6; 94:1-2; 96:13; 98:9; 62:12, Joel 3:12, John 8:50, Romans 2:16	John 5:22-27, Acts 17:31, 2 Corinthians 5:10, John 5:22-23, 2 Timothy 4:1	Acts 5:3-5, John 16:7-11
All Bible verses use the King James Bible			
All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!			
© 2018 Peter D. Arvo (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) Last updated: 10/6/2019 TheTorchbearerSeries.com			

As we take a look at the following chart, so named the *Lewis' Trilemma Chart* after the widely famous author C.S. Lewis (who is perhaps most recognized for his Christian books and the Narnia series), it is recognizable that there are only three distinct paths. Lewis recognized that Jesus did not leave many options open, nor did he intend to, in how people thought of him.



Summary of Bonus Sections

- These two bonus sections were intended to provide you a bit more detail on manuscripts, and a glimpse of the evidence available for Lord Jesus Christ being God.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

Session Summary

- In this session we have answered the following questions:

Is there an Unbroken Manuscript Chain-of-Custody (UM-CoC) of Jesus' preserved teachings?

Yes, the many Torchbearer groups have preserved the truth up to the time the King James Bible was written.

Which Modern Bible(s) are 100% reliable and why?

The King James Bible is 100% reliable because the true Hebrew and Greek texts were passed on to these believing translators, and many of the 47 translators, if not all of them, were themselves Torchbearers.

Did the Romanized Christians fully conform to what Lord Jesus Christ taught?

No, those who followed Rome and later the Roman Church never fully followed Lord Jesus Christ's teachings. The primary goal for Rome was not to follow Christ, but was to combine the different religions within their Empire and create a new compromised and unifying religion, which they named Roman Catholic.

Why did Roman Emperor Constantine I alter God's 4th Commandment?

To completely separate from everything associated with the Jews, who always rebelled against Rome, and by doing so denounce any Jewish connection to the newly formed Universal (Catholic) Roman religion, which was far different from the Christianity followed by the Twelve Apostles of Christ and by the Jewish-Gentile Torchbearers. Constantine's plan was the same as past and future emperors (and later popes): unify the diverse empire within a single new state-approved religious belief system in order to maintain, and to obtain, more control over the population. If a person didn't comply, different tactics were implemented to shame, persuade, cut off benefits, persecute, deport, and if all else fails – execute, which occurred even before Constantine's time. (See "Papyrus Oxyrhynchus 3929, a libellus from the Decian persecution, found in Oxyrhynchus in Egypt" as a method of tracking compliance to an Empire-wide loyalty oath.)^{419, 420}

It is up to you to decide if what you learned is both reasonable and probable.

End of Course B501: Session 2 of 3

A call to accept and follow Lord Jesus Christ, who is God: A human judge cannot be both *merciful & just* at the same time, since if he always sentences a person to the punishment he deserves, he is just but is not merciful, yet if he is merciful and doesn't sentence a person to what he deserves, then he provides mercy, but is not just. God is completely holy & righteous, and God must uphold his own laws, so someone must be punished for crimes committed against him. However, no one can take another person's place for the punishment unless they are completely pure and without sin. So God himself is the only one that can be both *merciful & just* at the same time, by ensuring justice is done in that he (Jesus) being without sin, having not committed any crime, can suffer our punishment in our place. We have to agree to allow him to take our place to receive mercy. If we don't, we must be judged and punished for our crimes (sins).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#)

I strongly encourage you to diligently seek additional information if you are not yet ready to accept that God entered into our physical reality as Lord Jesus Christ in order to die in your place for your crimes (sins) against God. If you are ready to accept his sacrifice on the cross to pay for your crimes (sins), then say the following wholeheartedly out loud:

Dear Heavenly Father, I realize that I have broken your laws, and have always deserved your just punishment. Please forgive me of my crimes against you. I believe and trust that your Son, Lord Jesus Christ, paid for my crimes when he died on the cross, and that I have been forgiven, and cleansed of every crime I have ever committed against you. I welcome you into my heart and life, to mold me into the person you meant for me to become. Please provide for me a new heart and mind that is always focused on your good and righteous ways. For my part, I will seek to know more about you and your ways, and to keep your ways, so I may have stronger faith, trust, and love for you and your ways that continues to grow with time. In the name of your Son Jesus, the Christ, the Messiah, Amen.

Please join us in our next session, where we will provide the restored core doctrine (beliefs) of the Torchbearers you may want to understand. Until next time, may God always provide for you an open heart, mind, and spirit to him and his ways, which are above our own ways and above the ways of man. **All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!**

**This three-part core lecture series took approximately 3,500 hours of research to put together, and is provided for free in order to be readily available to anyone, regardless of their financial capabilities. If you have the means to support our work, we would certainly appreciate any donations, but please do not donate if you do not have the means to do so without causing yourself any hardship.*

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [\(CC BY-NC-ND 4.0\)](#) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

Bibliography

Note: Whenever possible, the Wayback Machine (<https://web.archive.org>) was used to permanently archive and preserve the integrity of the web based reference, at the time it was used as a reference. Since the Wayback Machine appends the original website onto the end of the Wayback Machine link, you need to manually copy and paste the entire link into a web browser for the archive.org links to work correctly. Also, a large number of old and/or out of print books are available for free to download from the world's largest library and university repository at <http://www.archive.org>, and can also be located at <https://books.google.com>.

- ¹ Stim, Rich. "Welcome to the Public Domain." *Stanford University Libraries*. 2013. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180927180920/https://fairuse.stanford.edu/overview/public-domain/welcome/> (accessed September 2018).
- ² Creative Commons Staff. "Homepage: Share, Collaborate, Remix, Reuse." *CreativeCommons.org*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180927180746/https://creativecommons.org/> (accessed September 2018).
- ³ United States Government. "More Information on Fair Use." *Copyright.gov*. July 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180927180617/https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/more-info.html> (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴ Wikipedia Community. "De minimis." *Wikipedia.org*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180927180454/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_minimis (accessed September 2018).
- ⁵ Got Questions Staff. "Who divided the Bible into chapters and verses?" *GotQuestions.org*. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181228194745/https://www.gotquestions.org/divided-Bible-chapters-verses.html> (accessed January 2019).
- ⁶ In *The Student's Ecclesiastical History*, by Philip Smith, p.147. London: John Murry, 1878.
- ⁷ A few of the names for the Torchbearers: In Northern Italy – *Waldenses* or *Vaudois* (meaning valley), Germany – *Cathari* (meaning the pure ones), France – *Tisserands*, Southern France – *Albigenses* (country of Albie), The country of Flanders – *Piphles*, England – *Valdian Christians*. We have listed seven names, but there are over twenty-five names; some of which were derogatory names and slanderous stories provided by their enemies.
- ⁸ In *The Three Conversions of England*, by Robert Parsons, Table of Contents (PDF page #33). 1604 (Roman Catholic Jesuit Priest wrote a chapter about, "First conversion of Britain's to Christian Religion in time of the Apostles")
- ⁹ In *Antiquitates Apostolicae*, by William Cave, p.13 & 15, p.139 & 290. London: John Batchard and Son, 1834. (originally written in 1676)
- ¹⁰ In *A Translation of the Epistles of Clement of Rome, Polycarp, Ignatius, Justin Martyr, and Tertullian*, by Rev. Temple Chevallier, p. 487-489. Cambridge: John Smith, 1833.
- ¹¹ In *The New Testament: Arranged in Historical and Chronological Order with Copious Notes, Volume 2*, by Rev. George Townsend, p.381-383. Boston: Perkins and Marvin, 1837.
- ¹² In *An essay on the origin and purity of the primitive church of the British Isles: and its independence upon the Church of Rome*, by William Hales, p.vi-vii. London: R. Wilks, 1819.
- ¹³ In *Foxe's Book of Martyrs: Being a History of the Persecution of Christians in All Ages*, by John Foxe, p.34. Philadelphia: Charles Foster Publishing Co., 1895. (originally written between 1516-1587 A.D.)
- ¹⁴ In *Foxe's Book of Martyrs: Being a History of the Persecution of Christians in All Ages*, by John Foxe, p.35. Philadelphia: Charles Foster Publishing Co., 1895. (originally written between 1516-1587 A.D.)
- ¹⁵ In *An essay on the origin and purity of the primitive church of the British Isles: and its independence upon the Church of Rome*, by William Hales, p.vi-vii. London: R. Wilks, 1819.
- ¹⁶ In *Some remarks upon the ecclesiastical history of the ancient churches of Piedmont*, by Peter Allix, p.191, p.192-193. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1821 (first written in 1690).
- ¹⁷ In *A Treatise of the Perpetuall Visibilitie and Succession of the True Church in all Ages*, by George Abbot, p.82-83. London: Augustine Mathewes and John Norton, 1624. (Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the translators of the King James Bible)
- ¹⁸ In *Some remarks upon the ecclesiastical history of the ancient churches of Piedmont*, by Peter Allix, p.4, p.193. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1821 (first written in 1690).
- ¹⁹ In *Authentic Details of the Waldenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.2. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

-
- ²⁰ In *Histoire ecclésiastique des églises réformées au royaume de France*, by Théodore de Bèze, p.25. Lille: Leleux, 1841 (originally written between 1519-1605 A.D.).
- ²¹ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.12 & p.13. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ²² In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.14. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ²³ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.4. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ²⁴ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.6. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ²⁵ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 2*, by Alexis Muston, p.513. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ²⁶ In *A Condensed History of the General Baptists of the New Connection*, by J. H. Wood, p.25. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1847.
- ²⁷ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.5. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ²⁸ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.2. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ²⁹ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.5. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ³⁰ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ³¹ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.10 & p.11. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ³² In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.5. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ³³ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.6. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ³⁴ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.6. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ³⁵ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.7. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ³⁶ In *Romanism as it is: An Exposition of the Roman Catholic System*, by Samuel Weed Barnum, p.208. Hartford: Connecticut Publishing Company 1877
- ³⁷ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.7. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ³⁸ In *Some remarks upon the ecclesiastical history of the ancient churches of Piedmont*, by Peter Allix, p.191, p.192-193. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1821 (first written in 1690).
- ³⁹ In *A Treatise of the Perpetuall Visibilitie and Succession of the True Church in all Ages*, by George Abbot, p.82-83. London: Augustine Mathewes and John Norton, 1624. (Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the translators of the King James Bible)
- ⁴⁰ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.12 & p.13. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ⁴¹ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.14. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ⁴² In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 2*, by Alexis Muston, p.510. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ⁴³ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 2*, by Alexis Muston, p.531. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- ⁴⁴ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.5. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ⁴⁵ In *Romanism as it is: An Exposition of the Roman Catholic System*, by Samuel Weed Barnum, p.208. Hartford: Connecticut Publishing Company 1877.
- ⁴⁶ In *History of the Jews, Volume 3*, by Heinrich Graetz, title page, p. 511-513. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1894.
- ⁴⁷ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.7. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ⁴⁸ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.8. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ⁴⁹ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.8. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ⁵⁰ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.100. London: Blackie & Son, 1875. (note: Page 97 provides the date of the meeting, pages 98-99 what was decided, and page 99 states that “*this agreement was not unanimous; for there were, says Gilles, a number who dissented, and two pastors having refused to sign, withdrew from the Synod.*”
- ⁵¹ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.97. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ⁵² In *The History of Protestantism, Vol. 1*, by J. A. Wylie, LL.D., p.453. London: Cassell Petter & Galpin, 1874.
- ⁵³ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.15 & p.17. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ⁵⁴ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.101. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ⁵⁵ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.14. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ⁵⁶ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.97. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ⁵⁷ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.101. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ⁵⁸ leDuc, Jean. “Reflections on the Olivetan Bible.” *Levigilant.com*. 2018.
http://levigilant.com/bible_olivetan_1535/bible_olivetan_1535index.html (accessed October 2018)
https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://levigilant.com/bible_olivetan_1535/bible_olivetan_1535index.html&prev=search (English Translated Link).
- ⁵⁹ Bible Translations into French. “*1535, Bible d'Olivétan > 1560, Bible de Genève of Jean Calvin: follows the Bible d'Olivétan > 1588, Révision de la Bible de Genève by Theodore Beza*”
https://web.archive.org/web/20181102230954/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible_translations_into_French
- ⁶⁰ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.190. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ⁶¹ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.8 & p.9. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ⁶² In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.101. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ⁶³ leDuc, Jean. “Reflections on the Olivetan Bible.” *Levigilant.com*. 2018.
http://levigilant.com/bible_olivetan_1535/bible_olivetan_1535index.html (accessed October 2018)
https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://levigilant.com/bible_olivetan_1535/bible_olivetan_1535index.html&prev=search (English Translated Link).
- ⁶⁴ Bible Translations into French. “*1535, Bible d'Olivétan > 1560, Bible de Genève of Jean Calvin: follows the Bible d'Olivétan > 1588, Révision de la Bible de Genève by Theodore Beza*”
https://web.archive.org/web/20181102230954/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible_translations_into_French
- ⁶⁵ In *The Translators Revived*, by Alexander Wilson McClure, p.66. New York, Charles Scribner, 1853.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

- ⁶⁶ In *The Translators Revived*, by Alexander Wilson McClure, p.200. New York, Charles Scribner, 1853.
- ⁶⁷ In *The Translators Revived*, by Alexander Wilson McClure, p.78. New York, Charles Scribner, 1853.
- ⁶⁸ In *The Translators Revived*, by Alexander Wilson McClure, p.87. New York, Charles Scribner, 1853.
- ⁶⁹ In *Translating the New Testament Epistles 1603-1611: A Manuscript from King James Westminster Company*, Edited by Ward Allen, p.xi, xxii. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, 1977.
- ⁷⁰ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.8 & p.9. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ⁷¹ Evidence of purity: In the oldest New Testament text, the *Jesus Papyrus* (AKA *Magdalen College Papyrus P64*) authored by Matthew, is dated to before 60 A.D. by Professor Carsten Peter Thiede and doesn't match the text of the Bibles translated after 1881, which use the newer Westcott and Hort (Nestle-Aland / UBS) Greek text, *but* the Jesus Papyrus does match the text of Matthew contained within the *King James Bible*. See the following book for more details, "Thiede, Carsten Peter. *The Jesus Papyrus: The Most Sensational Evidence on the Origins of the Gospels Since the Discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. New York: Galilee Doubleday, 2000." And the online journal by Professor Carsten P. Thiede, "Reconstructing Manuscripts Using Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy." *The Tyndale Society Journal* #21, April 2002: p.26. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181121183355/http://geneva-heritage.com/PDF/TJ%2021.pdf> And also the corresponding documentary film, "Eyewitness to Jesus. Directed by High Noon Entertainment. Performed by Matthew D'Ancona of Magdalen College in Oxford. 2011."
- ⁷² In *A Treatise of the Perpetuall Visibilitie and Succession of the True Church in all Ages*, by George Abbot, p.77. London: Augustine Mathewes and John Norton, 1624. (note: the author is one of the translators of the King James Bible)
- ⁷³ In *The Churchman, Volume 62*, p.188, August 16th article, 1890.
- ⁷⁴ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.97. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ⁷⁵ In *The History of Protestantism*, Vol. 1, by J. A. Wylie, LL.D., p.453. London: Cassell Petter & Galpin, 1874.
- ⁷⁶ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.15 & p.17. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ⁷⁷ In *Translating for King James: Being a True Copy of the Only Notes Made by a Translator*, Translated and Edited by Ward Allen, p.36-37. Kingsport: Vanderbilt University Press, 1969.
- ⁷⁸ In *Translating for King James: Being a True Copy of the Only Notes Made by a Translator*, Translated and Edited by Ward Allen, p.36-37. Kingsport: Vanderbilt University Press, 1969.
- ⁷⁹ In *Translating the New Testament Epistles 1604-1611: A Manuscript from King James's Westminster Company*, Edited by Ward Allen, p.xc, p.188, p.317 (Appendix A), p.319 (Appendix B). Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, 1977.
- ⁸⁰ In *The Coming of the King James Gospels: A Collection of the Translators' Work-in-Progress*, by Ward S. Allen & Edward C. Jacobs, p.8. Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press, 1995.
- ⁸¹ In *Translating the New Testament Epistles 1604-1611: A Manuscript from King James's Westminster Company*, Edited by Ward Allen, p.xc, p.188, p.317 (Appendix A), p.319 (Appendix B). Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, 1977.
- ⁸² In 'Translating the KJV New Testament - The Other Manuscripts' by Peter D. Arvo, 2018. *Download the full document for free online from www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com within the Page Briefing section of the website.
- ⁸³ In *Translating the New Testament Epistles 1604-1611: A Manuscript from King James's Westminster Company*, Edited by Ward Allen, p.xxv. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, 1977.
- ⁸⁴ In *Translating the New Testament Epistles 1604-1611: A Manuscript from King James's Westminster Company*, Edited by Ward Allen, p.xxvii. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, 1977.
- ⁸⁵ In *Collection of English Almanacs for the Years 1702-1835 (The Gentleman's Diary)*, p.330 (PDF page number). London: W. Bowyer and F. Nichols, 1774.
https://web.archive.org/web/20191002202938/https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5QaenDb_oeU4z9MvhNTzcvUup2qObGgiSq8epXPvR3eV0vBJAT8ez3YzoSHD0L-xCemKm-gWdUGf3-qcNjW7O62v0YFoJdNctnoKqvNLzdujZtM3p3iZ1NNrAmeGfyGwqwDgn-ywD5iZxAZFAQTV2CTKDKLRJUJQZ_48w0RIlqKhDp1qiZ36KnX8MrQsLkcLiforqnV5fhN6n30NCCFaCQGc5

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

[ZxXUC5YqDwXsgFwprKHq4tcQ3q41-Efl1TqHa8ScvA9z9GW5Nmz2KSxSDeAZehLvHwoAe3XYovWbZr2-GXPbTWalABY](https://www.web.archive.org/web/20191002205551/https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5QafT_SRO_A2ft2SSnMaO1QeV5MUAAskwSJVsw1RmQ71PwBVhk0gemKQfEcRbP0IX6yiGPKqs1ZU491jLe1kR5A_VXVv88VTHmNY7RZk4Lm3HOjbDS9H10TAHCz23Vi3X8eCIRSZmwwlr7JsKWWGCIag-NWgVrrlj5wjzld3TGJejVbA9srnqwmxsDvyniUau5E3kSbi3uRs6LUw9vidQ32IVg3eWiFmke2bB9LxEHCsGWhyZ-U8T1TtShqJJPw5HTM6jJgbsOQ) (accessed October 2019).

⁸⁶ In *The Antiquarian Repertory: A Miscellany Intended to Preserve and Illustrate Several Valuable Remains of Old James: Adorned with Elegant Sculptures Vol. 1*, p.86-87. London: Francis Blyth, 1775.

https://web.archive.org/web/20191002211628/https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5QafT_gY44Rl8VJGe3ZB9wFej4tpM3lj9UCPScX1ZoDqgoWcKmgBgPj25dghSrT7yuN9xppVadLiVuZM7qv5GD1o8wMzzNAkIWkDSXAdYnMzfc6TC0TelJgy1gEFSSTs1wjUKAK0k JrPmd_jmMyQnv7GfNj9ENgSRMf-Zqu10eKtpGxHeLMMjNFWbzqhpMDlmzCqBhOD1TdGUi-IBVva0-WtM33KtbmRskXS7nt2fQiH99zQRzlh0JRQnyTNwVYtS7g3ToBkxjxSRF7Ra7Krh7mtd9Bz9oF-Q (accessed October 2019).

⁸⁷ In *The History of England, Volume 2*, by Rapin de Thoyras, p. 879 (PDF page number was), Section under 'Henry VIII'. Crown in Ludgate-Street, 1732.

https://web.archive.org/web/20191002211628/https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5QafT_gY44Rl8VJGe3ZB9wFej4tpM3lj9UCPScX1ZoDqgoWcKmgBgPj25dghSrT7yuN9xppVadLiVuZM7qv5GD1o8wMzzNAkIWkDSXAdYnMzfc6TC0TelJgy1gEFSSTs1wjUKAK0k JrPmd_jmMyQnv7GfNj9ENgSRMf-Zqu10eKtpGxHeLMMjNFWbzqhpMDlmzCqBhOD1TdGUi-IBVva0-WtM33KtbmRskXS7nt2fQiH99zQRzlh0JRQnyTNwVYtS7g3ToBkxjxSRF7Ra7Krh7mtd9Bz9oF-Q (accessed October 2019).

⁸⁸ In *The History of England, Volume 2*, by Rapin de Thoyras, p. 879 (PDF page number was), Section under 'Richard III'. Crown in Ludgate-Street, 1732.

https://web.archive.org/web/20191002211628/https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5QafT_gY44Rl8VJGe3ZB9wFej4tpM3lj9UCPScX1ZoDqgoWcKmgBgPj25dghSrT7yuN9xppVadLiVuZM7qv5GD1o8wMzzNAkIWkDSXAdYnMzfc6TC0TelJgy1gEFSSTs1wjUKAK0k JrPmd_jmMyQnv7GfNj9ENgSRMf-Zqu10eKtpGxHeLMMjNFWbzqhpMDlmzCqBhOD1TdGUi-IBVva0-WtM33KtbmRskXS7nt2fQiH99zQRzlh0JRQnyTNwVYtS7g3ToBkxjxSRF7Ra7Krh7mtd9Bz9oF-Q (accessed October 2019).

⁸⁹ In *The Translators Revived*, by Alexander Wilson McClure, p.194. New York, Charles Scribner, 1853.

⁹⁰ In *Defending the King James Bible – A Fourfold Superiority – God’s Word Kept Intact in English*, by Pastor D. A. Wait, Th.D., Ph.D. New Jersey: BibleForToday.org, 2002.

⁹¹ In *The King James Version of 1611 Compared to The King James Version of 1917 Old Scofield Bible*, by Pastor D. A. Wait, Th.D., Ph.D. New Jersey: BibleForToday.org, 1985.

⁹² In *In Awe Of Thy Word: Understanding the King James Bible, It’s Mystery and History, Letter by Letter*, by Gail Riplinger. Ararat: A.V. Publications Corp., 2003.

⁹³ In *Report on the History and Recent Collation of the English Version of the Bible: Presented by the Committee of Versions to the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, and Adopted, May 1, 1851*. Last paragraph on page 7. Printed at the American Bible Society's Press, 115 Nassau Street. 1851.

https://web.archive.org/web/20190128013834/https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5Qaczkjf66-YSzBHWLUbK4Pm2J4Ve1O-tmhlX10ZQTa-DonLsvfBj9PghgaH1bG1sWICqeHFv1LRhTeujcwlMTnfHO_r6RYUaLajeqIDczhYVpIB8nqexeYdahtms2zwHmhJpZzSgyMRGCbPum5TN_gp4TWa7D3Mo-bJHOQCic1SBOeh4V98tf7iv5P6umE5G_vMIz_7Ooj0KobnRr4o9-DGNQkDeU1xHJwDfb3eaJ5R1bxPU2kiCSIMWxHHF2S7OjKh7uiFcAT_RxW62y68Ivx_o6bVmem38V4Lm82K5dQR1hqz5H4 (accessed January 2019).

⁹⁴ The Oxford Error: wrongly puts “sins” for “sin” (2 Chronicles 33:19) and “whom he” instead of the correct “whom ye.” (Jeremiah 34:16). Cambridge University Press did not make these printing errors. As a side note; all of the Thomas Nelson Bibles I’ve checked get the first one correct and the second one wrong, so Thomas Nelson Bibles seem to be a bit of a mix between the Oxford and Cambridge.

⁹⁵ Reseller of Cambridge-type KJV’s, but they also sell many other KJV Bibles.

<https://www.thekjvstore.com/catalogsearch/result/?q=cambridge>

⁹⁶ List of KJV Bible Resellers and related information.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190712210514/http://www.av1611.org/kjv/kjvpubs.html>

⁹⁷ Cambridge-type KJV in other languages.

<https://shop.avpublications.com/index.php?cPath=26&osCsid=m39simm635el2ata80a0jgbejs0>

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

-
- ⁹⁸ Abbreviations Staff. “B-RAID.” STANDS4 LLC. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190606183442/https://www.abbreviations.com/term/2072511> (accessed June 2019).
- ⁹⁹ Staggs, Brandon. “A Statement on the Edition of the King James Bible I Publish.” *AV1611.org*. May 2015. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190712204449/https://av1611.com/kjbp/kjv-edition.html> (accessed July 2019).
- ¹⁰⁰ See the Biblical example of Moses striking a rock a second time, which represented Christ’s second coming, instead of speaking to the rock to obtain water (Numbers 20:11; Deuteronomy 32:5-52).
- ¹⁰¹ “Thou.” In *Oxford English Dictionary*. 1888.
- ¹⁰² Brandon. “Video: What about the Thees and Thous?” *AV1611.com*. April 2014. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181109184138/https://av1611.com/kjbp/blog/video-what-about-the-thees-and-thous/> (accessed November 2018).
- ¹⁰³ In *Language Of The King James Version Bible*, by Gail Riplinger, title page, p.117-118. Ararat: A.V. Publications Corp., 2012. (with permission by <http://www.avpublications.com> granted on 11/12/2018)
- ¹⁰⁴ Wikipedia Community. “List of English Bible translations.” *Wikipedia.com*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20181104145726/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_English_Bible_translations (accessed November 2018).
- ¹⁰⁵ Jay Smith, Alex Chowdhry, Toby Jepson, James Schaeffer. “101 Cleared-up Contradictions in the Bible.” *Debate.org.uk*. 2016. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180902234646/http://www.debate.org.uk/debate-topics/apologetic/contrads/> (accessed September 2018).
- ¹⁰⁶ Abbreviations Staff. “UM-CoC.” *STANDS4 LLC*. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190606185408/https://www.abbreviations.com/term/2072526> (accessed June 2019).
- ¹⁰⁷ Rev. John Dowling, D.D. “The Christian World: Vol XVIII No.7 July 1867.” In *A Sermon Upon the Reasonableness of the Doctrine of the Future Eternal Punishment*, by Rev. H. M. Dexter, p.201-202. Boston: John P. Jewett and Company, 1858.
- ¹⁰⁸ In *The Three Conversions of England*, by Robert Parsons, p.94. 1604 (written by an English Roman Catholic Jesuit Priest and Oxford scholar)
- ¹⁰⁹ In *Some remarks upon the ecclesiastical history of the ancient churches of Piedmont*, by Peter Allix, p.194-195. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1821 (first written in 1690).
- ¹¹⁰ In *Authentic Details of the Valdenses in Piemont and Other Countries*, by Charles Holte Bracebridge & Henri Arnaud, p.4. Piccadilly: John Hatchard and Son, 1827.
- ¹¹¹ Wells, Kevin Clarke & Arthur. “Councils Through History.” *Vatican II - Voice of the Church*. November 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181104154318/http://vatican2voice.org/4basics/councils.htm> (accessed November 2018)
- ¹¹² In *A Treatise of the Perpetuall Visibilitie and Succession of the True Church in all Ages*, by George Abbot, p.77. London: Augustine Matthewes and John Norton, 1624. (note: the author is one of the translators of the King James Bible)
- ¹¹³ In *Explanatory Notes Upon the New Testament, Volume 2*, by John Wesley, p.417. London: Thomas Cordeux, 1813.
- ¹¹⁴ In *The Works of Jonathan Edwards*, by Jonathan Edwards, Period III, p.596-597. London: William Ball, 1839.
- ¹¹⁵ In *Life and Letters of Erasmus: Lectures Delivered at Oxford 1893-4*, by James Anthony Froude, p.386. London: Longmans Green, 1894.
- ¹¹⁶ The Editors of Catholic Online. “The Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist.” *Catholic Online*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181224003755/https://www.catholic.org/encyclopedia/view.php?id=11667> (accessed December 2018).
- ¹¹⁷ In *The Jews and their Lies*, by Dr. Martin Luther, original title page, p.8, p.39-40 & p.41-42. Los Angeles: Christian Nationalist Crusade, 1948 (first written in 1543)
- ¹¹⁸ In *Martin Luther vs. Nazi Legislation and Actions Chart*, by Peter D. Arvo, chart, 2018. *Download the chart for free online from <http://www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com>.
- ¹¹⁹ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.96. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](http://www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com)

-
- ¹²⁰ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.97. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ¹²¹ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.98. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ¹²² In *The History of Protestantism*, Vol. 1, by J. A. Wylie, LL.D., p.453. London: Cassell Petter & Galpin, 1874.
- ¹²³ In *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, p.15 & p.17. London: Henry Hills, 1658.
- ¹²⁴ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.29. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.
- ¹²⁵ Josué Janavel called *GIANAVELLO*, of the Luserna vineyards, called “Leone di Rorà”, captain of the Waldensian Valleys, a hero of freedom of conscience, leader, great father and brother of sacrifice, the innate leader of his beloved people, a man of noble cause of unshakable faith, attached to the biblical word and faithful servant of Jesus Christ, died March 15, 1690 in Geneva after long years of exile.
- ¹²⁶ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.97-99. London: Blackie & Son, 1875. (note: Page 97 provides the date of the meeting, pages 98-99 what was decided, and page 99 states that “*this agreement was not unanimous; for there were, says Gilles, a number who dissented, and two pastors having refused to sign, withdrew from the Synod.*”
- ¹²⁷ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “Protestantism.” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. December 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181224185115/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Protestantism> (accessed December 2018).
- ¹²⁸ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.100. London: Blackie & Son, 1875. (note: Page 97 provides the date of the meeting, pages 98-99 what was decided, and page 99 states that “*this agreement was not unanimous; for there were, says Gilles, a number who dissented, and two pastors having refused to sign, withdrew from the Synod.*”
- ¹²⁹ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “Edict of Milan: Roman History.” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. March 2016. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180913221043/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Edict-of-Milan> (accessed September 2018).
- ¹³⁰ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “Roman religion.” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. May 2016. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181224190615/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Roman-religion> (accessed December 2018).
- ¹³¹ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “Mithraism.” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. December 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181224191152/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mithraism> (accessed December 2018).
- ¹³² The Editors of Got Questions. “What is nominal Christianity?” *GotQuestions.org*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181224193208/https://www.gotquestions.org/nominal-Christianity.html> (accessed December 2018).
- ¹³³ In *History of the Christian Church Vol. 2*, by Philip Schaff, p.89. New York, Charles Scribner and Company, 1867.
- ¹³⁴ *Constantine the Great Coin 318 A.D.*, 3rd officina, Rome mint, 318 A.D.; obverse IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right; reverse SOLI INVICTO COMITI (to the unconquered Sun, minister [of the Emperor]), Sol standing half-left, radiate, nude but for chlamys over shoulders and left arm, raising right hand commanding the sun to rise, globe in left hand, T in wreath left, RT in exergue.
- ¹³⁵ *Constantine the Great Coin 332 A.D.*, Obv. CONSTANTI-NOPOLIS laureate, helmeted, wearing imperial mantle, holding cross- scepter with a sun globe. Rev. Victory stg. on prow, holding long scepter in r. hand, and resting l. hand on shield. in exergue RFQ RIC VII Rome 332 A.D., unlisted officina.
- ¹³⁶ In *Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church*, by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, p.184-185. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1900 (first written between 1815-1881).
- ¹³⁷ In *A History of the Christian Councils: From the Original Documents Vol 1*, by Karl Joseph, p.322-324, p.325. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1894.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- ¹³⁸ Emil G. Hirsch, Wilhelm Nowack, Solomon Schechter. "PASSOVER." *JewishEncyclopedia.com*. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190115194143/http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/11933-passover> (accessed January 2019).
- ¹³⁹ 1 Corinthians 15:20 "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept."
- ¹⁴⁰ Emil G. Hirsch, Wilhelm Nowack, Solomon Schechter. "First-Fruits." *JewishEncyclopedia.com*. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190115192003/http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/6139-first-fruits> (accessed January 2019).
- ¹⁴¹ In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁴² Emil G. Hirsch, Wilhelm Nowack, Solomon Schechter. "EASTER (from "Eostre," "Ostara," the Teuton goddess of the rising day, particularly of spring)." *JewishEncyclopedia.com*. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190115193539/http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/5399-easter> (accessed January 2019).
- ¹⁴³ In *A History of the Christian Councils: From the Original Documents Vol I*, by Karl Joseph, p.322-324, p.325. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1894.
- ¹⁴⁴ In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁴⁵ In *Mystery: Babylon the Great, Pagan, Papal, Semi Papal 2nd Ed*, by Charles Cowan, p.13-14. London: T. Barcham, 1866.
- ¹⁴⁶ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Council of Nicaea." Encyclopaedia Britannica. November 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181104212158/https://www.britannica.com/event/Council-of-Nicaea-Christianity-325> (accessed September 2018).
- ¹⁴⁷ In *The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Vol I*, by Adam Clarke, Chapter II p.384. London: J. Butterworth & Son, 1817.
- ¹⁴⁸ In *Footsteps of the Holy Child or Lessons on the Incarnation Part 2*, by T. T. Carter, p.28. London: Joseph Masters, 1868.
- ¹⁴⁹ In *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility Vol I*, by Jacob Youde William Lloyd, p.44-45. London: T. Richards, 1881.
- ¹⁵⁰ In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁵¹ In *Saint Chrysostom: His Life and Times*, by William Richard Wood Stephens, p.140-141. London: John Murray, 1872.
- ¹⁵² In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁵³ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁵⁴ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁵⁵ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁵⁶ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁵⁷ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁵⁸ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁵⁹ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁶⁰ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- ¹⁶¹ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁶² In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁶³ In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁶⁴ In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁶⁵ In *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility Vol 1*, by Jacob Youde William Lloyd, p.44-45. London: T. Richards, 1881.
- ¹⁶⁶ In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁶⁷ In *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility Vol 1*, by Jacob Youde William Lloyd, p.44-45. London: T. Richards, 1881.
- ¹⁶⁸ In *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility Vol 1*, by Jacob Youde William Lloyd, p.44-45. London: T. Richards, 1881.
- ¹⁶⁹ In *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility Vol 1*, by Jacob Youde William Lloyd, p.44-45. London: T. Richards, 1881.
- ¹⁷⁰ In *In Somnium Scipionis M. Tulii Ciceronis libri duo, et saturnaliorum Lib. VII*, by Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius. 1524. (one of the oldest detailed books on Saturnalia)
- ¹⁷¹ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁷² In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ¹⁷³ In *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility Vol 1*, by Jacob Youde William Lloyd, p.44-45. London: T. Richards, 1881.
- ¹⁷⁴ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ¹⁷⁵ In *In Somnium Scipionis M. Tulii Ciceronis libri duo, et saturnaliorum Lib. VII*, by Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius. 1524. (one of the oldest detailed books on Saturnalia)
- ¹⁷⁶ Plant, David. "Timeline 1652." *BCW Project*, April 2011.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190102210001/http://bcw-project.org/timelines/1652> (accessed January 2019).
- ¹⁷⁷ "House of Commons Journal Volume 7: 24 December 1652," in *Journal of the House of Commons: Volume 7, 1651-1660*, (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1802), p.234-235. *British History Online*,
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190102154616/https://www.british-history.ac.uk/commons-jrnl/vol7/pp234-235> (accessed January 2019).
Direct link to scanned page 234: https://web.archive.org/web/20190102154902/https://www.british-history.ac.uk/sites/default/files/publications/pubid-112/scans/CJ07_0234.jpg
Direct link to scanned page 235: https://web.archive.org/web/20190102155031/https://www.british-history.ac.uk/sites/default/files/publications/pubid-112/scans/CJ07_0235.jpg (see upper-right section of this page for law banning Christmas)
- ¹⁷⁸ In *The Concise Encyclopedia of the Revolutions and Wars of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1639-1660*, by Stephen C. Manganiello, p.113. Scarecrow Press, 2004.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20181225171145/https://books.google.com/books?id=an-eXXA3DBMC&pg=PA113&dq=ban+Christmas+England&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjUkpTPnrvfAhXnyVQKHe4IAD0Q6AEIKjAA#v=onepage&q=ban%20Christmas%20England&f=false> (accessed December 2018).
- ¹⁷⁹ In *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*. Printed by order of the Legislature, edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Vol. IV, Part I, 1650-1660.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190102170013/https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/qj/christmas1659.pdf> (accessed January 2019).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

¹⁸⁰ In *The Oxford Handbook of Church and State in the United States*, edited by Derek H. Davis, p.286. New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20181225173612/https://books.google.com/books?id=yvkyAwAAQBAJ&pg=PT335&dq=ban+Christmas+England&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjUkpTPnrvfAhXnyVQKHe4IAD0Q6AEILzAB#v=onepage&q=ban%20Christmas%20England&f=false> (accessed December 2018).

¹⁸¹ Although most quote the year 1660 A.D. as the time Charles II reinstated Christ-mas, authoritative proof of this year being the year Christ-mas was reinstated is so far elusive. Per Jonathan at ‘British History Online’, “*I’m not an expert in this, but my understanding is that at the Restoration all legislation passed during the interregnum was considered invalid and so did not need to be specifically revoked; instead any legislation that the new administration wanted to use from the previous period had to be passed again.*”

¹⁸² Brooks, Rebecca Beatrice. “When Christmas Was Banned in Boston.” *HistoryofMassachusetts.org*. December 2011. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190102180312/https://historyofmassachusetts.org/when-christmas-was-banned-in-boston/> (accessed January 2019).

¹⁸³ Nation Archives. “Christmas is Cancelled.” *The National Archives UK*. 2019.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190102211619/http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/christmas-is-cancelled/> (accessed January 2019).

¹⁸⁴ Library of Congress. “41st Congress June 28th, 1870: CHAP. CLXVII, the twenty-fifth Day of December a Holiday.” in *LOC.gov*. June 1870.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190102185106/https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/41st-congress/session-2/c41s2ch167.pdf> (accessed January 2019).

¹⁸⁵ Christian Classics Staff. “NPNF2-14. The Seven Ecumenical Councils: Council of Laodicea: Canon XXIX.” *Christian Classics Ethereal Library*. 2018.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20181105201104/http://www.ccel.org/ccel/schaff/npnf214.viii.vii.iii.xxxiv.html> (accessed November 2018).

¹⁸⁶ In *The Greek Ecclesiastical Historians Vol 1*, by Eusebius, p.130-131. London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 1845 (originally written c.260-c.340).

¹⁸⁷ Merriam-Webster Staff. “Anathema.” *Merriam-Webster.com*. 2018.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226155856/https://www.dictionary.com/browse/anathema> (accessed December 2018).

¹⁸⁸ Dictionary.com Staff. “Anathema.” *Dictionary.com*. 2018.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226160027/https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/anathema> (accessed December 2018).

¹⁸⁹ In *The Jews and their Lies*, by Dr. Martin Luther, original title page, p.8, p.39-40 & p.41-42. Los Angeles: Christian Nationalist Crusade, 1948 (first written in 1543)

¹⁹⁰ In *Martin Luther vs. Nazi Legislation and Actions Chart*, by Peter D. Arvo, chart, 2018. *Download the chart for free online from www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com.

¹⁹¹ Libreria Editrice Vaticana Staff. “Catechism of the Catholic Church: Section Two The Ten Commandments.” *Vatican.va*. 2018.

https://web.archive.org/web/20181226180520/http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG0015/_INDEX.HTM (accessed December 2018).

¹⁹² Libreria Editrice Vaticana Staff. “You Shall Not Make For Yourself a Graven Image...” *Vatican.va*. 2018.

https://web.archive.org/web/20181226180228/http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG0015/_P7F.HTM (accessed December 2018).

¹⁹³ In *Narrative of an excursion to the mountains of Piemont, in the year MDCCCXXIII and researches among the Vaudois, or Waldenses*, by William Stephen Gilly, p.170-171. London: C. and J. Rivington, 1827.

¹⁹⁴ Libreria Editrice Vaticana Staff. “You Shall Not Make For Yourself a Graven Image...” *Vatican.va*. 2018.

https://web.archive.org/web/20181226180228/http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG0015/_P7F.HTM (accessed December 2018).

¹⁹⁵ In *The Commandments KJV*, by Peter D. Arvo, 2018. *Download the full document for free online from www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com within the Page Breifing section of the website.

¹⁹⁶ In *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*, by John Foxe, p.320. New York, Hurst & co, 1870 (first written 1516-1587 A.D.).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

- ¹⁹⁷ In *Church and State Through the Centuries: A Collection of Historic Documents with Commentaries*, by Sidney Zdeneck Ehler & John B Morrall, p.6-7. Biblo & Tannen, 1967.
- ¹⁹⁸ In *The Catholic Encyclopedia: An International Work of Reference Vol 12*, edited by Charles George Herbermann, et. p.99, p.219, p.333, p.400, p.476, p.768, p.772. New York: The Encyclopedia Press, 1922.
- ¹⁹⁹ In *The Catholic Encyclopedia: An International Work of Reference Vol 14*, edited by Charles George Herbermann, et., p.378. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1912.
- ²⁰⁰ Rev. John Dowling, D.D. “The Christian World: Vol XVIII No.7 July 1867.” In *A Sermon Upon the Reasonableness of the Doctrine of the Future Eternal Punishment*, by Rev. H. M. Dexter, p.99. Boston: John P. Jewett and Company, 1858.
- ²⁰¹ Rev. John Dowling, D.D. “The Christian World: Vol XVIII No.7 July 1867.” In *A Sermon Upon the Reasonableness of the Doctrine of the Future Eternal Punishment*, by Rev. H. M. Dexter, p.201-202. Boston: John P. Jewett and Company, 1858.
- ²⁰² In *The Catholic Encyclopedia: An International Work of Reference Vol 12*, edited by Charles George Herbermann, et., p.768. New York: The Encyclopedia Press, 1922.
- ²⁰³ In *Short History of the Mediæval Church*, by John Fletcher Hurst, p.13. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1889.
- ²⁰⁴ Professor Eric Knibbs. “Pseudo-Isidore: An Edition-in-Progress of the False Decretals.” *Pseudo-Isidore.com*. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181226225320/https://pseudo-isidore.com/> (accessed December 2018).
- ²⁰⁵ Catholic Online Staff. “The Decretals of the Pseudo-Isidore.” *Catholic Online*. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181226220342/https://www.catholic.org/encyclopedia/view.php?id=4564> (accessed December 2018).
- ²⁰⁶ In *The Churchman's Magazine and Village Churchman*, by Joshua Fawcett, p.366. London: William Edward Painter, 1845.
- ²⁰⁷ In *Elements of History, an Ancient and Modern: with a Chart and Tables of History*, by Joseph Emerson Worcester, p.320. Boston: William J. Reynolds and Company, 1847.
- ²⁰⁸ In *Codex Sinaiticus: Legitimate or Forgery? The Suspects*, by Peter D. Arvo, 2018. *Download the full document for free online from www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com within the Page Breifing section of the website.
- ²⁰⁹ In *Westcott and Hort: Occultists or Christians? You Decide*, by Peter D. Arvo, 2018. *Download the full document for free online from www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com within the Page Breifing section of the website.
- ²¹⁰ In *Westcott and Hort: Occultists or Christians? You Decide*, by Peter D. Arvo, 2018. *Download the full document for free online from www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com within the Page Breifing section of the website.
- ²¹¹ In *Jesus and the Eyewitnesses: The Gospels as Eyewitness Testimony*, by Richard Bauckham, 288. Eerdmans, 2006.
- ²¹² Thiede, Carsten Peter. *The Jesus Papyrus: The Most Sensational Evidence on the Origins of the Gospels Since the Discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. New York: Galilee Doubleday, 2000.
- ²¹³ Thiede, Professor Carsten P. “Reconstructing Manuscripts Using Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy.” *The Tyndale Society Journal* #21, April 2002: p.26. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181121183355/http://geneva-heritage.com/PDF/TJ%2021.pdf>
- ²¹⁴ *Eyewitness to Jesus*. Directed by High Noon Entertainment. Performed by Matthew D'Ancona of Magdalen College in Oxford. 2011.
- ²¹⁵ Oxford, Magdalen College; Barcelona, Foundation of Saint Luke the Evangelist. “Papyrus P64: Matthew Chapter 26 Verses 22.” *The Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts*. 2018.
- ²¹⁶ Brandon. “Video: Inspiration: The Original Autographs Only?” *AV1611.org*. May 2015. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181016195312/https://av1611.com/kjbp/blog/video-inspiration-the-original-autographs-only/> (accessed October 2018).
- ²¹⁷ Chisholm, Hugh, General Editor. Entry for 'Richard Simon'. *1911 Encyclopedia Britannica*. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181016190346/https://www.studylight.org/encyclopedias/bri/r/richard-simon.html> (accessed October 2018).
- ²¹⁸ Princeton Theological Seminary. “Vol v.2, no.6 (Apr. 1881): The Presbyterian Review.” *Archive.org*. April 1881. <https://archive.org/details/presbyterianrevi2618unse/page/244> (accessed October 2018).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

- 219 The Southern Presbyterian Review Authors. "The Southern Presbyterian Review." *PCAHistory.org*. October 1885. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181016195204/http://www.pcahistory.org/HCLibrary/periodicals/spr/authortitle.pdf> (accessed October 2018).
- 220 Cloud, David. "Dynamic Equivalency: Its Influence and Error." *Way of Life Literature*, October, 2004. https://web.archive.org/web/20190114150714/https://www.wayoflife.org/database/dynamic_equivalency.html (accessed January 2019).
- 221 Abbreviations Staff. "B-RAID." STANDS4 LLC. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190606183442/https://www.abbreviations.com/term/2072511> (accessed June 2019).
- 222 Abbreviations Staff. "UM-CoC." STANDS4 LLC. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190606185408/https://www.abbreviations.com/term/2072526> (accessed June 2019).
- 223 In *Codex Sinaiticus: Legitimate or Forgery? The Suspects*, by Peter D. Arvo, 2018. *Download the full document for free online at <http://www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com> within the Page Briefing section of the site.
- 224 In *Westcott and Hort: Occultists or Christians? You Decide*, by Peter D. Arvo, 2018. *Download the full document for free online at <http://www.TheTorchbearerSeries.com> within the Page Briefing section of the site.
- 225 Cloud, David. "Dynamic Equivalency: Its Influence and Error." *Way of Life Literature*, October, 2004. https://web.archive.org/web/20190114150714/https://www.wayoflife.org/database/dynamic_equivalency.html (accessed January 2019).
- 226 Watkins, Terry. "Bible Verses Removed." *AV1611.org*. <http://www.av1611.org/biblevs.html> (accessed November 2018).
- 227 Watkins, Terry. "Bible Version Comparison." *AV1611.org*. <http://www.av1611.org/biblecom.html> (accessed November 2018).
- 228 Watkins, Terry. "Bible Words Removed." *AV1611.org*. <http://www.av1611.org/biblewrld.html> (accessed November 2018).
- 229 Wikipedia Community. "Paraphrase." *Wikipedia.org*. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190114154514/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paraphrase> (accessed January 2019).
- 230 Borschel-Dan, Amanda. "Five proven Dead Sea Scroll forgeries only the tip of the iceberg, scholars say!" *The Times of Israel*. October 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190315205822/https://www.timesofisrael.com/five-proven-dead-sea-scroll-forgeries-only-the-tip-of-the-iceberg-says-scholar/> (accessed March 2019).
- 231 Andrew, Henry. "A Dead Sea Scrolls Forgery Casts Doubt on the Museum of the Bible!" *The Atlantic*. October 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190315210003/https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2018/10/dead-sea-scrolls-forgery-museum-of-the-bible/573799/> (accessed March 2019).
- 232 In *Sabbatum Redivivum: Or, the Christian Sabbath Vindicated*, by Daniel Cawdrey, p.575. London: Robert White, 1645.
- 233 In *The Divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ Demonstrated from the Holy Scriptures*, by James Barnard, p.94. London: J. P. Coghlan, 1789.
- 234 In *S. Ignatius. S. Polycarp Revised Texts with Instructions Vol 1*, by Saint Ignatius, p.413. London: Macmillan and Co., 1889.
- 235 In *An Inquiry Into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age: In Eight Sermons Preached*, by Edward Burton, p.260, p.529. Oxford: Samuel Collinwood, 1829.
- 236 In *The Student's Ecclesiastical History*, by Philip Smith, p.147. London: John Murry, 1878.
- 237 In *Characteristics of the Greek Philosophers: Socrates and Plato*, by John Philips Potter, p.186-187. London: John W. Parker, 1845.
- 238 In *The Works of Aurelius Augustine: A New Translation, Volume 14*, By Saint Augustine, p.115. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1886.
- 239 In *Figures of Speech Used in the Bible: Explained and Illustrated*, by E. W. Bullinger. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1898.
- 240 In *A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*, by Johann Peter Lange, p.280, p.281. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1868.
- 241 In *The Student's Ecclesiastical History*, by Philip Smith, p.147. London: John Murry, 1878.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- ²⁴² In *The Fallen Angels and The Heros of Mythology*, by Rev. John Fleming, p.36, p.73, p.80. Dublin: Hodges, Foster, and Figgis, 1879.
- ²⁴³ In *A Select Library of Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church Vol. XI*, by Philip Schaff, p.394. New York: The Christian Literature Company, 1894.
- ²⁴⁴ In *The Fallen Angels and The Heros of Mythology*, by Rev. John Fleming, p.80. Dublin: Hodges, Foster, and Figgis, 1879.
- ²⁴⁵ In *A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*, by Johann Peter Lange, p.280, p.281. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1868.
- ²⁴⁶ Abbreviations Staff. "PB." *STANDS4 LLC*. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190717133734/https://www.abbreviations.com/term/2083532> (accessed July 2019).
- ²⁴⁷ In *The Student's Ecclesiastical History*, by Philip Smith, p.147. London: John Murry, 1878.
- ²⁴⁸ In *The History of the Church of Christ Vol 1*, by Joseph Milner, p.341. York, G. Peacock, 1794.
- ²⁴⁹ In *The Life of Christ, of A Critical Examination of His History: Translated*, by David Friedrich Strauss, p.6-7. New York: G. Vale, 1845.
- ²⁵⁰ In *The Works of Aurelius Augustine: A New Translation, Volume 14*, By Saint Augustine, p.115. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1886.
- ²⁵¹ In *Figures of Speech Used in the Bible: Explained and Illustrated*, by E. W. Bullinger. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1898.
- ²⁵² In *Figures of Speech Used in the Bible: Explained and Illustrated*, by E. W. Bullinger, p.750. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1898.
- ²⁵³ In *Religious Systems of the World: A Contribution to the Study of Comparative Religion*, by A Collection of Addresses, p.399-400. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1906.
- ²⁵⁴ In *History of the Christian Church Vol 2*, by Philip Schaff, p. 483-485. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1891.
- ²⁵⁵ In *Ante-Nicene Christian Library - Translations of the Writings of the Fathers Vol. 2*, by Alexander Roberts, p.100-101, p.106 & p.108. 1867.
- ²⁵⁶ In *A History of the Christian Councils: From the Original Documents Vol 1*, by Karl Joseph, p.322-324, p.325. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1894.
- ²⁵⁷ In *A History of the Christian Councils: From the Original Documents Vol 1*, by Karl Joseph, p.325. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1894.
- ²⁵⁸ In *History of the Christian Church Vol. 2*, by Philip Schaff, p.89. New York, Charles Scribner and Company, 1867.
- ²⁵⁹ *Constantine the Great Coin 318 A.D.*, 3rd officina, Rome mint, 318 A.D.; obverse IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right; reverse SOLI INVICTO COMITI (to the unconquered Sun, minister [of the Emperor]), Sol standing half-left, radiate, nude but for chlamys over shoulders and left arm, raising right hand commanding the sun to rise, globe in left hand, T in wreath left, RT in exergue.
- ²⁶⁰ *Constantine the Great Coin 332 A.D.*, Obv. CONSTANTI-NOPOLIS laureate, helmeted, wearing imperial mantle, holding cross- scepter with a sun globe. Rev. Victory stg. on prow, holding long scepter in r. hand, and resting l. hand on shield. in exergue RFQ RIC VII Rome 332 A.D., unlisted officina.
- ²⁶¹ In *Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church*, by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, p.184-185. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900 (first written between 1815-1881).
- ²⁶² In *A History of the Christian Councils: From the Original Documents Vol 1*, by Karl Joseph, p.322-324, p.325. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1894.
- ²⁶³ Christian Classics Staff. "NPNF2-14. The Seven Ecumenical Councils: Council of Laodicea: Canon XXIX." *Christian Classics Ethereal Library*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181105201104/http://www.ccel.org/ccel/schaff/npnf214.viii.vii.iii.xxxiv.html> (accessed November 2018).
- ²⁶⁴ In *The Greek Ecclesiastical Historians Vol 1*, by Eusebius, p.130-131. London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 1845 (originally written c.260-c.340).
- ²⁶⁵ In *The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Vol I*, by Adam Clarke, Chapter II p.384. London: J. Butterworth & Son, 1817.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

- ²⁶⁶ In *Footsteps of the Holy Child or Lessons on the Incarnation Part 2*, by T. T. Carter, p.28. London: Joseph Masters, 1868.
- ²⁶⁷ In *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility Vol 1*, by Jacob Youde William Lloyd, p.44-45. London: T. Richards, 1881.
- ²⁶⁸ In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ²⁶⁹ In *Saint Chrysostom: His Life and Times*, by William Richard Wood Stephens, p.140-141. London: John Murray, 1872.
- ²⁷⁰ In *A School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities: Abridged*, by William Smith, p.281. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.
- ²⁷¹ In *In Somnium Scipionis M. Tullii Ciceronis libri duo, et saturnaliorum Lib. VII*, by Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius. 1524. (one of the oldest detailed books on Saturnalia)
- ²⁷² In *The Concise Encyclopedia of the Revolutions and Wars of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1639-1660*, by Stephen C. Manganiello, p.113. Scarecrow Press, 2004.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20181225171145/https://books.google.com/books?id=an-eXXA3DBMC&pg=PA113&dq=ban+Christmas+England&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEWjUkpTPnrvfAhXnyVQKHe4IAD0Q6AEIKjAA#v=onepage&q=ban%20Christmas%20England&f=false> (accessed December 2018).
- ²⁷³ In *The Oxford Handbook of Church and State in the United States*, edited by Derek H. Davis, p.?. 2010.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20181225173612/https://books.google.com/books?id=yvkyAwAAQBAJ&pg=PT335&dq=ban+Christmas+England&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEWjUkpTPnrvfAhXnyVQKHe4IAD0Q6AEILzAB#v=onepage&q=ban%20Christmas%20England&f=false> (accessed December 2018).
- ²⁷⁴ In *A History of the Christian Councils: From the Original Documents Vol 1*, by Karl Joseph, p.322-324, p.325. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1894.
- ²⁷⁵ In *Paganism Surviving in Christianity*, by Abram Herbert Lewis, p.278-280. New York: G P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.
- ²⁷⁶ In *A History of the Christian Councils: From the Original Documents Vol 1*, by Karl Joseph, p.322-324, p.325. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1894.
- ²⁷⁷ In *Mystery: Babylon the Great, Pagan, Papal, Semi Papal 2nd Ed*, by Charles Cowan, p.13-14. London: T. Barcham, 1866.
- ²⁷⁸ Emil G. Hirsch, Wilhelm Nowack, Solomon Schechter. "EASTER (from "Eostre," "Ostara," the Teuton goddess of the rising day, particularly of spring)." *JewishEncyclopedia.com*.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190115193539/http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/5399-easter> (accessed January 2019).
- ²⁷⁹ 1 Corinthians 15:20 "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept."
- ²⁸⁰ Emil G. Hirsch, Wilhelm Nowack, Solomon Schechter. "First-Fruits." *JewishEncyclopedia.com*.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190115192003/http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/6139-first-fruits> (accessed January 2019).
- ²⁸¹ Emil G. Hirsch, Wilhelm Nowack, Solomon Schechter. "PASSOVER." *JewishEncyclopedia.com*.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190115194143/http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/11933-passover> (accessed January 2019).
- ²⁸² Christian Classics Staff. "NPNF2-14. The Seven Ecumenical Councils: Council of Laodicea: Canon XXIX." *Christian Classics Ethereal Library*. 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20181105201104/http://www.ccel.org/ccel/schaff/npnf214.viii.vii.iii.xxxiv.html> (accessed November 2018).
- ²⁸³ Merriam-Webster Staff. "Anathema." *Merriam-Webster.com*. 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226155856/https://www.dictionary.com/browse/anathema> (accessed December 2018).
- ²⁸⁴ Dictionary.com Staff. "Anathema." *Dictionary.com*. 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226160027/https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/anathema> (accessed December 2018).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- 285** Christian Classics Staff. “NPNF2-14. The Seven Ecumenical Councils: Council of Laodicea: Canon XXIX.” *Christian Classics Ethereal Library*. 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20181105201104/http://www.ccel.org/ccel/schaff/npnf214.viii.vii.iii.xxxiv.html>
(accessed November 2018).
- 286** In *History of the Jews, Volume 3*, by Heinrich Graetz, p. 511-513. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1894.
- 287** In *Romanism as it is: An Exposition of the Roman Catholic System*, by Samuel Weed Barnumm, p.208. Hartford: Connecticut Publishing Company 1877.
- 288** In *The Jews and their Lies*, by Dr. Martin Luther, original title page, p.8, p.39-40 & p.41-42. Los Angeles: Christian Nationalist Crusade, 1948 (first written in 1543)
- 289** In *Martin Luther vs. Nazi Legislation and Actions Chart*, by Peter D. Arvo, chart, 2018. *Download the chart for free online from the Page Briefings section of TheTorchbearerSeries.com website.
- 290** In *Romanism as it is: An Exposition of the Roman Catholic System*, by Samuel Weed Barnumm, p.85 & p.88. Hartford: Connecticut Publishing Company 1877.
- 291** In *An Inquiry Into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age: In Eight Sermons Preached*, by Edward Burton, p.117, p.148. Oxford: Samuel Collinwood, 1829.
- 292** In *Characteristics of the Greek Philosophers: Socrates and Plato*, by John Philips Potter, p.186-187. London: John W. Parker, 1845.
- 293** In *The Student's Ecclesiastical History*, by Philip Smith, p.147. London: John Murry, 1878.
- 294** In *Characteristics of the Greek Philosophers: Socrates and Plato*, by John Philips Potter, p.186-187. London: John W. Parker, 1845.
- 295** In *An Inquiry Into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age: In Eight Sermons Preached*, by Edward Burton, p.117, p.148. Oxford: Samuel Collinwood, 1829.
- 296** In *An Inquiry Into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age: In Eight Sermons Preached*, by Edward Burton, p.260, p.529. Oxford: Samuel Collinwood, 1829.
- 297** In *An Inquiry Into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age: In Eight Sermons Preached*, by Edward Burton, p.117, p.148. Oxford: Samuel Collinwood, 1829.
- 298** In *An Inquiry Into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age: In Eight Sermons Preached*, by Edward Burton, p.260, p.529. Oxford: Samuel Collinwood, 1829.
- 299** In *An Inquiry Into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age: In Eight Sermons Preached*, by Edward Burton, p.287-288. Oxford: Samuel Collinwood, 1829.
- 300** In *A history of the Vaudois church from its Origin*, by Antoine Monastier, p. 5. London: The Religious Tract Society, 1859.
- 301** In *An Answer to Dr. Clark, and Mr. Whiston Concerning the Divinity of the Son*, by Edward Hawarden, p.13. London: Thomas Meighan, 1729.
- 302** The Jehovah’s Witness Staff. “Is God a Trinity?” *Official Website of Jehovah’s Witnesses*. 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190104000019/https://www.jw.org/en/bible-teachings/questions/trinity/> (accessed December 2019).
- 303** The Jehovah’s Witness Staff. “Who Is the Archangel Michael?” *Official Website of Jehovah’s Witnesses*. 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190104002610/https://www.jw.org/en/bible-teachings/questions/archangel-michael/>
(accessed December 2019).
- 304** In *An Inquiry Into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age: In Eight Sermons Preached*, by Edward Burton, p.117, p.148. Oxford: Samuel Collinwood, 1829.
- 305** The Jehovah’s Witness Staff. “Is God a Trinity?” *Official Website of Jehovah’s Witnesses*. 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190104000019/https://www.jw.org/en/bible-teachings/questions/trinity/> (accessed December 2019).
- 306** In *The lives of the primitive fathers, martyrs, and other principal saints*, by Alban Butler, p.209-210. Edinburgh: J. Moir, 1799.
- 307** In *The Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius Pamphilus, Bishop of Caesarea*, by Rev. C.F. Cruse, p.XXV. London: Bell & Daldy, 1865.

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- ³⁰⁸ In *The Works of Aurelius Augustine: A New Translation, Volume 14*, By Saint Augustine, p.158. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1886.
- ³⁰⁹ In *A Religious Encyclopædia or Dictionary Volume 3*, by Philip Schaff, p.1887-1888, p.1889. 1884 Edinburgh: T.&T. Clark, 1884.
- ³¹⁰ In *A Religious Encyclopædia or Dictionary Volume 3*, by Philip Schaff, p.1887-1888, p.1889. 1884 Edinburgh: T.&T. Clark, 1884.
- ³¹¹ In *A translation of Mede's Clavis apocalyptica*, by R.B. Cooper, p.42. London: J. G. & F. Rivington, 1833 (first written in 1627). (A physical reign with Lord Jesus Christ was understood and described in 1627)
- ³¹² In *A Select Library of Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church Vol. XI*, by Philip Schaff, p.394. New York: The Christian Literature Company, 1894.
- ³¹³ In *The Works of Aurelius Augustine: A New Translation, Volume 14*, By Saint Augustine, p.115. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1886.
- ³¹⁴ In *An Authentic Account of the Massacre of Joseph Smith: The Mormon Prophet*, by Geo. T. M. Davis, p.36-38. St. Louis: Chambers & Knapp, 1844.
- ³¹⁵ *The Baltimore Sun*, Baltimore, Maryland, Thursday, December 11, 1845 - Page 1.
- ³¹⁶ Gnostic Society Library Staff. "About the Nag Hammadi Library." *The Gnostic Society Library*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20181104201014/http://www.gnosis.org/naghamm/nhl.html> (accessed 2018).
- ³¹⁷ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "New Testament." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. November 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918032332/https://www.britannica.com/topic/New-Testament> (accessed September 2018).
- ³¹⁸ Arvo, Peter. "Reliability of Text: Biblical Stenographer (short hand)." *Suppressed Bible Manuscript History: Core Course B501: Session 1 of 3: Supplemental Lecture Notes*. 2018. p20-22. (see TheTorchbearerSeries.com)
- ³¹⁹ Maarschalk, Adam. "A Partial-Preterist Perspective of the Destruction of the Jerusalem: Temple in 70 AD." *AdamMaarschalk.com*. August 2009. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180926170912/https://kloposmasm.files.wordpress.com/2009/08/a-partial-preterist-perspective-of-the-destruction-of-the-temple-in-70-ad.pdf> (accessed September 2018).
- ³²⁰ Robinson, John A. T. *Redating the New Testament*. Wipf & Stock Pub, 2000.
- ³²¹ Rochford, James M. "Date of Revelation: Why is the dating of Revelation important?" *EvidenceUnseen.com*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180926170952/http://www.evidenceunseen.com/bible-difficulties-2/nt-difficulties/jude/date-of-revelation/> (accessed September 2018).
- ³²² Thiede, Carsten Peter. *The Jesus Papyrus: The Most Sensational Evidence on the Origins of the Gospels Since the Discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. New York: Galilee Doubleday, 2000.
- ³²³ *Eyewitness to Jesus*. Directed by High Noon Entertainment. Performed by Matthew D'Ancona of Magdalen College in Oxford. 2011.
- ³²⁴ The University of Manchester Library Staff. "What is the significance of this fragment?" *The University of Manchester Library one of five National Research Libraries*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918032712/https://www.library.manchester.ac.uk/search-resources/special-collections/guide-to-special-collections/st-john-fragment/what-is-the-significance/> (accessed September 2018).
- ³²⁵ CSNTM Staff. "Manuscript Search: 2nd Century." *Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918033017/http://www.csntm.org/manuscript> (accessed September 2018).
- ³²⁶ Sean McDowell, Ph.D. "What is the Most Recent Manuscript Count for the New Testament?" *SeanMcDowell.org*. March 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923230036/https://seanmcdowell.org/blog/what-is-the-most-recent-manuscript-count-for-the-new-testament> (accessed September 2018).
- ³²⁷ Sean McDowell, Ph.D. "What is the Most Recent Manuscript Count for the New Testament?" *SeanMcDowell.org*. March 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923230036/https://seanmcdowell.org/blog/what-is-the-most-recent-manuscript-count-for-the-new-testament> (accessed September 2018).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

-
- 328 Dr. Josh D. McDowell & Dr. Clay Jones. “The Bibliographical Test.” *Josh McDowell Ministry*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918033638/https://www.josh.org/wp-content/uploads/Bibliographical-Test-Update-08.13.14.pdf> (accessed September 2018).
- 329 Geisler, Norman L. *Baker Encyclopedia of Christian Apologetics*. Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1998.
- 330 The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “Old Testament.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*. October 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918043111/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Old-Testament> (accessed September 2018).
- 331 “Moses.” UXL Encyclopedia of World Biography. *Encyclopedia.com*. (September 15, 2018). <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918211424/https://www.encyclopedia.com/people/philosophy-and-religion/judaism-biographies/moses>
- 332 Beegle, Dewey M. “Moses.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*. December 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918211916/https://www.britannica.com/biography/Moses-Hebrew-prophet> (accessed September 2018).
- 333 The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “The Book of Malachi.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*. January 2007. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918214549/https://www.britannica.com/topic/The-Book-of-Malachi> (accessed September 2018).
- 334 “Malachi.” World Encyclopedia. *Encyclopedia.com*. (September 18, 2018). <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918215046/https://www.encyclopedia.com/philosophy-and-religion/bible/old-testament/malachi>
- 335 Arvo, Peter. “Metal, Clay, and Stone.” *Suppressed Bible Manuscript History: Core Course B501: Session 1 of 3: Supplemental Lecture Notes*. 2018. p8-10. (See TheTorchbearerSeries.com)
- 336 Barkay, Gabriel. “The Challenges of Ketef Hinnom.” *Near Eastern Archaeology*. December 2003. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180831194647/https://www.jstor.org/stable/3557916> (accessed August 2018).
- 337 AHRC Staff. “Extant Manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible.” *Ancient Hebrew Research Center*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923230355/http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/bible_manuscripts.html (accessed September 2018).
- 338 Dr. Josh D. McDowell & Dr. Clay Jones. “The Bibliographical Test.” *Josh McDowell Ministry*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918033638/https://www.josh.org/wp-content/uploads/Bibliographical-Test-Update-08.13.14.pdf> (accessed September 2018).
- 339 Grebe, Charles. “List of Digital Facsimiles of Biblical Hebrew Manuscripts on the Web.” *AnimatedHebrew.com*. August 2017. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923230650/http://www.animatedhebrew.com/oldsite/mss/mss_facsimiles.pdf (accessed September 2018).
- 340 Lichtman, Rabbi Dovid. *The Accuracy of Our Written Torah*. https://web.archive.org/web/20180918035528/http://www.torah-code.org/controversy/THE_ACCURACY_OF_OUR_WRITTEN_TORAH.pdf (accessed September 2018).
- 341 Helmer Ringgren and Nicolai Sinai. “Qur’ān.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*. January 2007. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918224153/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Quran> (accessed September 2018).
- 342 Donner, Fred. *Muhammad and the Believers: at the Origins of Islam*. London: Harvard University Press, 2010.
- 343 “Muhammad (570–632 C.E.).” Encyclopedia of Islam and the Muslim World. *Encyclopedia.com*. (September 18, 2018). <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918231419/https://www.encyclopedia.com/religion/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/muhammad-570-632-ce>
- 344 Harvard House Staff. “History of the Hafsah Codex.” *Harvard House*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173209/http://harvardhouse.com/hafsah_codex.htm (accessed September 2018).
- 345 Reynolds, Gabriel. “Variant readings: The Birmingham Qur’an in the Context of Debate on Islamic Origins, Times Literary Supplement.” *Academia.edu*. August 2015. https://web.archive.org/web/20180918233658/https://www.academia.edu/25775465/Variant_readings_The_Birmingham_Qur_an_in_the_Context_of_Debate_on_Islamic_Origins_Times_Literary_Supplement_7_Aug_2015_14-15 (accessed September 2018).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- ³⁴⁶ Islamic Awareness Staff. “The “Qur’ān Of ‘Uthmān” At The Topkapi Museum, Istanbul, Turkey.” *Islamic Awareness*. July 2008. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173038/https://www.islamic-awareness.org/quran/text/mss/topkapi.html> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁴⁷ Harvard House Staff. “History of the Hafsah Codex.” *Harvard House*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173209/http://harvardhouse.com/hafsah_codex.htm (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁴⁸ Harvard House Staff. “Is the Qur'an Pure?: Why did Muhammad's close companions write unique versions of the Qur'an?” *Harvard House*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173305/http://harvardhouse.com/quran_purity.htm (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁴⁹ Qureshi, Nabeel. “The Quran vs. the Bible: A Comparison of Textual Integrity.” *Answering Muslims*. January 2009. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173516/http://www.answeringmuslims.com/2009/01/quran-vs-bible-ex-muslims-comparison-of.html> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁵⁰ Islamic Awareness Staff. “The Qur'anic Manuscripts.” *Islamic Awareness*. July 2008. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173724/https://www.islamic-awareness.org/quran/text/mss/> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁵¹ Islamic Awareness Staff. “Concise List Of Arabic Manuscripts Of The Qur’ān Attributable To The First Century Hijra.” *Islamic Awareness*. July 2008. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173816/https://www.islamic-awareness.org/quran/text/mss/hijazi.html> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁵² Bible-Quran Staff. “Quran Manuscripts, Copyist Errors, and Viable Variants.” *Is the Qur’an the Word of God?* 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173929/https://bible-quran.com/quran-manuscripts-copyist-errors/> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁵³ Olivelle, Patrick. “Upanishad.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*. July 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923230843/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Upanishad> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁵⁴ Lucas F. Johnston, Whitney Bauman. *Science and Religion: One Planet, Many Possibilities*. Routledge, 2014.
- ³⁵⁵ Olivelle, Patrick. *The Samnyasa Upanisads: Hindu Scriptures on Asceticism and Renunciation*. Oxford University Press, 1992.
- ³⁵⁶ Witzel, Michael. *The Development of the Vedic Canon and its Schools: The Social and Political Milieu*. Harvard University Press, 1997.
- ³⁵⁷ Gopalakrishn, Dr. Sudha. “Memory of the World Register: Rigvedasamhita, Rigvedasamhita-Padapatha and Rigvedasamhitabhashy.” *UNESCO.org*. 2006. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231013/http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/nomination_forms/india_rigveda.pdf (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁵⁸ UNESCO Staff. “Rigveda.” *UNESCO.org*. 2007. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231058/http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-7/rigveda/> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁵⁹ Washington Staff. “Part1 Texts whose authors can be dated: Authors listed chronologically 5th through 9th century.” *Washington.edu*. July 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231211/https://faculty.washington.edu/kpotter/ckeyt/txt2.htm> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶⁰ Anil Kumar Jain, Sudhir Kumar, et. “Rare handwritten manuscript collection in Indic Languages at Scindia Oriental Research Institute (SORI), (India).” *IFLA Library*. June 2013. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231305/http://library.ifla.org/17/1/095-jain-en.pdf> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶¹ Wujastyk, Dominik. “Indian Manuscripts: University of Vienna.” *Academia.edu*. October 2011. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231349/https://www.academia.edu/1020918/Indian_Manuscripts (accessed September 2018).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- ³⁶² Wendy Doniger, Edward C. Dimock, et. "Hinduism." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. February 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231616/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hinduism/The-Upanishads> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶³ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Sutra." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. April 2016. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231726/https://www.britannica.com/topic/sutra> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶⁴ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Sutra." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. April 2016. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231726/https://www.britannica.com/topic/sutra> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶⁵ British Library Staff. "Gandharan Scrolls: Fragments of birch bark manuscript in Kharoṣṭī (Ref: Or 14915)." *British Library*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923231907/https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/gandharan-scrolls> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶⁶ Salomon, Richard. "Ancient Buddhist Scrolls from Gandhara: The British Library Kharosthi Fragments." *University of Washington Press*. 1999. <https://www.washington.edu/uwpress/search/books/SALANC.html> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶⁷ ProQuest Staff. "Rare Buddhist Sanskrit Manuscripts: Research Collection in Microfilm." *ProQuest.com*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923232257/https://media2.proquest.com/documents/rarebuddhist.pdf> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶⁸ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Iliad." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. March 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923232333/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Iliad-epic-poem-by-Homer> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁶⁹ Kirk, Geoffrey S. "Aristotle." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. December 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923232439/https://www.britannica.com/biography/Homer-Greek-poet> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁷⁰ Ancient History Encyclopedia Contributor. "Ambrosian Iliad." *Ancient History Encyclopedia*. March 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923232542/https://www.ancient.eu/image/8258/> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁷¹ Norman, Jeremy. "The Only Illustrated Homer from Antiquity." *History of Information*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923232711/http://www.historyofinformation.com/expanded.php?id=1901> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁷² Homer, and Martin L West. *Homeri Ilias*. Monachii Lipsiae Saur, 1845.
- ³⁷³ Bird, Graeme D. *Multitextuality in the Homeric Iliad: The Witness of the Ptolemaic Papyr*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Hellenic Studies, 2010.
- ³⁷⁴ Dr. Josh D. McDowell & Dr. Clay Jones. "The Bibliographical Test." *Josh McDowell Ministry*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918033638/https://www.josh.org/wp-content/uploads/Bibliographical-Test-Update-08.13.14.pdf> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁷⁵ Slick, Matthew. "Manuscript evidence for superior New Testament reliability." *CARM.org*. December 2008. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923232841/https://carm.org/manuscript-evidence> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁷⁶ Anthony J.P. Kenny and Anselm H. Amadio. "Aristotle." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. March 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233010/https://www.britannica.com/biography/Aristotle> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁷⁷ Anthony J.P. Kenny and Anselm H. Amadio. "Aristotle." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. March 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233010/https://www.britannica.com/biography/Aristotle> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁷⁸ Bonetus, Nicolaus. "Nicolaus Bonetus, Commentaries on Aristotle's Metaphysics, Praedicamenta, and Physics." *Text Manuscripts.com (Les Enluminures)*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233134/http://www.textmanuscripts.com/medieval/bonetus-aristotles-scholasticism-60455> (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁷⁹ Prof. Dr. Gyburg Uhlmann and Prof. Dr. Dieter Harlfinger. "Aristotle Archive of Freie Universität Berlin." *Freie Universität Berlin*. June 2014. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233323/http://www.geisteswissenschaften.fu-berlin.de/en/we02/forschung/aristoteles_archiv.html (accessed September 2018).
- ³⁸⁰ Meinwald, Constance C. "Plato." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. May 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233416/https://www.britannica.com/biography/Plato> (accessed September 2018).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- 381 Meinwald, Constance C. "Plato." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. May 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233416/https://www.britannica.com/biography/Plato> (accessed September 2018).
- 382 Dumbarton Oaks Staff. "Oxford, Bodleian Library, Coisl. 99." *Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection: Trustees for Harvard University*. 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233634/https://www.doaks.org/resources/mmdb/manuscripts/2053> (accessed September 2018).
- 383 Duke, Elizabeth. *Evidence for the Text of Plato in the later 9th Century*. Revue d'Histoire des Textes, 1990.
- 384 Dr. Josh D. McDowell & Dr. Clay Jones. "The Bibliographical Test." *Josh McDowell Ministry*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918033638/https://www.josh.org/wp-content/uploads/Bibliographical-Test-Update-08.13.14.pdf> (accessed September 2018).
- 385 Got Questions Staff. "What year was Jesus Christ born?" *GotQuestions.org*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918185645/https://www.gotquestions.org/what-year-was-Jesus-born.html> (accessed September 2018).
- 386 Got Questions Staff. "In what year did Jesus die?" *GotQuestions.org*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918185811/https://www.gotquestions.org/what-year-did-Jesus-die.html> (accessed September 2018).
- 387 Biblical Archaeology Society Staff. "Herod's Death, Jesus' Birth and a Lunar Eclipse." *The Biblical Archaeology Society*. August 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180918185938/https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/people-cultures-in-the-bible/jesus-historical-jesus/herods-death-jesus-birth-and-a-lunar-eclipse/> (accessed September 2018).
- 388 Robinson, John A. T. *Redating the New Testament*. Wipf & Stock Pub, 2000.
- 389 Illsley, C.L. "Largest Religions In The World." *WorldFacts.com*. September 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233831/https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/largest-religions-in-the-world.html> (accessed September 2018).
- 390 Illsley, C.L. "Largest Religions In The World." *WorldFacts.com*. September 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233831/https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/largest-religions-in-the-world.html> (accessed September 2018).
- 391 Bible-Quran Staff. "Quran Manuscripts, Copyist Errors, and Viable Variants." *Is the Qur'an the Word of God?* 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180919173929/https://bible-quran.com/quran-manuscripts-copyist-errors/> (accessed September 2018).
- 392 Illsley, C.L. "Largest Religions In The World." *WorldFacts.com*. September 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233831/https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/largest-religions-in-the-world.html> (accessed September 2018).
- 393 Ann G. Gold, Arthur Llewellyn Basham, et. "Hinduism." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. February 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923234033/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hinduism> (accessed September 2018).
- 394 Religion Facts Staff. "Hindu Sacred Texts." *ReligionFacts.com*. November 2016. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923234200/http://www.religionfacts.com/hinduism/texts> (accessed September 2018).
- 395 Olivelle, Patrick. "Upanishad." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. July 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923234428/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Upanishad> (accessed September 2018).
- 396 Lucas F. Johnston, Whitney Bauman. *Science and Religion: One Planet, Many Possibilities*. Routledge, 2014.
- 397 Olivelle, Patrick. *The Samnyasa Upanisads: Hindu Scriptures on Asceticism and Renunciation*. Oxford University Press, 1992.
- 398 Anil Kumar Jain, Sudhir Kumar, et. "Rare handwritten manuscript collection in Indic Languages at Scindia Oriental Research Institute (SORI), (India)." *IFLA Library*. June 2013. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923234544/http://library.ifla.org/17/1/095-jain-en.pdf> (accessed September 2018).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

© 2018 Peter D. Arvo | [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) | Last updated: 10/6/2019 | TheTorchbearerSeries.com

-
- ³⁹⁹ Illsley, C.L. “Largest Religions In The World.” *WorldFacts.com*. September 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923233831/https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/largest-religions-in-the-world.html> (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴⁰⁰ Giuseppe Tucci, Hajime Nakamura, et. “Buddhism.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*. April 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923234716/https://www.britannica.com/topic/Buddhism> (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴⁰¹ The Buddhist Centre Staff. “Who Was the Buddha?” *The Buddhist Centre*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923234829/https://thebuddhistcentre.com/text/who-was-buddha> (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴⁰² Wikipedia Community. “Dalai Lama.” *Wikipedia.org*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923234932/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalai_Lama (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴⁰³ Wikipedia Community. “Timeline of Buddhism.” *Wikipedia.org*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235037/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Buddhism (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴⁰⁴ Wikipedia Community. “Gelug.” *Wikipedia.org*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235116/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gelug> (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴⁰⁵ Office of the Dalai Lama. “Buddhism: The Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.” *DalaiLama.com*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235158/https://www.dalailama.com/messages/buddhism> (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴⁰⁶ Anne M. Blackburn, Jeffrey Samuels. *Approaching the Dhamma: Buddhist Texts and Practices in South and Southeast Asia*. Pariyatti Publishing, 2003.
- ⁴⁰⁷ Behe, Dr. Michael J. “Irreducible Complexity of Biological Molecular Machines.” *RevolutionaryBehe.com*. September 2017. <https://youtu.be/7ToSEAj2V0s> (accessed January 2019).
- ⁴⁰⁸ Sanford, Dr. J.C. “Genetic Entropy: Human Genetic Degeneration.” *GeneticEntropy.org*. November 2018. <https://youtu.be/eqIjnl9uh8> (accessed January 2019).
- ⁴⁰⁹ Illsley, C.L. “Largest Religions In The World.” *WorldFacts.com*. September 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235332/https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/largest-religions-in-the-world.html> (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴¹⁰ Community Authored Content. “Religious perspectives on Jesus.” *Wikipedia*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235428/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_perspectives_on_Jesus (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴¹¹ Community Authored Content. “Buddhism and Christianity.” *Wikipedia*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235500/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism_and_Christianity (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴¹² Community Authored Content. “Jesus in Islam.” *Wikipedia*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235541/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_in_Islam (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴¹³ Community Authored Content. “Judaism's view of Jesus.” *Wikipedia*. 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235618/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judaism%27s_view_of_Jesus (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴¹⁴ Sound Vision Foundation Staff. “A comparison of the Islamic and Christian views of Jesus.” *Sound Vision Foundation*. 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180923235658/https://www.soundvision.com/article/a-comparison-of-the-islamic-and-christian-views-of-jesus> (accessed September 2018).
- ⁴¹⁵ Lane, Randy. *310 Old Testament Prophecies Fulfilled by Yeshua the Mashiyach*. Amazon Digital Services, 2012.
- ⁴¹⁶ Rose Publishing. *100 Prophecies Fulfilled By Jesus: Messianic Prophecies Made Before the Birth of Christ*. Rose Publishing, 2011.
- ⁴¹⁷ Sarfati, Jonathan. “Jesus Christ our Creator: A biblical defence of the Trinity.” *Creation Ministries International*, 1996. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190106200211/https://creation.com/jesus-christ-our-creator-a-biblical-defence-of-the-trinity> (accessed January 2019).

All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!

-
- ⁴¹⁸ Cosner, Lita. “Discussing the Trinity.” *Creation Ministries International*, June 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190106200657/https://creation.com/discussing-trinity> (accessed January 2019).
- ⁴¹⁹ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “Decius.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*. May 2018.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190116204307/https://www.britannica.com/biography/Decius> (accessed January 2019).
- ⁴²⁰ Wikipedia Community. “Libellus.” *Wikipedia.org*. 2019.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190116205703/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libellus> (accessed January 2019).