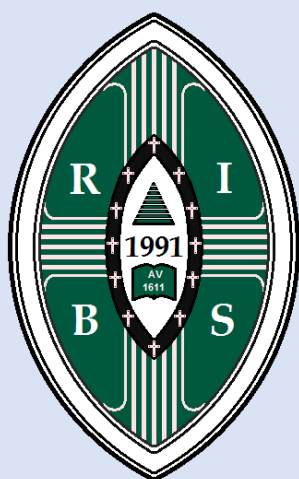


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INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURE PUBLISHING

Prepared by

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This Syllabus is Approved for
Baptist International School of the Scriptures

N. S. Desent, Ph.D., Th.D., D.D.

CLASS 206 INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURE PUBLISHING

This Syllabus is an *Introduction to Scripture Publishing*. It provides the scriptural commandments in respect to the New Testament church's responsibility to keep, publish, and distribute the scriptures. It also contains modern information in respect to publishing methods.

This Syllabus can be used in conjunction with other Class Syllabi, which have other detailed Teaching.

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CLASS 206 INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURE PUBLISHING

INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURE PUBLISHING

A Syllabus Approved for Baptist International School of the Scriptures – 1 Credit.

N. Sebastian Desent, Ph.D., Th.D., D.D.; Pastor, Historic Baptist Church

September 16, 2019

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Scripture References

Deuteronomy 32

3 Because I will publish the name of the LORD: ascribe ye greatness unto our God.

1 Samuel 31

9 And they cut off his head, and stripped off his armour, and sent into the land of the Philistines round about, to publish it in the house of their idols, and among the people.

Nehemiah 8

15 And that they should publish and proclaim in all their cities, and in Jerusalem, saying, Go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of thick trees, to make booths, as it is written.

Esther 1

20 And when the king's decree which he shall make shall be published throughout all his empire, (for it is great,) all the wives shall give to their husbands honour, both to great and small.

22 For he sent letters into all the king's provinces, into every province according to the writing thereof, and to every people after their language, that every man should bear rule in his own house, and that it should be published according to the language of every people.

Esther 3

14 The copy of the writing for a commandment to be given in every province was published unto all people, that they should be ready against that day.

Esther 8

13 The copy of the writing for a commandment to be given in every province was published unto all people, and that the Jews should be ready against that day to avenge themselves on their enemies.

Psalms 26

7 That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works.

Psalms 68

11 The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it.

Isaiah 52

7 How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!

Jeremiah 5

20 Declare this in the house of Jacob, and publish it in Judah, saying,

Jeremiah 31

7 For thus saith the LORD; Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations: publish ye, praise ye, and say, O LORD, save thy people, the remnant of Israel.

Jeremiah 46

14 Declare ye in Egypt, and publish in Migdol, and publish in Noph and in Tahpanhes: say ye, Stand fast, and prepare thee; for the sword shall devour round about thee.

Jeremiah 50

2 Declare ye among the nations, and publish, and set up a standard; publish, and conceal not: say, Babylon is taken, Bel is confounded, Merodach is broken in pieces; her idols are confounded, her images are broken in pieces.

Amos 3

9 Publish in the palaces at Ashdod, and in the palaces in the land of Egypt, and say, Assemble yourselves upon the mountains of Samaria, and behold the great tumults in the midst thereof, and the oppressed in the midst thereof.

Jonah 3

7 And he caused it to be proclaimed and published through Nineveh by the decree of the king and his nobles, saying, Let neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, taste any thing: let them not feed, nor drink water:

Nahum 1

15 Behold upon the mountains the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace! O Judah, keep thy solemn feasts, perform thy vows: for the wicked shall no more pass through thee; he is utterly cut off.

Esther 7

19 Therefore ye shall publish the copy of this letter in all places, that the Jews may freely live after their own laws.

Mark 1

45 But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze abroad the matter, insomuch that Jesus could no more openly enter into the city, but was without in

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desert places: and they came to him from every quarter.

Mark 5

20 And he departed, and began to publish in Decapolis how great things Jesus had done for him: and all men did marvel.

Mark 7

36 And he charged them that they should tell no man: but the more he charged them, so much the more a great deal they published it;

Mark 13

10 And the gospel must first be published among all nations.

Luke 8

39 Return to thine own house, and shew how great things God hath done unto thee. And he went his way, and published throughout the whole city how great things Jesus had done unto him.

Acts 10

37 That word, I say, ye know, which was published throughout all Judaea, and began from Galilee, after the baptism which John preached;

Acts 13

49 And the word of the Lord was published throughout all the region.

Daniel 10

21 But I will shew thee that which is noted in the scripture of truth: and there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your prince.

Matthew 21

42 Jesus saith unto them, Did ye never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner: this is the Lord's

doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes?

Matthew 22

29 Jesus answered and said unto them, Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God.

Matthew 26

54 But how then shall the scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?

56 But all this was done, that the scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled. Then all the disciples forsook him, and fled.

Mark 12

10 And have ye not read this scripture; The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner:

24 And Jesus answering said unto them, Do ye not therefore err, because ye know not the scriptures, neither the power of God?

Mark 14

49 I was daily with you in the temple teaching, and ye took me not: but the scriptures must be fulfilled.

Mark 15

28 And the scripture was fulfilled, which saith, And he was numbered with the transgressors.

Luke 4

21 And he began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears.

Luke 24

27 And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself.

32 And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the

way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?

45 Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures,

John 2

22 When therefore he was risen from the dead, his disciples remembered that he had said this unto them; and they believed the scripture, and the word which Jesus had said.

John 5

39 Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.

John 7

38 He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.

42 Hath not the scripture said, That Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethlehem, where David was?

John 10

35 If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came, and the scripture cannot be broken;

John 13

18 I speak not of you all: I know whom I have chosen: but that the scripture may be fulfilled, He that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me.

John 17

12 While I was with them in the world, I kept them in thy name: those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition; that the scripture might be fulfilled.

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John 19

24 They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be: that the scripture might be fulfilled, which saith, They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots. These things therefore the soldiers did.

28 After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now accomplished, that the scripture might be fulfilled, saith, I thirst.

36 For these things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken.

37 And again another scripture saith, They shall look on him whom they pierced.

John 20

9 For as yet they knew not the scripture, that he must rise again from the dead.

Acts 1

16 Men and brethren, this scripture must needs have been fulfilled, which the Holy Ghost by the mouth of David spake before concerning Judas, which was guide to them that took Jesus.

Acts 8

32 The place of the scripture which he read was this, He was led as a sheep to the slaughter; and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so opened he not his mouth:

35 Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus.

Acts 17

2 And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three sabbath days reasoned with them out of the scriptures,

11 These 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 18

24 And a certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures, came to Ephesus.

28 For he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ.

Romans 1

2 (Which he had promised afore by his prophets in the holy scriptures,)

Romans 4

3 For what saith the scripture? Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness.

Romans 9

17 For the scripture saith unto Pharaoh, Even for this same purpose have I raised thee up, that I might shew my power in thee, and that my name might be declared throughout all the earth.

Romans 10

11 For the scripture saith, Whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed.

Romans 11

2 God hath not cast away his people which he foreknew. Wot ye not what the scripture saith of Elias? how he maketh intercession to God against Israel, saying,

Romans 15

4 For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through

patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.

Romans 16

26 But now is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith:

1 Corinthians 5

6 Your glorying is not good. Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump?

7 Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us:

8 Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

1 Corinthians 15

3 For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures;

4 And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures:

2 Corinthians 2

17 For we are not as many, which corrupt the word of God: but as of sincerity, but as of God, in the sight of God speak we in Christ.

2 Corinthians 4

1 Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not;

2 But have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

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3 But if our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost:

4 In whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them.

5 For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake.

Galatians 3

8 And the scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, preached before the gospel unto Abraham, saying, In thee shall all nations be blessed.

22 But the scripture hath concluded all under sin, that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe.

Galatians 4

30 Nevertheless what saith the scripture? Cast out the bondwoman and her son: for the son of the bondwoman shall not be heir with the son of the freewoman.

1 Timothy 5

18 For the scripture saith, Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. And, The labourer is worthy of his reward.

2 Timothy 3

15 And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

16 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:

James 2

8 If ye fulfil the royal law according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, ye do well:

23 And the scripture was fulfilled which saith, Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness: and he was called the Friend of God.

James 4

5 Do ye think that the scripture saith in vain, The spirit that dwelleth in us lusteth to envy?

1 Peter 2

2 As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby:

6 Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture, Behold, I lay in Sion a chief corner stone, elect, precious: and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded.

2 Peter 1

20 Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation.

21 For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

2 Peter 3

16 As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.

Deuteronomy 17

18 And it shall be, when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom, that he shall write him a copy of this law in a book out of that which is before the priests the Levites:

Josh.8

32 And he wrote there upon the stones a copy of the law of Moses, which he wrote in the presence of the children of Israel.

Ezra.4

11 This is the copy of the letter that they sent unto him, even unto Artaxerxes the king; Thy servants the men on this side the river, and at such a time.

23 Now when the copy of king Artaxerxes' letter was read before Rehum, and Shimshai the scribe, and their companions, they went up in haste to Jerusalem unto the Jews, and made them to cease by force and power.

Ezra.5

6 The copy of the letter that Tatnai, governor on this side the river, and Shethar-boznai, and his companions the Apharsachites, which were on this side the river, sent unto Darius the king:

Ezra.7

11 Now this is the copy of the letter that the king Artaxerxes gave unto Ezra the priest, the scribe, even a scribe of the words of the commandments of the LORD, and of his statutes to Israel.

Esther 3

14 The copy of the writing for a commandment to be given in every province was published unto all people, that they should be ready against that day.

Esther 4

8 Also he gave him the copy of the writing of the decree that was given at Shushan to destroy them, to shew it unto Esther, and to declare it unto her, and to charge her that she should go in unto the king, to make

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supplication unto him, and to make request before him for her people.

Esther 8

13 The copy of the writing for a commandment to be given in every province was published unto all people, and that the Jews should be ready against that day to avenge themselves on their enemies.

Genesis 1

11 And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so.

12 And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

29 And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

Matthew 13

4 And when he sowed, some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up:

19 When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. This is he which received seed by the way side.

20 But he that received the seed into stony places, the same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it;

22 He also that received seed among the thorns is he that heareth the word; and the care of this world, and the deceitfulness

of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful.

23 But he that received seed into the good ground is he that heareth the word, and understandeth it; which also beareth fruit, and bringeth forth, some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty.

24 Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field:

27 So the servants of the householder came and said unto him, Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares?

31 Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field:

32 Which indeed is the least of all seeds: but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.

37 He answered and said unto them, He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man;

38 The field is the world; the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one;

Luke 8

5 A sower went out to sow his seed: and as he sowed, some fell by the way side; and it was trodden down, and the fowls of the air devoured it.

11 Now the parable is this: The seed is the word of God.

1 Corinthians 15

38 But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, and to every seed his own body.

1 Peter 1

23 Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever.

Luke 14

28 For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?

John 8

17 It is also written in your law, that the testimony of two men is true.

Matthew 18

16 But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.

2 Corinthians 13

1 This is the third time I am coming to you. In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established.

Matthew 4

4 But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

Luke 4

4 And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God.

Deuteronomy 8

3 And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word

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that proceedeth out of the mouth
of the LORD doth man live.

Proverbs 14

15 The simple believeth every
word: but the prudent man
looketh well to his going.

Proverbs 30

5 Every word of God is pure: he
is a shield unto them that put their
trust in him.

Isaiah 55

8 For my thoughts are not your
thoughts, neither are your ways
my ways, saith the LORD.

9 For as the heavens are higher
than the earth, so are my ways
higher than your ways, and my
thoughts than your thoughts.

10 For as the rain cometh down,
and the snow from heaven, and
returneth not thither, but
watereth the earth, and maketh it
bring forth and bud, that it may
give seed to the sower, and bread
to the eater:

11 So shall my word be that
goeth forth out of my mouth: it
shall not return unto me void, but
it shall accomplish that which I
please, and it shall prosper in the
thing whereto I sent it.

Psalms 12

6 The words of the LORD are
pure words: as silver tried in a
furnace of earth, purified seven
times.

7 Thou shalt keep them, O
LORD, thou shalt preserve them
from this generation for ever.

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Introduction

This class shows the necessity for our New Testament Baptist churches to receive and to do the commandment in respect to the publishing and distribution of the scriptures.

Even a novice understands the writers of the New Testament were God's inspired prophets who ministered to, and were members of, the New Testament churches. God used human authorship to preserve his word. Please note below.

We have the Gospels written by apostles or Holy Ghost-inspired men (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John). Luke wrote the Book of Acts under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Luke was a fellow worker with the Apostle Paul who joined the apostle on his second missionary journey and stayed with him until the end of his ministry (Acts 16:7-11; 2 Timothy 4:11).

Paul wrote fourteen books in the New Testament, writing to churches, church pastors, or church members. Peter, James, and Jude wrote general epistles. Lastly, Jesus sent his Revelation to the angels (pastors) of seven churches in Asia through the apostle John. These churches were established by Paul during his third missionary journey (Acts 19:10, 26).

One thing is obvious: The New Testament scriptures were *given to* the churches *by men in* churches. Furthermore, we have the New Testament preserved for us through the centuries because of the faithfulness of God's churches (and God's people) to keep and protect the word of God, many times at risk of their own life.

We can then say this: The New Testament was *given to* the churches *by men in* churches and *kept* (preserved) by men in the churches, for *use* in the churches. These scriptures were also used for evangelism (John 20:31; Romans 10:9, 10; Romans 16:25, 26).

We have the *Textus Receptus* (Received Text) in our hands today because of the faithfulness of God's churches who understood the inspiration and perfectness of God's word; reproducing perfectly (copying) the manuscripts as they wore out or were needed for distribution to other churches.

We conclude, therefore, that the keeping, preserving, reproduction, and distribution, of the New Testament has been (and is) committed to the New Testament churches. And in this new millennium this has not changed.

For two thousand years the *obedient* New Testament churches have kept Jesus' word. Note the praise of our Savior towards the angel of the Philadelphian church:

7 And to the angel of the church in Philadelphia write; These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth;

8 I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it: for thou hast a little strength, and hast kept my word, and hast not denied my name.

Revelation 3:7, 8

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This man kept Jesus' word (v. 8). Just as the Oracles of the Old Testament were committed to the Jew (God's people – Romans 3:2), the New Testament is committed to the New Testament churches (God's people).

1 What advantage then hath the Jew? or what profit is there of circumcision?

2 Much every way: chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God.

Romans 3:1, 2

The lessons that follow supply a lot of information in respect to church-publishing of the scriptures. Some of the info refers to modern day printing methods, and what we are used to, and what we are exposed to. We do not go into too much detail on the subject of printing presses and processes because the publishing technology is ever-evolving and it changes and improves constantly. Before the printing press men used hand-copying. Now we use computers. Only God knows the future.

We no longer use hand-copying as a high-volume production method. Nowadays we use printing presses, computers, and other digital media. We use what is expedient for the distribution of God's word.

The Scriptures are Written

Whether we use paper or digital media, the scriptures are always in written form – a God-inspired series of *words* that communicate to us the mind and will of God. Regardless of whatever means are expedient, God's word will still have to be an accumulation of these words – whether imprinted on paper or visible on a digital flat screen.

These words are important. We believe in and teach the *plenary* – the unqualified and absolute – inspiration of God's word. That is, that the very words are *absolutely* and *completely* inspired and chosen by God. Furthermore, we have *all the word* of God. We are not missing any of his writings that he intends for us to have, and we reject as inspired any extra-biblical writings: i.e., those that are not part of the sixty-six books of the Old and New Testament.

Inspiration of the Scriptures

All scripture is given by inspiration of God (2 Timothy 3:16). Timothy in his time knew the scriptures (v. 15). He did not have originals. He had copies. They were still considered scriptures. The Ethiopian in Acts 8 read the scriptures. These were not originals.

Many times even the *original* (written) scriptures were *copies* of what was said verbally (those words being the real originals) – for “holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost” (2 Peter 1:21).

When speaking of inspiration, we must needs apply such inspiration to faithful copies and faithful translations. As long as the words are preserved perfectly or translated faithfully, the inspiration applies.

God often quoted Old Testament verses in the New Testament (the Roman's Road, for example), and although Romans was written in a different language than the Old Testament, we accept both as inspired by God. Therefore, inspiration does not just apply to original languages, but it also applies to faithful translations. Poor translations, or translations of corrupt texts, would not be considered inspired due to the loss of the faithfulness and correctness of God's word.

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We have found in respect to the scriptures that some carnal men tend to be *Textual Critics*, and they tend to “add to or take away” from God’s word, thereby corrupting the good word of God. The perversion of the preserved word has been on-going since the beginning (Genesis 3). Sometimes this corruption of God’s word is motivated by false doctrine. Sometimes it is motivated by pride and so-called scholarship – men thinking they are smarter than God. Sometimes it is done for financial gain – making God’s word more accepting of men’s sins. Sometimes it is just the devil wanting to cause confusion.

Our duty as saints of God in the New Testament churches is to learn to identify the correct texts and faithfully multiply and freely distribute those correct texts according to the need. This is a work that is needed and highly regarded by God. When this work is left to worldly publishers, we end up with all manner of perverted translations. When God’s churches do the work, the good word of God has free course and souls are saved.

Just recently, a website that offered beautiful, top quality KJV bibles, also had similar models in the modern translations. If we purchase from these people, we are also encouraging their business to sell corrupted works. The New Testament church, however, should know better, and should offer only the correct versions.

Sowing the Word

As Jesus sowed the word during his earthly ministry (see Matthew 13), he commanded his apostles and churches to do the same (Matthew 28:18-20; Romans 16:25, 26).

We sow the word so lost people can receive the gift of salvation. People are born again by the word of God:

23 Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever.

24 For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away:

25 But the word of the Lord endureth for ever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you.

1 Peter 1:23-25

Because of this, when distributing the word of God, we never sell it (all scriptures should be imprinted with NOT FOR SALE on the covers). We do not sell or make a profit from God’s word. Freely we received, so freely we give (Matthew 10:8).

The biggest hurdle with churches being involved in the scripture ministry work is not ability, workers, or even funds – it is the lack of desire on the part of the church leadership. Sometimes this is simply due to a lack of knowledge. Other times, the distribution of the word of God takes such a low priority that it has no priority. Because Jesus’ method is to *do* and *teach*, and do *before* we teach; it is required of us who are the doers to teach this responsibility to others. The challenge is that many of our sister Baptist churches who are not involved in the work need to receive and understand this mandate from Jesus Christ.

I readily grant the fact that the scripture work is a high-level work. It is done by men and churches that operate at the highest level of obedience and world-evangelism. These men and churches understand and

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have seen the need in foreign fields for the word of God. They have a world-vision. They understand and put themselves on that mount when Jesus gave the Great Commission to the eleven. They picture in their minds Jesus pointing to faraway places in every direction, and saying: “*Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations....*” They know if they do not do the work, souls will perish. They understand that without the word of God millions will not be saved. Their minds have been enlightened by God to see *beyond* their church’s four walls and their Jerusalem. Their overwhelming love for missions and for the work of world evangelism has matured into action – ministering seed to the sower (2 Corinthians 9:10). They understand the need to be a witness unto the uttermost part of the earth (Acts 1:8). Their heart’s desire is to see souls saved everywhere. These men are personally involved in world evangelism, missions, and scripture production and distribution. Although they are not apostles, they understand the Christ-given vision of the apostles and try to continue their work. Their main purpose of their life is to obey Jesus Christ and share his burden.

The Modern-day Famine of the word of God and the Church’s Responsibility

Jesus prayed this in John 17:

14 I have given them thy word; and the world hath hated them, because they are not of the world, even as I am not of the world.
15 I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil.
16 They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world.
17 Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth.
18 As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world.
19 And for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth.
20 Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word;

John 17:14-20

In this short passage we see an abundance of truth. Please note the following:

- Jesus gave his word to his disciples.
- The world hates Jesus disciples because they are like Jesus, not of this world
- Jesus prays that we be kept from evil, not be taken out of the world
- We are sanctified (kept separate from the world) through God’s word (truth)
- We are sent into the world so others will believe through our word – which is Jesus’ word.

With the above being true – and it is – ***WHY IN “THE WORLD” WOULD THE CHURCHES RELY ON THE WORLD FOR THE KEEPING, PUBLISHING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORD OF GOD??!!***

Please meditate on this truth.

Why would God’s people go and buy their bibles from worldly bible publishers? This is not only contrary to God’s word, but contrary to any common sense or spiritual sense. And, because of this “non”-sense, we have these three problems:

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The first problem: An abundance of Corrupt Translations:

The worldly publishers are dishonest. They walk in craftiness and they handle the word of God deceitfully – see 2 Corinthians 4:1-5.

By adding to and taking away from God's word, the truth is corrupted (see second problem below). Then, by saying things like, "this bible is the most accurate ever," they lie. Even a good translation of a corrupt text is not accurate in the way it should be. But we rarely see good translations. What we see is poor translations of even more corrupt Greek texts. A good translation of a bad text is still bad. A poor translation of a good text is still bad. And a poor translation of a bad text is doubly bad. We have no use for any version that is translated from a *corrupt Greek text*. We have no use for *paraphrases*. We want *very good* translations of the *perfect* texts.

Of course, worldly publishers have been using lines like "better translation" or "more accurate translation" for a hundred years. One would think they would get it right by now. But tell me, how is it, when one removes *thee, thou, thy, and thine*; and *ye, you, your, and yours* from the English, that is this more accurate? How can the reader understand the singular versus the plural pronouns? (For the "th" pronouns are singular, and the "y" pronouns are plural.) For example, Jesus said in John 3:7: Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again. Jesus was speaking to Nicodemus and thus said "thee." But he followed by saying, "Ye must be born again." This statement of our Savior applies to others more than just Nicodemus. Yea, *all* must be born again. How can that be rendered better or more accurate when removing the "thee's" and "thou's"?

Furthermore, these publishers are dishonest when they do not make the distinction between the original text and words added for clarity (italics). This preacher, by God's grace, has read, checked, and written all 3,264 places in the King James New Testament that uses italics. Many of these italics I have compared with the *Textus Receptus* and with other modern Greek texts. The King James translators were honest when they added words in italics. These words are needed for clarity and syntax, so they are important. But they made it clear to the reader that *their* added words were not at the same level as God's word, so they showed them in italics. But you will find no such distinction in modern versions. They add whatever they like, wherever they like, and without informing the reader. The reader cannot tell what was originally written and what was added later. Do the translators of these modern versions think their words are at the same level as God's words? Do they think that God's words are no better than their words? I see this as crafty, deceitful, and dishonest.

Here are just a few verses where the italicized (added) word is not in the original text, either a good or a poor text:

Matthew 10:42 "water"	Luke 21:8 "Christ"	Acts 10:36 "God"
Matthew 11:8 "clothing"	Luke 24:10 "mother"	Romans 11:24 "branches"
Matthew 17:24 "money"	John 9:1 "Jesus"	James 3:11 "water"
Mark 24:41 "women"	John 10:14 "sheep"	
Luke 19:1 "Jesus"	John 19:5 "Pilate"	

They worldly publishers are crafty in that they do not usually say who it is that was responsible for the translation they made, or how it was made. The NIV boasts it is not a "word for word" translation, but a "meaning for meaning" translation. Who are the ones who decided the meaning? I should like to know. I know of the 39 translators of the Authorized Version. There are books written about them. But who are the translators of the modern versions?

The NIT (New Iconoclast's Translation) is said to be a joint effort translation by "protestants and muslims." I think I will leave that one alone. The Living Bible they say is a paraphrase. I say they can keep it to themselves (and I will keep my *paraphrased* opinion to myself).

A simple search of English versions will show that the current spectrum of over 500 English versions varies from "word for word" translations, through "thought for thought" translations, to paraphrases. Jesus said man lives by "every word" that proceeds out the mouth of God (Matthew 4:4). Should we follow his teachings or not?

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Deceit is everywhere associated with the publishers of modern translations. They say they are helping people, but really, the people they are really helping the most are themselves. By copyright they prevent others from publishing their work – which is probably a good thing. By the vast *confusion* of versions true believers are deceived (1 Corinthians 14:35).

The Bible Society website (www.biblesociety.org) advertises this: “Which is the best Bible translation?” They proceed to say this is one of the most asked questions. Their answer: “It all depends on who you are and what you will be using it for.”

So, let’s leave it up to you.... This is like Burger King – you can have it *your way*!

You do not really care about doctrine, you just like uplifting stories – we have a bible for you.

You can’t apply yourself to study, we have an easy to read bible for you.

You do not like the gender-specific language – we have a bible for you.

You like slang and jargon and modern speech – we have a bible for you

You don’t like condemning language against sin – we have a bible for you

You do not think Jesus is God – we have a bible for you.

You consider yourself progressive, intelligent, and educated – we have a bible for you.

You don’t like violence, and wars, and blood, and killing – we have a bible for you

You do not want to change your wicked ways but appear spiritual and think you can trick the Creator – we have a bible for you.

You are an idiot and you do not have the sense God gave a brass monkey – we have the bible for you.

I tend to get carried away....

The Second Problem: Ignorance of Believers:

The world under Satan’s control not only *corrupts* the word of God (2 Corinthians 2:17; 3:11; 2 Timothy 3:8); but the world *makes merchandise* of God’s people (2 Peter 2:3). Why are there over 500 English versions? It is because it is the people in English-speaking countries who have the money to pay for them. Literally, *anybody* can make a translation and publish it, and people will buy it. Just add another little gimmick – make it gender neutral, or use a lot of slang, or take out fornication or sodomy, or make it degrade Jesus or the blood – and you will have a following.

The world creates corrupt, leavened Bibles and then sells them to baby believers, who buy them and then these newborn babes try to live off this corrupt, *insincere* milk of the word (1 Corinthians 5:6; Galatians 5:9; 1 Peter 2:2). Then when these babes do not read their corrupt versions (because their soul does not *desire* it), they do not grow, and hence they are tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine (Ephesians 4).

They eventually become puffed up by the leaven and unteachable, and do not submit to the truth when they hear it (1 Corinthians 3:1-3). So, today, even with so many bible stores, and bible lessons, and bible studies, and bible shows and programs; we have less knowledge of the Bible and its doctrines than we did 150 years ago. This famine is due to this “Genetically-modified” *food* (corrupt scriptures) not being able to *supply true nutrition* (Acts 20:32), not being reproducible (copyrights), and not being able to produce good, spiritual fruit in its readers – *but is sure looks nice and tastes good to the flesh!*

With this lack of true knowledge, after their own lusts they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears – and as with yeast infection in the ears – the more you scratch the worse it becomes (2 Timothy 4:3).

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Those are the first and second problems, and the third is even worse: World is not Reached:

We find the world lacking the scriptures mainly because American believers and American churches in general think all is good in respect to the scriptures. There appears to be no famine because there are “bibles everywhere.” *We have our pew bibles in every pew.* But how many of us have left the comforts of our homes and visited any one of the thousands of places in the world where people lack the word of God?

Millions are perishing because “baby believers” leave the world-wide distribution of God’s word to the corrupt worldly publishers. But these publishers of the corrupt scriptures do not give away their product. They do not have a burden for lost souls. They do not market to poor nations. They are in the business of profit, not salvation.

So, where do the billions of lost people get a copy of the pure, uncorrupt scriptures? If they do not get them from God’s people, they do not get them. The vast majority of the lost souls in the world cannot afford the scriptures even if they had access to someone selling them. But neither are there places they can go to buy even if they wanted to – for most of the world does not have an abundance of bible retail shops as we do here in the United States.

If the world is going to be evangelized, it will be done Jesus’s way – *senders ministering seed to the sowers* (2 Corinthians 9:10). If the world is going to be evangelized, it will be done by God’s people getting God’s word to the world. This world-wide distribution of God’s word is not an option – it is a mandate.

So, we have a famine of God’s word in rich places because of corrupt seed and corrupt publishers; and we have a famine of God’s word in the poor places because few are sending them the word of God free of charge. What do we do?

The Answer to the Famine is Obvious

If God’s people were obedient to the commandment (Romans 16:25, 26), and if God’s people took advantage of the promises of God (2 Corinthians 9); we would, and we could solve the three problems above.

Simply stated, here are the necessary things that need to happen:

- God’s New Testament churches must receive and be obedient to the commandments of Jesus Christ
- God’s New Testament churches must have a world vision for world evangelism
- God’s New Testament churches must discard their corrupt translations and live by the pure word of God (TR-based translations)
- God’s New Testament churches must purchase their scriptures from New Testament churches that have printing ministries
- God’s New Testament churches must support these New Testament churches that have printing ministries
- God’s New Testament churches must get directly involved in scripture publishing and distribution
- God’s New Testament churches must distribute the scriptures free of charge to the lost in other places, either by missionaries they support or by doing the work themselves

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If and when this happens, the publishers of corrupt scriptures will stop much of their publishing, for few will buy their wares. There will be fewer corrupt versions, because the market for corrupt versions will decrease. There will be more correct scriptures produced and distributed than ever before.

So, we see the challenge is teaching this truth. But before we teach anything, we need to first be doers of the word.

We, as God's people, have the answer to the famine – sow more seed!

The Blessings Received According to God's Promises

As with any commandment of the Lord, there is also a blessing and reward when we by faith do what he says. God shows us these blessings.

The first blessing to realize is that God's word accomplishes things far above what we may see. The word of God goes places and has effects we do not always see or understand. Note Isaiah 55:

8 For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the LORD.
9 For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.
10 For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater:
11 So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.

Isaiah 55:8-11

God's word is like rain (water). It trickles down to many places and brings forth fruit. God's promise is that it does not return void. It accomplishes the will of God. It prospers in the thing God sends it to do.

The second promise we find in Psalm 126:

5 They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.
6 He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.

Psalm 126:5,6

When we sow the word of God with tears (prayer) we shall reap in joy. We reap the harvest. Jesus likened souls to a field ready to harvest (John 4:35-38). The apostles sometimes reaped where they bestowed no labor. We, however, should be involved in all aspects of soul-winning. We plant (sow precious seed), and we water (sown in tears – weeping), and we reap; but Jesus does the saving, and God gives the increase.

Note 1 Corinthians 3:

6 I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase.
7 So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase.

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8 Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one: and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour.

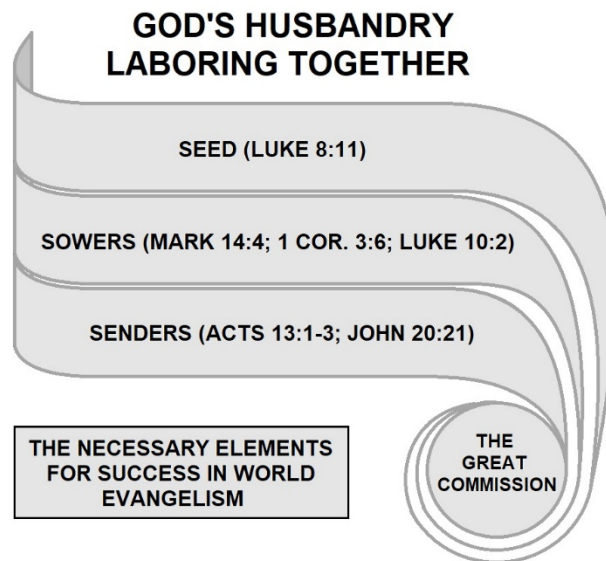
9 For we are labourers together with God: ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building.
1 Corinthians 3:6-9

When we sow in tears, we shall not only reap in due season (Galatians 6:7-9; 1 Corinthians 15:58; 2 Corinthians 9:6), but we shall reap in joy (1 Thessalonians 2:19, 20). We rejoice over one soul that repents (Luke 15). We rejoice over the rewards we will see in glory.

The Keys to Success in World Evangelism – Seed, Sowers, and Senders

We know the Great Commission (Matthew 28:18-20). We know the process – evangelize, baptize, and teach to observe. We understand this is the main purpose of our being on this earth.

However, there are **three elements** that we must have in order to be successful in our mission. These are necessary elements that cannot be overlooked or dispensed with. For if any one of the three is missing, the work is hindered. These necessary elements come from God. Every preacher must understand this simple threefold cord that is not quickly broken (Ecclesiastes 4:12).



These three things are *the Seed, the Sowers, and the Senders*. They work together in unity of purpose to get the will of God done. We will elaborate further on these below.

Sowers

A prosperous church with a world vision will have these three things. They may name them differently – for example, for Sowers, they may use the word *pastor*, or *missionary*, or *preacher*, or *evangelist*, or *minister*. The church may have a seminary or Bible college to train their men. Whatever their names are, every church needs sowers – preachers of the gospel who go into all the world. They are witnesses both in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and to the uttermost parts of the earth (Acts 1:8). These sowers meet certain qualification (1 Timothy 3, Titus 1, 1 Corinthians 4). They have a burden for souls (1 Corinthians 9:16).

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They are faithful (1 Corinthians 4). They are ambassadors for Christ, going in Christ's stead, preaching not themselves, but Christ crucified.

Senders

A prosperous church will be a Sender of these men mentioned above. These churches plant other churches that are Senders. These Senders are the New Testament churches, operating under the leadership of the Holy Ghost. They train and separate men like Barnabas and Saul, and they ordain them into the ministry (Acts 13:1-3). These men are called and separated by the Holy Ghost and authorized and sent by the local church to the work they have been called to. These men do the work and reproduce other sending churches.

Without these sending churches we have few men trained, authorized, and sent. Without these sending churches we would have confusion and an abundance of false doctrine. Without these senders we would have self-sent novices exercising authority over God's people, duplicating their crooked way. Without church-sent men, we would not have churches.

Seed

A prosperous church understands when it sends its *Sowers*, they must have *Seed* to sow. A messenger without a message is unnecessary. A preacher without a gospel is without profit. To preach the word without the word is impossible. The churches and trained men must understand their duty – which is to give the word of God to those who do not have it. The spoken word is good. The written word is better. Giving both is best.

Imagine a church sending a missionary to a foreign field, and that man has only one bible. When he arrives on the mission field, he sees the people have no scriptures at all. What does he do? What are his options? Well, if he has been trained well, he knows enough to bring seed with him. He then teaches his people to reproduce the word of God for themselves and others. In a primitive time, the people had to hand-copy. Today, the missionary can procure the good word of God from churches who supply the scriptures. Thank God for those churches. Or, he can easily produce the scriptures himself. Thank God for modern printing technology.

The other option is that the missionary keeps the people *without* the word, and they must come to him for the answers. He can rule over their souls, interpreting the Bible for them. He can be the great leader and ruler over the flock and be as a god to them.

Which is God's will? He wants his scripture to be made to all nations for the obedience of the faith (Romans 16:25, 26). He wants the babes to grow by desiring the sincere milk of the word (1 Peter 2:2). He wants the believers to be built up by the word of God (Acts 20:32). He wants his church sanctified by the washing of water by the word (Ephesians 5:26). He wants his church, not only to have sufficient bread to eat, but have an abundance of seed to sow elsewhere, so his people can be fruitful (2 Corinthians 9:10). The choice is obvious to an honest person.

Jesus Always Exemplifies his Commandments and Doctrine

An amazing observation is seeing how Jesus himself fulfilled all these things during his early ministry. Whether a teaching, a commandment, or a truth; we can find in the gospels where Jesus exemplified these things. That is because he is a Doer and a Teacher – not just a Teacher.

Consider this:

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Jesus is the **Master Sower** – see Matthew 13:37

Jesus is the **Seed** – compare Mark 4:14 and John 1:1, 1 John 3:9, and 1 Peter 1:23

Jesus is the **Sender** – see John 20:21; John 16:7; Acts 13:4; Matthew 28:18-20

This is the Savior's work. We ought to be laborers in his field.

The Change in Requirements from Tonnage to Saturation

Baptist International School of the Scriptures originally used a *Tonnage Model* for scripture production and distribution for the fulfilment of higher class credit. Originally, we had a cooperative production and distribution of 5-6 tons of scriptures for the Master's level (12 units) and 25 tons or more for the Doctorate level (5 units). We achieved these goals through the development of *Seedline* churches and giving campaigns (10-ton campaigns). Don Fraser had a 1,000-ton campaign as a personal goal. This involved many churches giving towards specific language goals, and many churches helping in the assembly of the scriptures.

Churches would raise funds for large production quantities of scripture in a particular language, then a printing church would print these large quantities of paper, and many other churches would help in the assembly of the booklets. These booklets would then be returned to the printing church, which in turn would ship them by container load to particular places in the world. As one analyzed this work, it involved sending dozens of pallets of paper *to and from* the churches and printing sources. After completion, the printing church would then ship the books internationally. As one could imagine, there was a lot of time, expense, and logistics involved in shipping. We thought "Just in Time" printing on a local level was more efficient and practical at the lower levels, and we wanted more involvement at the lower levels.

We had *Headwater* churches with large presses that required tons of paper to run, and we had *Seedline* churches that would give toward the purchase of paper and help to assemble the signatures into books, and then return them to the Headwater church for international distribution. Though this model is expensive and takes time, this model worked, and still works. It is a product of the vision and labor of D. M. Fraser from the 1970's that produced more fruit than anyone on this earth can imagine. I believe Don Fraser will be one of the top reward earners at the judgment seat of Christ, for literally *hundreds of millions* of souls have been saved through his vision and work. This program still continues and we in no way diminish its use or effectiveness.

However, in 1996, after much thought and evaluation of the scripture work, *Baptist International* shifted from a *Seedline* model to a *McDonald's* model. That is, instead of a few large church printers doing the printing and global distribution, we would have every church (small or large) produce their *own* scriptures for their *own* needs. This small-scale printing was achievable due to changes in technology and the ability to use digital media.

The thought was, instead of churches relying on large printing works for their bread, they should make their own bread. Even small churches in far away places can print their own scriptures for their own needs. They no longer had to rely on the distributor.

Figuratively, instead of one huge restaurant clearinghouse trying to feed the world one language at a time, we would open small restaurants everywhere that would cater to the local needs. We simply maintained a database on our website of books in .pdf form so they could be downloaded and printed. Every church with

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a world vision for evangelism would be encouraged to be involved at their level. These churches many times were already printing tracts, brochures, programs and bulletins. It was but a small step to print scriptures. We then just needed to prove the recipe.

We proved this work by sending the missionary Robert Baker from Historic Baptist Church to Honduras with a small printing press and a generator. He had the goal of starting churches with the scripture production being core to the work.

Honduras was at that time one of the poorest countries in this hemisphere. Today, it ranks as the sixth poorest country. By God's grace Brother Baker chose a small village (pop. 7K) on the top of a mountain named Guinope, and a place which had no electricity, and there he proceeded to print John and Romans for that community. After a while he moved to Guaimaca, and then to El Portillo. He left the churches to national pastors. Overall, Bob Baker started three churches and all printed and distributed the word of God. We saw that one man with the training and vision can initiate scripture publishing in a church.

Today, any church can be involved in scripture publication. The church can either print its own or subcontract the work to a local printer.

And instead of tonnage goals for the scripture work, we chose saturation goals. That is, every church involved in Baptist International or the scripture work has as its goal to get a copy of the scriptures to every person in their community, whether great or small. This model works for small churches in the Amazon jungle among tribal people, and large churches in large cities.

This change also enhanced the vision of "to every creature" to every church involved, whether large or small, because every church can be involved in the scripture work.

When using the tonnage model, the *Seedline* churches assemble booklets and send them back to the *Headwater* church. They do not distribute them locally as a practice, mainly because these scriptures are in a language foreign to the local in which they are assembled. This disconnect, I believe, prevented churches from fully realizing the vision in their own minds. They all need to understand *local* distribution in their Judea, before they move to Samaria and to the Uttermost.

Furthermore, we want every church to be able to produce for its own needs, and not rely on other churches for their bread (Psalm 37:25).

For those involved or wanting to be involved in the *Seedline* ministry, our school still honors the original methods and credits.

Scripture Publishing and its Connection to Love Commandment Doctrine

Jesus said, if you love me, keep my commandments (John 14:15). For God so loved the world that he gave us Jesus. Jesus is *the* Word – God incarnate. We sow the word of God in written and spoken form, just as Jesus sowed the word in his day. We operate in love: love for God; love for his word; love for the lost world. Love translate into obedience and diligence.

The hope given to someone who is poor, lost, or in hard to reach areas; when they are given the word of God, is hard to put into words. One usually must see the need before they understand the need.

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We operate with the love and mind of God when we work to get the word of God to those who do not have it. Many times, the recipients do not even realize their lost condition. We must tell them.

These who live in darkness need the light of the gospel. When we give the light of God – the written word of God – to them, it is one of the greatest acts of love.

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Lesson 1: What is Publishing?

- I. Definition
 - A. Prepare and issue a book, journal, or piece of music for sale, distribution, or readership.
 - B. Print in a book to make it generally known
 - C. Make available online
 - D. Scripturally, to proclaim, spread abroad, to make known to all
- II. How Things are Published
 - A. Printed on paper
 - B. Published online using digital means
 - C. Published on clothing or other media (signs, vehicles, etc.)
 - D. Spoken in the public areas
- III. Basic Methods of Book Binding (glue, perfect, staple, stitched, spiral, channel, etc.)
 - A. Saddle Stitching
 - B. Loop Stitching
 - C. Stab Stitched
 - D. Sewn Bound
 - E. Perfect Bound
 - F. Tape Bound
 - G. Screw Bound
 - H. Hardcover or Case Bound
 - I. Plastic Grip
 - J. Metal Channel
 - K. Comb or Plastic Bound
 - L. Spiral Bound or Coil Bound
 - M. Wire Bound

See Appendix 1 for illustrations and more information.
- IV. Book Printing Formats
 - A. Signatures are the printed sheets. These are single sheets of paper usually folded to make books.
 - B. Folio – 4 pages
 - C. Quarto – 8 pages
 - D. Octavo – 16 pages
 - E. 16mo – 32 pages
 - F. 32mo
 - G. 64mo
 - H. Other

See Appendix 2 for illustrations and more information.
- V. Paper Sizes
 - A. American and ISO sizes
 - B. American has letter, legal, and tabloid
 - C. ISO has A0 – A6
 - D. American uses 17” X 22” paper and half cuts
 - E. ISO uses 1189mm X 841 mm paper and half cuts

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See Appendix 1 for illustrations and more information.

VI. Writing Style (text, font, format, etc.)

- A. The designer of the publications has to take into consideration the target reader and prepare his design accordingly
- B. Writing style should match the publication
- C. Text style and size should always be legible. Avoid using too fancy of type styles
- D. Be consistent in hierarchy of importance
- E. Be logical in hierarchy of importance
- F. Limit text styles to two or three at the most

See Appendix 2 for illustrations and more information.

VII. Text size

- A. Each point is 1/72 of an inch
- B. Text should be legible for people with poor eyesight

See Appendix 1 for illustrations and more information.

VIII. Layouts

- A. Think diligently about the right layout for each work
- B. Consider the proper margins
- C. Adjust margins as needed for fold allowance
- D. Consider availability of paper sizes and type
- E. Consider capabilities of printer
- F. Consider the budget

See Appendix 2 for illustrations and more information.

IX. Dummy booklets

- A. Make a dummy book before stating layout
- B. Number the pages and mark the orientation of each page
- C. Arrange layout accordingly
- D. Add more pages as needed – it is better to have added pages than a cramped or illegible layout.

See Appendix 2 for illustrations and more information.

X. Numbering of pages

- A. Number pages to avoid confusion and aid in assembly
- B. Page numbers should fit nicely in layout – they should not look unbalanced or out of place
- C. Consider trimming when locating page numbers
- D. Other markings can help in assembly, such as fold lines and staggered blocks on signature folds. These should be invisible after assembly, but helpful during assembly.

XI. Folio, Quatro and Octavo editions

- A. Most booklets will use one of these three layouts
- B. Larger printing presses and roll presses can print above 16 pages per signature
- C. Always account for folding allowance

See Appendix 2 for illustrations and more information.

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XII. Signatures (single piece of paper)

- A. Single sheet printed both sides
- B. Folded as desired for number of pages
- C. Gathered together to make larger books (more pages)
- D. Layout and page numbers determined for final format
- E. Signatures are assembled and bound together to make any size book

See Appendix 2 for illustrations and more information.

XIII. Folding Methods

- A. Signatures and brochures are folded
- B. Machine folding is best as it is accurate and saves labor
- C. Design around the capability of the folding machine to be used
- D. Always allow for some tolerance on fold location

See Appendix 2 for illustrations and more information.

XIV. For Sale or Not for sale

- A. Any scripture or Bible lessons should not be sold (Proverbs 23:23)
- B. God's people should support the free distribution of God's word
- C. We do not make merchandise of God's word
- D. Some printed works are acceptable to sell – novels, calendars, magazines, commentaries, dictionaries, maps, diagrams, leather or special editions, etc.
- E. Buying or selling premium book editions (leather bound Bibles, etc.) is acceptable if it is clear one is paying for the extra cost of publishing, not the word of God.

XV. Paper quality and Thickness (weight)

- A. Matte, gloss, or uncoated
- B. Bond (strong), recycled,
- C. Finish: silk coated, satin, smooth, vellum, dull, linen or cotton added, watermarked
- D. GSM (grams per square meter) weight
- E. Common GSM:
 - 80gsm.
 - 90gsm.
 - 100gsm.
 - 120gsm.
 - 130gsm.
 - 150gsm.
 - 170gsm
- F. 80 GSM for copier paper and 60-120 for general-purpose printing
- G. 100-120 GSM Letterheads and brochure
- H. 300-350 GSM Flyers
- I. 350 GSM business cards

XVI. Paper Brightness and Paper Whiteness

- A. Quantifies the percentage of blue light reflected from the surface of a paper, as measured at a specific effective wavelength of 457 nanometers
- B. 98 brightness is bright white
- C. 96 brightness is slightly less than 98
- D. 92 brightness is less bright
- E. 80-85 brightness is copy paper

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- F. 90-100 is laser paper
 - G. Opacity defines density and the amount of light that passes through the paper (translucence)
 - H. Fewer pages, brochures and cards – use brighter paper because of greater contrast
 - I. More pages, and books, use less bright paper – easier on the eyes.
 - J. Whiteness defines the shade of the paper (color)
 - K. Whiteness is the amount of red, blue, and green visible to the eye
 - L. Use tinted paper if using images that have similar colors
- XVII. Paper Types
- A. Paper can be separated into two main categories: uncoated and coated stocks.
 - B. Uncoated stock is paper that has no coated pigment applied to reduce the absorbency or increase the smoothness. The uncoated finishes can be described as vellum, antique, wove, or smooth.
 - C. A coated stock has a surface coating that has been applied to make the surface more receptive for the reproduction of text and images in order to achieve sharper detail and improved color density. By adding a coated clay pigment, the objective of coating the stock is to improve the smoothness and reduce the absorbency. Coated paper finishes can be categorized as matte, dull, cast, gloss, and high gloss. The coating can be on both sides of the stock (coated two sides, "C2S") or on one side only (coated one side, "C1S").
 - D. Charts showing uncoated, coated, fine, specialty papers, and office and consumer papers illustrated on next 2 pages:

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Uncoated - Commercial Printing Papers

Type	Popular Colors	Popular Weights	Uses
Offset	White, Ivory, Cream	50, 60, 70, 80, 100 lb.	Business Forms, Flyers, Books, Mailers
Vellum Bristol	White and Color	57, 67, 100, 120 lb.	Mailers, Posters, Advertising
Ledger	White, Buff, Greentint	24, 28, 32, 36 lb.	Business Forms, File Tabs, Records, Etc.
Cover	White and Colors	50, 60, 65, 80, 90, 100, 130 lb.	Booklet Covers, Mailers, Menus, Posters
Index	White and Colors	90, 100, 140, 170, 200 lb.	Record Cards, Tab Folders, Booklets
Tag	White & Manila	100, 125, 150 lb.	Business Forms, Covers, Posters, Work Tags
Railroad Board	White and Colors	4, 6, 8 Ply	Covers, Posters
Reply Card	White	75 lb.	Reply Mail, Mailers
Forms Bond	White, Canary, Pink, Green, Gold, Blue, Buff, Gray	15, 20, 24 lb.	Business Forms (invoices, statements) Stationery, Flyers, An all purpose paper
Laser Bond	White	20, 24 lb.	Laser printed Forms, Mailers, Stationery
OCR Bond	White	20, 24 lb.	Scannable Documents
MICR Bond	White	24 lb.	Checks, Numbered Documents
Safety Bond	White, Canary, Pink, Green, Blue, Gray	24 lb.	Checks
Carbonless CB	White, Canary, Pink, Green, Gold, Blue	15, 20, 24, 33 lb.	Business Forms (invoices, statements, Hospital Forms, etc.)
Carbonless CFB	White, Canary, Pink, Green, Gold, Blue	12.5, 14, 17 lb.	Business Forms (invoices, statements, Hospital Forms, etc.)
Carbonless CF	White, Canary, Pink, Green, Gold, Blue	15, 20, 27, 33, 105 lb.	Business Forms (invoices, statements, Hospital Forms, etc.)
Newsprint	White	30, 33 lb.	Newspapers
Kraft	White, Tan, Gray	20, 28, 30, 35, 40, 50, 57, 60, 70 lb.	Packaging, Shipping, Envelopes

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Coated - Commercial Printing Papers

Type	Popular Colors	Popular Weights	Uses
Offset	Bright White	50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100	Brochures, Folders, Magazines
Cover	Bright White	60, 80, 100 lb.	Covers, Advertising, Calendars

Fine Papers

Type	Popular Colors	Popular Weights	Uses
Text	White and Colors	60, 70, 80 lb.	Booklets, Annual Reports, Books, High Quality Applications
Cover	White and Colors	50, 60, 65, 80, 90, 100, 130 lb.	Booklet Covers, Menus, Posters
Writing	White, Natural White, Ivory	20, 24 lb.	Stationery
25% & 100% Cotton Bond	White	20, 24 lb.	Stationery, Deeds, Legal Documents
No. 1 Bond Watermarked	White	20, 24 lb.	Stationery, Deeds, Legal Documents

Specialty Papers

Type	Popular Colors	Popular Weights	Uses
Dry Gum Label	White	20 lb.	Labels
Pressure Sensitive Label	White, Colors, Fluorescent	50, 60 lb.	Labels and Stickers
Digital Imaging	White, Bright White	20, 24, 28, 32, 50, 60, and 70 lb.	Brochures, Newsletters, Reports, Manuals, Magazines, Folders, Cards

Office and Consumer Papers

Type	Popular Colors	Popular Weights	Uses
Laser Bond	White	20, 24 lb.	Laser printed Forms and Stationery
Xerographic	White	20, 24 lb.	Copiers and Printers

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Lesson 2: Publishing the Word of God

- I. God gave his word to Man
 - A. Holy men of old spake as they were moved of the Holy Ghost (2 Peter 1:21)
 - B. All scripture given by inspiration of God (2 Timothy 3:16)
 - C. Oracles of God (Old Testament) committed to Israel (Romans 3:2)
 - D. New Testament given to Saints and churches (Matthew through Revelation)
 - E. Scribes in Old Testament copied the word of God
 - F. Saints in New Testament copy the word of God
 - G. The word of God should go forth into all the world (Matthew 28:18-20, Acts 8:4)
- II. Publishing the word of God is the Churches' Responsibility
 - A. New Testament originally given to them
 - B. New Testament originally kept by them
 - C. New Testament originally copied and distributed by them
 - D. Churches should not rely on the world for their scripture publication
- III. The World Corrupts the word of God
 - A. The world corrupts the word of God – adding, deleting, changing
 - B. The world makes merchandise of the word of God
 - C. The world mocks the word of God
 - D. Buying from the world supports other bad efforts
 - E. Zondervan Publishing House is largest Bible publisher. It has exclusive rights to the N.I.V. (New International Version). It is a division of HarperCollins Publishers.
 - F. A review of other publications shows Harper Collins is a worldly publishing company
- IV. All New Testament Churches should be involved in Scripture Publishing
 - A. It is a blessing
 - B. It is a commandment (Romans 16:26)
 - C. It shows honor to God's word
 - D. It magnifies the word of God
 - E. It limits the production bad translations.
- V. Churches should not sell the word of God
 - A. Breaks a commandment (2 Thessalonians 3:1; Proverbs 23:23; Matthew 10:8; 1 Corinthians 2:12)
 - B. Scripture publishing is a true ministry
 - C. We are not like JW's that look to sell their printed matter (*Awake* and *Watchtower*)
 - D. People are born again by the word of God (1 Peter 1:23)
- VI. God's word does Not Return Void

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Lesson 3: Romans 16:25-27 – The Commandment

I. Romans 16:25-27

- A. 25 Now to him that is of power to stablish you according to my gospel, and the preaching of Jesus Christ, according to the revelation of the mystery, which was kept secret since the world began,
26 But now is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith:
27 To God only wise, be glory through Jesus Christ for ever. Amen.
- B. The gospel and Jesus Christ were a mystery revealed
- C. This mystery was kept secret until revealed by Jesus Christ
- D. The mystery is now made manifest
- E. The mystery is now made known by the scriptures of the prophets
- F. Made known to all nations
- G. Made known so people obey it in faith
- H. Made known by the scriptures according to the commandment of the everlasting God

II. This Commandment is not Optional

- A. This is how God wants the gospel to be known to all nations
- B. Scriptures in the language of the nations can reach those nations
- C. God's word does not return void (Isaiah 55:11)
- D. We must use the scriptures to accomplish world evangelism

III. Scripture Portions are most Effective in World Evangelism

- A. John and Romans are best for Gentiles to read and be saved
- B. John and Romans also are good for Jews because they are saved by grace through faith same as Gentiles
- C. Matthew and Hebrews are good for devout and conservative Jews
- D. John 20:31 – gospel was written so people would believe.

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Lesson 4: Every Perfect Copy of the Scriptures is a Divine Original

- I. God gave his word to Moses on Mount Sinai on two Tablets of Stone
 - A. These were written with the finger of God (Exodus 31:8)
 - B. Moses broke the tables of stone (Exodus 34:1-4)
 - C. God told Moses to hew two tables of stone and replace the originals
 - D. Moses was to copy what God originally wrote
 - E. These tables were now the “divine originals”
- II. Holy Men of Old Spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost (2 Peter 1:21)
 - A. The prophets in the Old Testament many times spoke the word of God and a faithful man copied the words. These words were considered scripture and God-breathed.
 - B. The words of Jesus in the New Testament were spoken, and then were written by faithful men. These words became scripture.
 - C. All the Old and New Testament scriptures were continually copied and were replaced by the new copied once proved to be a faithful copy.
 - D. Holy men were given the words of God through inspiration of the holy Ghost.
- III. All Scripture is given by Inspiration of God (2 Timothy 3:16)
 - A. Inspiration means God-breathed (*theos-pneustos*)
 - B. Word of God comes from the mouth of God.
 - C. The word of God has to be written
 - D. Scripture means written
 - E. Many times we do not know who the scribe is who wrote the words he heard or copied the words he read; but we have the promise of God that we have his word
- IV. From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures (2 Timothy 3:15)
 - A. Timothy knew the scriptures
 - B. His mother likely read them to Timothy
 - C. Because Paul circumcised Timothy, it is unknown whether he attended synagogue when he was a child (Acts 16:3)
 - D. Those scripture in the days of Timothy were considered “given by inspiration.”
 - E. The Ethiopian eunuch possibly read a poor copy of the scriptures (Acts 8:28-35)
 - F. This scripture did not match Isaiah 53:7
 - G. Luke says in Acts 8:28 that the eunuch “read the prophet Esaias”
 - H. Luke says in Acts 8:30 that Philip “heard him read the prophet Esaias”
 - I. Luke says in Acts 8:35 that Philip began “at the same scripture”
 - J. Either it was a poor copy, or the eunuch read it incorrectly
- V. Every word of God is Preserved for Us
 - A. Jesus said that not “one tittle” shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled (Matthew 5:18)
 - B. Jesus said man lives by “every word” ... of God (Matthew 4:4)
 - C. Proverbs says: “every word of God is pure” (Proverbs 30:5)
 - D. Psalmist says God will preserve his word for ever (Psalm 12:6, 7)
- VI. We have the word of God Preserved for us Because Faithful Men made Faithful Copies in every Generation

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- A. Faithful men believed the word of God is inspired
 - B. Faithful men did not add to or take away
 - C. Faithful men who had a fear of God
 - D. Faithful men who loved the word of God
 - E. Faithful men who wanted to see the word of God increase
 - F. Faithful men who were diligent to copy and distribute the word of God
 - G. Faithful men needed in every generation, so that the true, pure word is identified and passed on to the next generation
 - H. This is the truth behind the *Textus Receptus*
- VII. The men of this Generation, are influencing the Next Generation
- A. Whether for good or evil
 - B. We ought to be patterns of good works
 - C. Teaching men about the scriptures
 - D. Diligent in translating and distributing the word of God
 - E. Not corrupting the word of God, but making faithful copies
 - F. Not making merchandise of the word of God

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Lesson 5: The Importance of Scripture Publishing

- I. We Should Not Leave the Work to the World
 - A. This is a relatively new doctrine – allowing godless people to publish God’s word
 - B. We know the world will corrupt the word of God
 - C. We know the world will make merchandise of the word of God
 - D. The world will charge for their books
 - E. Watered-down versions mean watered-down believers
- II. We Need to Know How to Make our Own Swords
 - A. Israel lost their ability to make swords (1 Samuel 13:19-23)
 - B. Only Saul and Jonathan had swords
 - C. Israelites had to battle the Philistines without swords
 - D. God’s people need to know how to make sharp swords
 - E. God’s people need to make their own swords
- III. We Should Not Rely on the World for the Bread of Life
 - A. We need to know how to make our own bread
 - B. We need to make our own bread
 - C. A little leaven will leaven the whole lump (1 Corinthians 5:16; Galatians 5:9)
 - D. There is a famine in the world for the word of God
 - E. The worldly bible publishers *do not give* their bibles to the poor and lost in the world
 - F. They *sell* them to Americans
 - G. Do not judge the world by your experience
- IV. We Who Love God’s word will Keep it Pure
 - A. We are not of them that corrupt the word of God (2 Corinthians 2:17)
 - B. We desire and have the sincere (pure) milk of the word (1 Peter 2:2)
- V. The World is at Enmity with God
 - A. Friendship with the world is enmity with God (James 4:4)
 - B. The carnal mind is enmity against God (Romans 8:7)
 - C. All that is in the world is lust of the flesh, lust of the eyes, and the pride of life (1 John 2:16)
 - D. All that I in the world is not of the Father
- VI. Jesus gave us the Father’s word
 - A. I have given them thy word (John 17:14)
 - B. And the world hath hated them
 - C. Because they are not of the world
 - D. Even as I am not of the world
- VII. Buying from Worldly Publishers Encourages Worldly Versions and other Things of the World
 - A. Your money should go to church publishers when purchasing a Bible
 - B. That helps the church and supports church publishing
 - C. Other right scriptures will be multiplied in the right manner

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Lesson 6: Great is the Company that Publishes God's Word

- I. The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it. (Psalms 68:11)
 - A. God gives us his word
 - B. We ought also to give it out freely
 - C. Those to whom it was given should do the publishing
 - D. Quality control
 - E. Handling the word of God rightly
 - F. Knowing it is the inspired word of God
 - G. Do not add or take away
 - H. Do not change
 - I. God says the company was Great!
- II. As kings and priests, we learn and copy the word of God
 - A. Kings were commanded to read the word of God
 - B. Kings were commanded to copy the word of God (Deuteronomy 17:18)
 - C. So they would be without excuse
 - D. They got their scriptures from the priests the Levites
 - E. The priests also kept and copied the word of law
- III. Moses made tables so God could write a Copy of the Law
 - A. Deuteronomy 10:1-4; Exodus 34:1-5
 - B. These were kept in the ark of God (Hebrews 9:4)
 - C. The ark was the center of the tabernacle and the temple
 - D. The word of God should be the priority in the church
- IV. Joshua made a Copy of the Law (Joshua 8:30-33)
 - A. Joshua built an altar in Ebal
 - B. He built it according to God's word
 - C. He wrote a copy of the law
- V. Beautiful Feet Bring the Good Tidings (Isaiah 52:7)
 - A. Good tidings
 - B. Publishing peace
 - C. Good tidings of good
 - D. Publishing salvation
 - E. That say to Zion thy God reigneth
- VI. God has magnified his word above all his name (Psalm 138:2)
 - A. God is above all (Ephesians 4:6)
 - B. God's name is excellent in all the earth (Psalms 8:1, 9)
 - C. God's name endures forever (Psalm 135:13)
 - D. God's name is from everlasting (Isaiah 63:16)
 - E. God's name is hallowed (Matthew 6:9; Luke 11:2)
 - F. Jesus' name is above every name (Philippians 2:9)
 - G. No other name but Jesus for salvation (Acts 4:12)
 - H. Every knee shall bow at Jesus' name (Isaiah 45:23; Romans 14:11; Philippians 2:11)
 - I. For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved (Romans 10:13)

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J. God's word is magnified above his name

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Lesson 7: Old Testament Publishing Methods

- I. God wrote in stone (Exodus 34:1, Deuteronomy 10:2)
- II. Moses wrote Five Books – the Pentateuch
 - A. God told Moses to write in a book (Exodus 17:14)
 - B. This was a memorial
 - C. God told Moses to write the words of the covenant (Exodus 34:27)
- III. Job spoke of an iron pen and lead in the rock (Job 19:24)
- IV. Priests kept the word of God
 - A. Priests wrote curses in a book (Numbers 5:23)
- V. Israelites commanded to write word of God
 - A. On their door posts and gates (Deuteronomy 6:9)
 - B. Israelites commanded to write the word of God on stones (Deuteronomy 27:1-8)
 - C. Israelites told to write songs (Deuteronomy 31:19)
 - D. Zebulun shown to have writers (Judges 5:14)
- VI. Kings made copies (Deuteronomy 17:18)
- VII. Scribes made perfect copies
 - A. Scribes read the word of God (2 Samuel 8:17; 20:25; 1 Kings 4:3; 2 Kings 19:12; 22:8-10)
 - B. Scribes kept the word of God (Nehemiah 8:1)
- VIII. Ezra was a ready scribe in the law of Moses (Ezra 7:6, 12)
 - A. Ezra wrote names of chiefs (Ezra 5:10)
 - B. Ezra taught the word of God (Nehemiah 8:13)
- IX. Nehemiah wrote a covenant (Nehemiah 9:38)
- X. Messengers in the days of Ester
 - A. Writing in the king's name could not be reversed (Ester 8:8)
- XI. Write important things on the tables of your heart (proverbs 3:3; 7:3)
- XII. Isaiah wrote on a roll with a man's pen (Isaiah 8:1)
- XIII. Ezekiel told to write (Ezekiel 24:2; 37:16)
- XIV. Jeremiah told to write in a book (Jeremiah 36:2) and rewrite (36:27, 28)
- XV. Habakkuk told to write his vision (Habakkuk 2:2)
- XVI. We see Kings, Priests, Levites, Scribes, Prophets all writing the word of God

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Lesson 8: New Testament Publishing Methods

- I. Jesus Wrote in the Ground (John 8)
- II. Jesus Preached the Gospel (Luke 4:16-21)
- III. The Leper who Jesus Healed Published it Much (Mark 1:45)
- IV. Devil Possessed man whom Jesus healed Published in Decapolis (Mark 5:20; Luke 8:39)
- V. People who saw healing Published it (Mark 7:36)
- VI. Jesus said Before his Coming that the Gospel must first be Published among all Nations (Mark 13:10)
- VII. Peter preached to Cornelius that the word was published throughout all Judea (Acts 10:37)
- VIII. Paul and Barnabas Published the word of the Lord throughout all the Region (acts 13:49)
- IX. Jesus Expected People to Read the Scriptures (Matthew 21:42; 22:29; Mark 12:10, 24; John 5:39)
- X. Jesus said he Fulfilled the Scriptures (Luke 4:21; 24:27; John 13:3)
- XI. Jesus helps to Understand the Scriptures (Luke 24:45)
- XII. The Scriptures were used in Soul-Winning (Acts 8:35; John 20:31; Acts 17:2; 18:28)
- XIII. Paul Made Mention of the Scriptures (Romans 1:2; 4:3; 9:17; 10:11; 11:2; 15:4; 16:26; etc.)
- XIV. The Eunuch read the Scriptures (Acts 8:32)
- XV. Timothy knew the scriptures (2 Timothy 3:16)
- XVI. Peter and James mention the scriptures (James 2:8, 23; 4:5; 1 Peter 1:20)
- XVII. Peter calls Paul's Epistles Scripture (2 Peter 3:16)
- XVIII. John's Revelation of Jesus Christ was to be sent to the Seven Churches in Asia (Revelation 3:11)
- XIX. Paul's epistles to Colossae and Laodicea were to be shared with one another (Colossians 4:16)

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Lesson 9: There was No Smith Found in Israel

I. Read 1 Samuel 13:14-23

A. Note the comments below

14 But now thy kingdom shall not continue: the LORD hath sought him a man after his own heart, and the LORD hath commanded him to be captain over his people, because thou hast not kept that which the LORD commanded thee.

15 And Samuel arose, and gat him up from Gilgal unto Gibeah of Benjamin. And Saul numbered the people that were present with him, about six hundred men.

16 And Saul, and Jonathan his son, and the people that were present with them, abode in Gibeah of Benjamin: but the Philistines encamped in Michmash.

17 And the spoilers came out of the camp of the Philistines in three companies: one company turned unto the way that leadeth to Ophrah, unto the land of Shual:

18 And another company turned the way to Beth-horon: and another company turned to the way of the border that looketh to the valley of Zeboim toward the wilderness.

19 Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel: for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears:

20 But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his axe, and his mattock.

21 Yet they had a file for the mattocks, and for the coulters, and for the forks, and for the axes, and to sharpen the goads.

22 So it came to pass in the day of battle, that there was neither sword nor spear found in the hand of any of the people that were with Saul and Jonathan: but with Saul and with Jonathan his son was there found.

23 And the garrison of the Philistines went out to the passage of Michmash.

1 Samuel 13:14-23

II. Comments on Passage above – Rejection of Saul

- A. Saul was not a man after God's own heart (v. 14)
- B. Saul's kingdom shall not continue
- C. Saul did not keep God's commandment

III. God chooses David (1 Samuel 16:13; Acts 13:22)

- A. Anointed by God
- B. A man after God's own heart

IV. The Armies of Saul had no Swords (1 Samuel 13:22)

- A. Poor leadership by Saul
- B. Put his people in jeopardy for they had no offence
- C. Saul and his son had swords
- D. This is like missionaries who only have bibles, but their people do not.
- E. They are vulnerable to Satan's attacks

V. On the Day of Battle no one wanted to fight Goliath (1 Samuel 13:22; 17:11)

- A. No swords to fight with
- B. Threatened by enemies (1 Samuel 13:23)
- C. David used stone and sling (1 Samuel 17:40)

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- D. He had not proved Saul's armor and sword (1 Samuel 17:39)
- E. Not skillful with the sword
- F. Israel had to get swords from the Philistines (1 Samuel 14:20, 31)
- VI. The Philistines prevented Israel from making Swords (1 Samuel 1:19-20)
 - A. Without sword making ability the people were slaves
 - B. Kept at a disadvantage
 - C. Not free (John 8:32, 36)
 - D. Many churches get their scriptures from the world. They do not know how to be self-sufficient.
- VII. The word of God is a Sharp Sword (Hebrews 4:12)
 - A. Word of God is quick
 - B. Word of God is powerful
 - C. Word of God is sharper than any two-edged sword
 - D. Pierces and divides soul and spirit
 - E. Divider of joints and marrow
 - F. A discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart
- VIII. Israel had to go to Philistines to Sharpen their Iron (1 Samuel 13:20)
 - A. They had not the expertise to sharpen their iron
 - B. They had not the tools to sharpen their iron
 - C. They relied on the enemy to sharpen their iron
 - D. They paid the enemy to sharpen their iron
 - E. This is a humbling position
 - F. They did have a file – a very limited ability to sharpen
- IX. The sharper the sword, the less work is required (Ecclesiastes 10:10)
 - A. Blunt iron requires more strength
 - B. Edge that is sharp (whet) requires less strength
 - C. Wisdom needed to direct the edge
 - D. Churches should know which swords are sharp and which are not
 - E. Use sharp swords (TR-based translations)
 - F. Requires less work in study, preaching, and Holy Ghost sanctification
 - G. Using sharp sword the right way shows wisdom
- X. David got his sword from Goliath – he had no sword (1 Samuel 17:39, 47-51)
 - A. David knew a good sword (1 Samuel 21:8, 9; 22:10)
 - B. There is none like that – some swords are better than others
 - C. Used the enemy's sword to kill him (v. 51)
 - D. Some translations are better than others
- XI. David had many mighty men and armed soldiers (1 Samuel 25:13; 2 Samuel 24:9)
 - A. David's army had swords, not like Saul's
 - B. David had mighty men (2 Samuel 10:7; 16:6; 23:8-22)

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Lesson 10: Identifying the Correct Scriptures to Publish

- I. The Promise of God's Preservation of his word
 - A. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but not God's word (Matthew 24:35; Mark 13:31; Luke 21:33)
 - B. Psalm 12:7 – preserved by God from this generation for ever
- II. The Purity of God's word
 - A. Call sincere milk (1 Peter 2:2)
 - B. Every word of God is pure (Proverbs 30:5, 6)
 - C. Pure words, as silver tried, purified seven times (Psalm 12:6)
- III. The Completeness of God's word
 - A. Jesus said we have every word of God (Matthew 4:4; Luke 4:4)
 - B. Deuteronomy 8:3 – every word
- IV. God's word has been Attacked and Corrupted
 - A. Many have corrupted God's word (2 Corinthians 2:17)
 - B. Add thou not unto his words (Proverbs 30:6)
 - C. Questioned for accuracy: "Yeah, hath God said" (Genesis 3:1)
 - D. Man's word added to God's word (Genesis 3:3)
 - E. Overridden by tradition (Matthew 15:6; Mark 7:13)
- V. Revelation of Alexandria
 - A. Alexandrians disputed with Stephen (Acts 6:9)
 - B. Apollos was of Alexandria (Acts 18:24-28)
 - C. A Jew named after Apollo (Olympian deity of Greek and Roman religion and mythology)
 - D. Eloquent, mighty of the scriptures (v. 24)
 - E. Taught diligently knowing only the baptism of John (v. 25)
 - F. Spoke boldly in the synagogue (v. 26)
 - G. Aquila and Priscilla expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly (v. 26)
- VI. Revelation of Antioch
 - A. Nicolas of Antioch was one of the first deacons (Acts 6:5)
 - B. Church in Antioch had prophets and teachers (Acts 13:1)
 - C. Paula and Barnabas were sent from the church in Antioch (Acts 13:1-3; 14:26)
 - D. Antioch church was a place of prophecy, teaching, preaching, evangelization, missions (Acts 15:35)
 - E. Antioch church resisted false doctrine (Acts 15:1-31)
 - F. Paul withstood Peter at Antioch (Galatians 2:11) for dissimulation
- VII. The two Families of New Testament Texts
 - A. The Antiochian texts are pure texts – called the majority text
 - B. The Alexandrian texts are corrupt texts – called the minority text
 - C. The majority text (>96%) match each other and are pure
 - D. The minority text (<4%) do not match each other and are corrupt
 - E. Codex Vaticanus, Sinaiticus, and Alexandrinus texts are found in the minority text
 - F. The Septuagint is the Old Testament portion of Vaticanus

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- G. The Textus Receptus is the majority text
 - H. Erasmus, Beza, Stephanus are T/R texts
 - I. Westcott and Hort, UBS, Nestle's are corrupt texts
 - J. Catholic, JW, and modern versions (after 1881) are usually based on corrupt texts
- VIII. By the Multitude of Testimony, the Truth is Known
- A. Testimony of two or three (2 Corinthians 13:1; Matthew 18:16-19; 1 John 5:8)
 - B. By verse comparison the truth is established
 - C. False witness do not agree among themselves (Matthew 14:56)
- XII. Internal Evidence also Proves Corruption
- A. Mark 1:2 – prophets or Isaiah?
 - B. 1 John 7, 8 – complete verses or deleted verse?
 - C. Acts 9 – Is it hard for Paul to kick against the pricks?
 - D. John 8 – was the woman taken in adultery?
- XIII. The Churches should Check Versions with Diligence Before Promoting any Version
- A. Do not print corrupt texts
 - B. Correct all misprint errors in good versions before printing
 - C. Do not bid God speed to corrupt texts (2 John 11) by printing them
 - D. Beware of copyright laws – they protect corrupt texts
 - E. Pure texts are usually free
- XIV. God's word is Incorruptible Seed (1 Peter 1:23-25)
- A. Being born again not by corruptible seed
 - B. Born again by incorruptible seed
 - C. Born again by the word of God
 - D. The gospel is the word (v. 25)

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Lesson 11: Whom God Wants to Publish His Word

- I. Old Testament Priests Handled the Old Testament Scriptures
 - A. See lesson 7
- II. Disciples Commanded to be Witnesses (Acts 1:8)
 - A. On Pentecost the word was preached in many languages (Acts 2)
 - B. Acts 8:1, 4 – disciples went everywhere preaching the word
 - C. Preached to the Samaritans (Acts 8:25)
 - D. Today we have the written word
- III. New Testament Scriptures are Committed to Jesus' Churches (1 Thessalonians 1:8)
 - A. Ones handling the word of God Should be Saints
 - B. Ones who are Saved and baptized
 - C. Ones who are Faithful
 - D. Ones who are Holy
 - E. Ones who esteem God's word highly with reverence
 - F. Ones who consider it inspired and perfect
- IV. Worldly Institutions are Not God's First Choice
 - A. What concord has Christ with Belial (2 Corinthians 6:15, 16)
 - B. What communion light with darkness?
 - C. What fellowship righteousness with unrighteousness?
 - D. What part believers with infidels?
 - E. What agreement temple of God with idols?
- V. God uses a Harlot to carry on his Seed if Needed
 - A. Two Harlots in Christ's genealogy
 - B. Tamar (Matthew 1:3)
 - C. Rachab (Matthew 1:5)
 - D. God prefers chaste virgins and holy women
 - E. Mary (Matthew 1:23-25)
 - F. Church (2 Corinthians 11:2)
 - G. Wives (1 Peter 3:1-6; Titus 2:4, 5)
 - H. God's seed is incorruptible seed (1 Peter 1:23)
- VI. The church is the Bride of Christ
 - A. Jesus is the Head of the church (Ephesians 5:23)
 - B. Jesus gives the church his word (Ephesians 5:26)
 - C. The church is subject unto Christ (Ephesians 5:24)
 - D. The church is the keeper of Jesus' word (John 17:6, 14; Revelation 3:8)
 - E. People are born again by incorruptible seed (1 Peter 1:23)
- VII. The church is the Pillar and Ground of the Truth
 - A. Pillar and ground – built upon truth and upholds truth (1 Timothy 3:15)
 - B. Thy word is Truth (John 17:17)
 - C. From Ephesus all Asia heard the word (Acts 19:10)

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Lesson 12: New Testament Kings and Priests

- I. The Old Testament had their Kings and Priest
 - A. Levitical priesthood
 - B. Sons of Aaron
 - C. Cared for tabernacle
 - D. Offered sacrifices
 - E. Taught the people
 - F. Kept the word of God
 - G. Received tithes

- II. The New Testament has its Kings and Priests
 - A. Christian priesthood
 - B. Sons of God (John 1:14)
 - C. Members of the house of God, the church
 - D. Preach the gospel
 - E. Preach the word
 - F. Keep God's word
 - G. Keep Christ's Doctrine
 - H. Members pay tithes to the Lord through the church

- III. Jesus made us Kings and Priest (Revelation 1:5, 6)
 - A. Jesus is the prince of the kings of the earth
 - B. He loves us
 - C. He washed us from his sins in his own blood
 - D. He made us kings and priests unto God and his Father
 - E. We shall reign on earth (Revelation 5:10)
 - F. We are blessed and holy (Revelation 20:6)
 - G. We have part in the first resurrection
 - H. We are priests of God and of Christ
 - I. We shall reign with Christ for a thousand years
 - J. Peter calls us an holy priesthood (1 Peter 2:5)
 - K. We offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ
 - L. Peter calls us a royal priesthood (1 Peter 2:9) – royal = king

- IV. Jesus is the High Priest over the house of God (Hebrews 10:21; 4:14, 15; 9:11)
 - A. Jesus called the Apostle and High Priest of our profession (Hebrews 3:1)
 - B. Jesus called a priest after the order of Melchisedec (Hebrews 7:5-10)
 - C. We have boldness to enter into the holiest by Jesus' blood (Hebrews 10:19)
 - D. We draw near with a true heart (v. 22)
 - E. We hold fast the profession of our faith (v. 23)
 - F. We consider one another to provoke unto love and good works (v. 24)
 - G. Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together (v. 25)
 - H. The church is the house of God (1 Timothy 3:15, 1 Peter 4:17)
 - I. In the Old Testament the house of God was the tabernacle and later the temple (Luke 6:4)

- V. Our Work as Kings and Priests
 - A. We read and copy the word of God

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- B. We judge righteous judgment
 - C. We rule righteously in the fear of God
 - D. We live as ensamples for others to follow
 - E. We keep the word of God
 - F. We teach the people about the things of God
 - G. We offer up prayers
 - H. We preach the gospel so others can come to God by his sacrifice Jesus
- VI. We Handle the word of God Honestly (2 Corinthians 4:2)
- A. But have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty,
 - B. not walking in craftiness,
 - C. nor handling the word of God deceitfully;
 - D. but by manifestation of the truth
 - E. commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight

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Lesson 13: Hebrews 4:12

- I. The word of God is Quick
 - A. Soul quickened by God's word (Psalm 119:25)
 - B. We are quickened according to God's word (Psalm 119:107)
 - C. We are delivered by God's word (Psalm 119:154)
 - D. It is the Spirit that quickeneth (John 6:63; 1 Peter 3:18)
 - E. All scripture is given by inspiration of God (2 Timothy 3:16)
- II. The word of God is Powerful
 - A. The scriptures are related to the power of God (Matthew 22:29; Mark 12:24)
 - B. All power is given unto Jesus (Matthew 28:18)
 - C. Jesus, the Word, was anointed with power (John 1:1; Acts 10:38)
 - D. The gospel is the power of God unto salvation (Romans 1:16)
 - E. The preaching of the cross is the power of God (1 Corinthians 1:18; 2 Corinthians 4:1-7)
- III. The word of God is Sharper than any Two-edged Sword
 - A. Word is called the sword of the Spirit (Ephesians 6:17)
 - B. Jesus fights with the sword of his mouth (Revelation 1:16; 2:12, 16)
 - C. A sharp sword comes from the mouth of Jesus when he returns (Revelation 19:15, 21)
 - D. He will smite the nations with this sword
- IV. The word of God is Piercing
 - A. Jesus' hands and feet were pierced (Psalm 22:16)
 - B. Sharp pointed sword can pierce
 - C. Piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit
 - D. Mary's soul was pierced (Luke 2:34, 35) at the crucifixion
 - E. That the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed
 - F. The love of money pierces with many sorrows (1 Timothy 6:10)
 - G. Piercing even to the dividing asunder of the joints and marrow
- V. The word of God is Discerning
 - A. A discerner of the thoughts
 - B. A discerner of the intents of the heart
 - C. To discern is to know what is true or false, what is good or evil – see Hebrews 5:14
Matthew 16:3; 1 Corinthians 2:14; 11:29; 12:10)
- VI. The word of God is All-Seeing (v. 13)
 - A. All things are manifest in his sight
 - B. All things are naked and open unto the eyes of God
 - C. The eyes of the LORD are in every place, beholding the evil and the good (Proverbs 15:3)
- VII. The word of God will Judge
 - A. If any man hears word and believes not, Jesus does not judge him (John 12:47)
 - B. Jesus came not to judge the world, but to save the world
 - C. He that rejects Jesus and rejects his words will be judged by Jesus' word (John 12:48)
 - D. He will be judged in the last day

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- E. Jesus' words were by commandment of the Father (John 12:49)
- F. Believers are saved, rejectors are judged – Jesus' word is plain and will be fulfilled

VIII. Lively Attributes of the word of God

- A. Revelation – of God's will, way, work, and person)
- B. Inspiration – God-breathed, holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost
- C. Illumination – God enlightens our minds and gives us the glorious light of the gospel
- D. Sanctification (John 17:17) – we are cleansed by the washing of God's word
- E. Preservation – applies to the inspiration and the very words of scripture
- F. Multiplication – the means by which we make perfect copies

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Lesson 14: Do Not Add to or Take Away from God's word

- I. The word is Complete and Preserved – It needs No Changes
 - A. Matthew 4:4 But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.
 - B. Luke 4:4 And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God.
 - C. 2 Corinthians 13:1 This is the third time I am coming to you. In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established.
 - D. We have 66 witnesses – Genesis through Revelation
- II. The Serpent Caused the word to be Doubted
 - A. Yea, hath God said (Genesis 3:1)
 - B. The serpent caused Eve to question God's word
- III. The Serpent Took Words Away
 - A. Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? (Genesis 3:1)
 - B. Omitted Genesis 2;17 "But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."
 - C. This was an important, life-changing, and necessary portion of God's word
 - D. God's word still was true. Adam and Eve did die, and so did their children
- IV. Eve Added to the word of God
 - A. Neither shall ye touch it,
 - B. lest ye die (Genesis 3:3)
 - C. When she touched the fruit, she did not die
 - D. Why not eat it?
- V. Plagues added to those who Add (Revelation 22:18)
 - A. For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book,
 - B. If any man
 - C. shall add unto these things,
 - D. God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book:
- VI. The Man's Part Removed of those who Remove God's words (Revelation 22:16)
 - A. And if any man
 - B. shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy,
 - C. God shall take away his part out of the book of life,
 - D. and out of the holy city,
 - E. and from the things which are written in this book.
- VII. We are to Multiply
 - A. Acts 12:24: But the word of God grew and multiplied.
 - B. 2 Corinthians 9:10: Now he that ministereth seed to the sower both minister bread for your food, and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness;)

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- VIII. We are to Rightly Divide (2 Timothy 2: 15)
- A. Study to shew thyself approved unto God,
 - B. a workman that needeth not to be ashamed,
 - C. rightly dividing the word of truth.

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Lesson 15: The Seed is the Word of God

- I. The Seed is the word of God (Luke 8:11)
 - A. God's word is seed
 - B. It bears good fruit (Isaiah 55:11)
 - C. Good for food (2 Corinthians 9:10)
 - D. Good for multiplying
 - E. Good to bear fruits of righteousness
- II. Every Living Thing Yields Seed
 - A. Herbs, trees, grass
 - B. Animals, fowls, fishes
 - C. Man
 - D. The word of God
 - E. Every faithful copy is a divine original
- III. All seeds yield fruit after its kind (Genesis 1:11; 12)
 - A. Same fruit
 - B. Same seed
 - C. Good seed bears good fruit
 - D. Corrupt seed bears corrupt fruit
 - E. Good trees bear good seed
 - F. Corrupt trees bear corrupt seed
- IV. Seed is Sown by the Sower (Isaiah 55:10)
 - A. Seed must be sown
 - B. Sower chooses the seed
 - C. Sower chooses where to sow
 - D. God gives the increase
- V. Jesus gave us the Good Seed to Sow (Matthew 13:37)
 - A. He answered and said unto them, He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man;
 - B. We have Jesus' words
 - C. We have Jesus' gospel
 - D. We have Jesus' pattern to follow
- VI. This Seed is the Gospel (1 Peter 1:23)
 - A. Being born again,
 - B. not of corruptible seed,
 - C. but of incorruptible,
 - D. by the word of God,
 - E. which liveth and abideth for ever.
- VII. Every Seed has its Body (1 Corinthians 15:8)
 - A. But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him,
 - B. and to every seed his own body.
 - C. The body of God's word is the written words
 - D. We use paper booklets

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- VIII. We are Ministers of the Seed (2 Corinthians 9:10)
- A. Now he that ministereth seed to the sower
 - B. both minister bread for your food,
 - C. and multiply your seed sown,
 - D. and increase the fruits of your righteousness

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Lesson 16: The Sower Soweth the Word

- I. Jesus sowed the word (Matthew 13:27; Mark 4:14)
 - A. Jesus is the Word (John 1:1)
 - B. Jesus preached the word (Matthew 11:5; Mark 2:2)
- II. Preachers sow the word
 - A. Jesus' men preached men should repent (Mark 6:12)
 - B. Sign followed the preaching (Mark 16:20)
 - C. Preachers preach the word of God (2 Timothy 4:2)
 - D. Preachers sow and preachers reap (1 Corinthians 3:6; John 4:38)
- III. Preachers today have the written word (the Bible)
 - A. God's word is incorruptible seed (KJV)
 - B. Preachers do not stray from the written word
 - C. No private interpretation (2 Peter 1:20)
 - D. A preacher without a Bible has nothing to say
- IV. Not all followers have God's word
 - A. Many believers live without God's word
 - B. Every child of God should have their own scriptures
 - C. The leader is responsible for giving them the word (John 17:8, 14)
- V. Jesus Taught there are Four Kinds of Hearts
 - A. Hard hearts (wayside)
 - B. Stony hearts (shallow)
 - C. Thorny hearts (Cares of this world)
 - D. Good hearts – bear fruit – 30, 60, 100-fold
 - E. He that sows bountifully will reap bountifully (2 Corinthians 9:6)
- VI. The Devil sows his seed (tares) – Matthew 13:24-30
 - A. Not good seed
 - B. Enemy sows this seed
 - C. Looks like but is not the good seed
 - D. Sown while men slept
 - E. One reaps what he sows (Galatians 6:7, 8)
- VII. Tares are look-alike but Not Good Seed
 - A. Do not sow false seed
 - B. They look similar but are not true fruit
 - C. Tares will be burned (Matthew 13:42)
 - D. There is a lesson here for corrupt scriptures

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Lesson 17: Church's Duty to Spread the Good News

- I. Jesus built his church (Matthew 16:18)
 - A. Church built during Jesus' earthly ministry
 - B. Apostles are set first in the church (1 Corinthians 12:28)
 - C. Jesus is the chief cornerstone (Ephesians 2:20)
 - D. Jesus is the foundation of the church and the apostles (Ephesians 2:20)
 - E. First Baptist church of Jerusalem was Jesus' first church
 - F. That church multiplied starting other churches
 - G. Over 30 churches assumed in the New Testament
 - H. Revelation ends with seven churches named
 - I. Assumed churches named in alphabetical order:
 - 1. Antioch, Pisidia (Acts 13:14; Galatians 1:2)
 - 2. Antioch, Syria (Acts 11:26)
 - 3. Athens (Acts 17:34)
 - 4. Babylon (1 Peter 5:13)
 - 5. Berea (Acts 17:11)
 - 6. Caesarea (Acts 10:1, 48)
 - 7. Cenchrea (Romans 16:1)
 - 8. Colossae (Colossians 1:2)
 - 9. Corinth (Acts 18:1)
 - 10. Crete (Titus 1:5)
 - 11. Cyrene (Acts 11:20)
 - 12. Damascus (Acts 9:19)
 - 13. Derbe (Acts 14:20; Galatians 1:2)
 - 14. Ephesus (Acts 18:19)
 - 15. Hierapolis (Colossians 4:16)
 - 16. Iconium (Acts 14:1; Galatians 1:2)
 - 17. Jerusalem (Acts 2:5)
 - 18. Joppa (Acts 9:36, 38)
 - 19. Laodicea (Revelation 1:11; Colossians 4:15)
 - 20. Lydda (Acts 9:32)
 - 21. Lystra (Acts 14:6; Galatians 1:2)
 - 22. Pergamum (Revelation 1:11)
 - 23. Philadelphia (Revelation 1:11)
 - 24. Puteoli (Acts 28:13-14)
 - 25. Rome (Romans 1:7)
 - 26. Sardis (Revelation 1:11)
 - 27. Sharon (Acts 9:35)
 - 28. Smyrna (Revelation 1:11)
 - 29. Tarsus (Acts 9:30)
 - 30. Thessalonica (Acts 17:1)
 - 31. Thyatira (Revelation 1:11; Acts 16:14)
 - 32. Troas (Acts 20:6-7)
 - 33. Tyre (Acts 21:3-4)
 - 34. Region of Phoenicia (Acts 11:19)
 - 35. Region of Samaria (Acts 8:14, 25)
 - 36. Churches of Judea (Galatians 1:22)

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- 37. Churches of Galatia (Galatians 1:2)
- 38. Churches of Asia (1 Corinthians 16:19)
- 39. Churches of Macedonia (2 Corinthians 8:1)

- II. The Apostles were the First Members (1 Corinthians 12:28)
 - A. Trained by Jesus
 - B. Baptized for Jesus (John 4:1)
 - C. Sent out to preach
 - D. Apostles are Leaders of the church (Matthew 28:16-20)
 - E. Matthias replaced Judas (Acts 1:26)
- III. Apostles Commanded to be Followers
 - A. Matthew 4:19; 9:9
 - B. Then to be Leaders (1 Corinthians 4:16; 11:1; Philippians 3:17)
- IV. Apostles Commanded to be Fishers
 - A. Matthew 4:19
 - B. Fishers of men
- V. Apostles Commanded to be Feeders
 - A. Peter told by Jesus, If you love me, feed my sheep (John 21:16)
 - B. Peter commanded leaders to feed the flock of God (1 Peter 5:1-3)
 - C. Not lords
 - D. Ensamples
- VI. The Great Commission given to Church Leadership (Matthew 28:16-20)
 - A. The eleven disciples were in Galilee
 - B. Into a mountain (world vision)
 - C. The place appointed by Jesus
- VII. Pentecost Preaching at Jerusalem
 - A. Acts 2
 - B. Filled with the Holy Ghost
 - C. Spirit gave them utterance
 - D. Spoke in tongues known to hearers, but not to speakers (Acts 2:11)
- VIII. Antioch church sends Barnabas and Saul (Acts 13:1-3)
 - A. Paul makes three missionary journeys
 - B. First journey about 1,500 miles
 - C. Second Journey about 3,000 miles
 - D. Third Journey about 3,500 miles
 - E. Travelled to Jerusalem (Acts 15)
 - F. Travelled to Rome (Acts 28)

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Lesson 18: Counting the Cost

The Lord Jesus gave us this instruction in Luke:

Luke 14

26 If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple.

27 And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple.

28 For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?

29 Lest haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him,

30 Saying, This man began to build, and was not able to finish.

31 Or what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand?

32 Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an ambassage, and desireth conditions of peace.

33 So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple.

34 Salt is good: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be seasoned?

35 It is neither fit for the land, nor yet for the dunghill; but men cast it out. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

From this passage we note a few obvious things:

- Jesus spoke about building a tower and counting the cost
- Jesus spoke about going to battle and counting the cost
- Jesus applied these illustrations to being a disciple
- Jesus shows what it takes to be true disciple:
- One must hate own family
- One must hate own life
- One must bear own cross
- One must come after Christ
- One must forsake all that he has

Being a disciple is most important. Following Jesus throughout our earthly life has great recompense, but also great cost.

When doing other things, we ought to still count the cost.

Scripture Publishing requires more than just a casual interest. It must be a priority and one of three necessary cords. The three-fold cord is made of the following:

- (Senders) missions (supporting men for the ministry – starting churches),
- (Sowers) training men for the ministry, and
- (Seed) the scripture work (supporting the production and distribution of the scriptures).

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These three things work together in synergy and are the priority work of the New Testament. This is *reproduction* at the finest level. We need the sowers, we need the seed, and we need the senders – the result of these is the establishment of churches (senders). Churches send men (sowers) with the word of God (seed) and they bear fruit unto eternal life. They fulfill the Great Commission and baptize and teach the converts. These converts end up taking the leadership role for the next generation.

Should we stop the training and sending of men, the publishing of scripture, or the establishing of churches; we would cease to exist.

But we have the promise of the Savior that the gates of hell shall not prevail against the church (Matthew 16). We have the promise of the Savior that his word shall not pass away. And as the Lord calls men into the ministry in every generation, we have, by his grace, continued 2,000 years.

And whether we be many or few, we continue by God's grace. We may be like the 7,000 who have not bowed the knee to Baal, or we may be like the Ephesian church and the apostle Paul who influenced Asia "so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks Acts 19:10). As Timothy, the bishop of the Ephesian church, was instructed by Paul to do, so do we preach the word, being instant in all seasons.

- I. There is a Cost to Publish the Scriptures
 - A. Doing the work of research
 - B. Cost of paper
 - C. Cost of printing
 - D. Cost of delivery
 - E. Cost of distribution
- II. There is a Cost to Train Men
 - A. Being the ensample to follow
 - B. Do and teach
 - C. Faithful in all things
 - D. Time and effort
 - E. Cost of support – bearing the cost of needs as did Jesus and Paul
- III. There is a Cost to Support Missionaries
 - A. Monthly support
 - B. Special offerings
 - C. Constant communication
 - D. Interest in their work
- IV. There is a Cost to Support Churches
 - A. Monthly support
 - B. Special offerings
 - C. Constant communication
 - D. Interest in their work
 - E. Encouragement
 - F. Help is evangelism and special services

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- V. There is a Cost to Go
 - A. Time and expense
 - B. Air fare or other charges
 - C. Not being burdensome to the churches you visit
 - D. Giving to be a blessing
 - E. Being the ensample to follow

- VI. There is a Cost if we Do Nothing
 - A. Complacency and comfort are increasing diseases
 - B. Blindness and selfishness
 - C. Souls are lost
 - D. Churches lose life and dwindle
 - E. No reproduction
 - F. No light

CLASS 206 INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURE PUBLISHING

Lesson 19: Jesus' Way of Publishing

- I. Jesus Himself is the Word
 - A. He was published by the Father and became flesh
 - B. Pre-existing and eternal Word of God became flesh for our benefit (John 1)
 - C. God breathed the word
 - D. The Holy Ghost came upon Mary – Luke 1:35
 - E. We beheld his glory
 - F. As many as received him became sons of God
 - G. Jesus is the way, the truth and the life (John 14:6)
- II. Jesus Fulfilled the Word
 - A. Fulfilled the law and prophets
 - B. Fulfilled the prophecies
 - C. The scriptures testify of Jesus (John 5:39)
- III. Jesus Preached the word
 - A. His doctrine was not his but the Father's
 - B. He did always those things that pleased the Father
- IV. Jesus is the Author and Finisher of our Faith
 - A. Alpha and Omega
 - B. Beginning and the end
 - C. God's Son
 - D. Great High Priest
 - E. King of kings
 - F. Lord of Lords
- V. Jesus Sowed the word of God (Matthew 13)
 - A. He sowed on the wayside
 - B. He sowed on stony ground
 - C. He sowed on thorny ground
 - D. He sowed on good ground
- VI. Jesus said Whosoever (John 3:16)
 - A. Nicodemus – a ruler of the Jews
 - B. Scribes, Pharisees, Priests and Sadducees
 - C. Publicans and Sinners (Luke 15)
 - D. Disciples
 - E. Lepers and other infirm
 - F. Children
 - G. Jews, Gentiles, and Samaritans
 - H. Fisherman and Governor
- VII. Jesus Manifested Himself in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and Galilee
 - A. Acts 1:1; 1:8

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Lesson 20: Publishing (Printing) Details

- I. Churches and their Leadership Need a World-Vision for Souls
 - A. This is first step – understand the commandment (Matthew 28:18-20)
 - B. Having a love for the lost in the world (John 3:16)
 - C. Having a burden for the lost in this world (Romans 15:20)
 - D. Having a love for the word of God
 - E. See the need – church members should take mission trips
 - F. Talk to missionaries in the field
- II. Churches with Large Printing Operations are already Knowledgeable
 - A. Doers have the understanding (Psalm 111:10)
 - B. Every printing operation varies based on size, needs, and ministries
 - C. Equipment is adaptable to church's capabilities and needs
 - D. Large variety of machines, manufacturers, and paper types
 - E. These churches already have systems in place
 - F. Giving financial support of these works is the least that every New Testament church should do (Luke 19:23)
- III. Small and Medium-Sized Printing Operations Can Out-source Large Volume Projects
 - A. Sub-contract production print shops
 - B. Shop around for best prices
 - C. Production location close to distribution location
 - D. Works great internationally
- IV. Almost Every Church can have Small Printing Operation
 - A. Only computer and personal printer is needed
 - B. Many churches already have copiers
 - C. Low investment for digital duplicators
 - D. Even poor churches without electricity can assembly signatures
 - E. Most churches already have publishing access for church's needs
 - F. Many church members already have capability – computer, printer, stapler
- V. Headwater churches can Supply to Needy Churches
 - A. Some churches have a greater burden for scripture distribution
 - B. These churches can supply limited quantities of scriptures to small churches, missions, and missionaries
 - C. Small churches help in the assembly and distribution
 - D. Small churches can give some financial support to publishing churches
- VI. Scripture Booklet Files Maintained in a Digital Library for Churches to Use
 - A. Offered Free of charge
 - B. PDF files of various portions and languages
 - C. Ready to print formats
 - D. Maintain a website for downloading
- VII. Every Church should start with Local Distribution
 - A. This teaches church to see the need

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- B. This is a hands-on work that involves visitation and soul-winning
 - C. Use scriptures with the church's information
 - D. Fulfills Acts 1:8 "Jerusalem" requirement
 - E. Scriptures supplied by Headwater church
- VIII. The Next Step is National Distribution
- A. Distribute in other areas in a Judea-Samaria manner
 - B. Working in harmony with other churches for the same goal
 - C. Help other churches in your State and Region
 - D. Encourage churches in the work
 - E. Be the pattern to follow
- IX. The Next Step is Foreign Distribution
- A. Work expanded to Uttermost
 - B. Do door-to-door on foreign fields with scriptures previously produced
 - C. Usually easier to print on location that incur shipping costs and logistics
- X. Next Step is Assembly – See XI.G. below
- A. Church members assemble the scriptures for their own use
 - B. Work of Kings and Priests
 - C. Holy work
 - D. Careful and Diligent work
 - E. Work of unity and vision
 - F. Blessed work
 - G. Scripture signatures obtained from Headwater church
 - H. Requires binding and trimming (see next lesson)
- XI. Next Step is Production
- A. Involves layout and proofreading
 - B. Requires printing
 - C. Requires assembly
 - D. Requires binding
 - E. Requires trimming
 - F. Requires quality control
 - G. Churches that sub-contract printing can get to this level quickly
 - H. Expertise comes by doing
- XII. Next Step is Teaching (Reproduction) Other Churches
- A. We reproduce work as we reproduce the scriptures
 - B. Teaching is the method for reproducing the work
 - C. We do and teach. We teach by doing.
 - D. Requires understanding of the commandment (Romans 16:25, 26)
- XIII. Next Step is Involvement in Scripture Translation as Needed
- A. Many nations have multiple national and tribal languages with scripture needed in that language
 - B. Some languages have only modernist translations
 - C. The gospel of John is a good portion of scripture for translation
 - D. Use the Textus Receptus as the basis (Beza or Stephanus is recommended)

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- E. Diligently *compare* translations, but do not translate from them.
- XIV. All Scripture is Always Offered Free of Charge (NOT FOR SALE)
- A. Do not violate the Doctrine of Christ – scripture commandments (Proverbs 23:23; Matthew 10:8; 1 Corinthians 2:12; 9:18; 2 Corinthians 11:7; Romans 5:18; John 17:14).
 - B. God’s people support God’s work through offerings
 - C. The cost of giving the word of God is so small when compared to the value of a soul (Matthew 16:26)

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Lesson 21: Assembly, Binding and Trimming

- I. Assembling Signatures is not Complicated
 - A. Requires clean area
 - B. Requires focused work
 - C. Requires care in handling
 - D. Requires quality control checks
 - E. Even small churches can do the work

- II. Assembly to be done by God's Faithful People
 - A. People who are church members
 - B. Kings and priests
 - C. Good testimony
 - D. Love the word of God
 - E. Handle the word of God for what it is

- III. Binding Equipment is not expensive
 - A. Can use string
 - B. Can use staples
 - C. Can use glue
 - D. Can use automated equipment

- IV. Trimming Equipment is not expensive
 - A. Can use knife and straight edge
 - B. Can use paper cutter
 - C. Can use automated equipment
 - D. Smaller books do not need trimming

- V. Church can Outsource Book Making
 - A. Church must oversee
 - B. Church must check (quality control)

- VI. Covers of scriptures can show Church's Information
 - A. Good for visitation
 - B. Good for Canvassing
 - C. Good for leaving in shops and other public areas
 - D. Good for use locally

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Lesson 22: Distribution

- I. Church will Understand the Need by involvement in Distribution
 - A. Good for vision
 - B. Good for community
 - C. Good for church
 - D. Good for lost
 - E. Jesus rejoices

- II. All Scripture Distributed Free of Charge
 - A. Never charge for God's word
 - B. Print on the cover – NOT FOR SALE
 - C. Some receivers will try to sell if possible
 - D. God's work is supported by God's people
 - E. Word of God to have free course

- III. Do Not Cast Pearls before Swine
 - A. Ask receiver if he or she will read the scriptures
 - B. If someone is a rejector do not leave the scriptures
 - C. Kick off dust from your feet
 - D. Go to next house
 - E. If a person is interested, have them read the scriptures (Roman's Road; John 3:1, etc.)

- IV. Statistics favor the Written word
 - A. Scriptures reach areas we cannot
 - B. Statistics say ten people read each copy
 - C. Many can be saved from just one copy of the scriptures
 - D. Trust God for the results

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Lesson 23: Teaching the Work

- I. Jesus Taught his Disciples
 - A. Disciples became the leadership of the churches
 - B. Disciples became writers of the New Testament
 - C. Jesus reproduced teachers of his doctrine
 - D. 2,000 years later we still learn from Jesus
 - E. Jesus taught the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5- 7)
 - F. Jesus taught with authority
 - G. Jesus taught to Pray (Luke 11)
 - H. Jesus taught by example (follow me)
 - I. Jesus taught by life occurrences (storms, need for food, fig tree, etc.)
 - J. Jesus taught by parables
- II. Reproduction, Duplication, and Multiplication
 - A. These words apply to the scriptures
 - B. These words apply to the Churches who Produce the Scriptures
 - C. We reproduce what we are
 - D. We should be what we are supposed to be when reproducing
 - E. Minimize bad traits when reproducing
 - F. Be doers of the work before teaching others
- III. Always be a Pattern to Follow
 - A. Always know people will imitate
 - B. Be what God says to be
 - C. Do not be a hypocrite (Matthew 23)
 - D. Actions speak louder than words
 - E. Be ensamples to the flock (1 Peter 5:1-3)
 - F. Be a Pattern of Good works (Titus 2:7)
 - G. Follow Christ and people will follow you (1 Corinthians 11:1)
- IV. Individuals following Individuals
 - A. Followers of me (1 Corinthians 4:16)
 - B. Being an ensample (Philippians 3:17)
 - C. Followers of us (1 Thessalonians 1:16)
 - D. Those with faith and patience (Hebrews 6:12)
 - E. The things learned commit to faithful men who will teach others also (2 Timothy 2:3)
- V. Followers of God
 - A. As dear children (Ephesians 5:1)
 - B. Jesus gave us his doctrine (commandments)
 - C. Write as God shows you things, so they are not forgotten
 - D. Other people can benefit from your knowledge
- VI. Churches following other churches
 - A. Follow good churches (1 Thessalonians 2:14)
 - B. Learn good things from sister churches
 - C. Iron sharpens iron (Proverbs 27:17)

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VII. Followers of that which is Good

- A. No harm (1 Peter 3:13)
- B. God is good
- C. Bible is Good

VIII. Churches and Men who do the Work need to Reproduce themselves

- A. Life is short
- B. Jesus shad his disciples
- C. Paul had Timothy and Titus
- D. We train men in the ministry

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Lesson 24: Preservation of God's Word through Multiplication

- I. God gave his word
 - A. The Lord gave his word
 - B. He did not charge
 - C. A company published it (Psalm 68:11)
 - D. That company called great
 - E. The word of the Lord was published throughout all the region (Acts 13:49)
- II. The Gospel must be Published among all Nations
 - A. Jesus speaking of end times (Mark 13:10)
 - B. Jesus' gospel goes into all the world
 - C. Gospel published among all nations
- III. The Kings decree was published throughout all his Empire
 - A. Ester 1:20
 - B. Published according to the language of every people (Ester 1:22)
 - C. Published in every province (Ester 3:14)
 - D. Published unto all people (Ester 8:13)
- IV. Jonah's Message Published throughout All Nineveh
 - A. People of Nineveh believed God fasted (Jonah 3:5)
 - B. King proclaimed and published his decree to fast and mourn
- V. Reaching Entire Areas and Nations and Regions is Possible through Publishing
 - A. This is the example in Ester and Jonah
 - B. Men had to be involved in writing, copying, and delivering the king's message
 - C. We Must assume there were no changes in the King's Decree when comparing all the documents published
 - D. Had the king only spoken and no one wrote the words, his words would be lost
- VI. King's word preserved by writing
 - A. Otherwise it could be lost, changed, or forgotten
 - B. Men had to faithfully write what the king proclaimed
 - C. Woe to any person changing the word of the king (see Daniel 6:8-15)
- VII. King's word preserved by multiplication
 - A. Many copies had to be made for distribution
 - B. All had to read alike – no errors, omissions, or additions
 - C. Translated as needed for the people
- VIII. Today We Have the Majority Text
 - A. >96% of all Greek manuscripts are in this family and agree
 - B. Every person who has a good copy of the King James Bible has the preserved word of God
 - C. Every good copy can me a divine original for future publishing.

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Lesson 25: Identification and Correction of Human Errors

- I. All printed Copies of the word of God Must be Error-free
 - A. This requires good masters
 - B. This requires good printing processes
 - C. This requires good quality control
 - D. Every word of God is pure
- II. All Errors must be Fixed
 - A. Do not reprint known errors
 - B. Beware of introducing new errors when fixing old errors
- III. Some Errors are Obvious
 - A. Misspelled words,
 - B. Page numbers
 - C. Format errors
 - D. Large omissions
- IV. Some Errors are Printers Errors
 - A. Common if complete rewriting is done
 - B. Text must be checked seven times
 - C. Compared to known good copies
- V. Digital Files make Correction Easy
 - A. Can change small things quickly
 - B. Usually a change does not create other errors
- VI. We Use Comparison Method for Identifying Errors
 - A. Compare with known good version
 - B. Multitude of testimony
- VII. Detail-Oriented People Need to do the Work
 - A. People who have high esteem for God's word
 - B. People who are careful and consistent
 - C. People who can do tedious detail work
 - D. People who are perfectionists
 - E. People who check and recheck their work
 - F. People who will not *change* anything
 - G. No assumptions made

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Lesson 26: The Importance of Translating the Scriptures

- I. Old Testament Written in Hebrew and Aramaic
 - A. Some people spoke Aramaic
 - B. Daniel 5:25 – language God wrote
- II. New Testament Written in Greek
 - A. Also, some Aramaic
 - B. Some people spoke Latin (Luke 23:38; John 19:20)
 - C. Some people spoke Hebrew (Acts 20:41)
 - D. Luke is thought to be the only Gentile author of all 66 books (Colossians 4:10-14)
- III. All Old Testament verses quoted in the New Testament are Translations
 - A. Shows translations can be inspired
 - B. Shows translation do have to match perfectly
 - C. Some words added in translation to make sense (Matthew 4:4)
 - D. KJV and other TR-based translations use italics for words added.
- IV. Top Ten Most-Spoken Languages Today (total speakers, not native)
 - A. English (1.132 B)
 - B. Mandarin (1.12 B)
 - C. Hindi (615.4 MM)
 - D. Spanish (534.3 MM)
 - E. French (279.8 MM)
 - F. Arabic (273.9 MM)
 - G. Bengali (265.0 MM)
 - H. Russian (258.2 MM)
 - I. Portuguese (234.1 MM)
 - J. Indonesian (198.7 MM)
- V. Top Ten Languages by Number of Nations
 - A. English (58)
 - B. French (29)
 - C. Arabic (26)
 - D. Spanish (20)
 - E. Portuguese (10)
 - F. German (6)
 - G. Swahili (5)
 - H. Serbo-Croatian (5)
 - I. Italian (4)
 - J. Malay (4)
- VI. On Pentecost, at least 16 Languages heard Gospel (Acts 2:7-11)
 - A. Parthians
 - B. Medes
 - C. Elamites
 - D. Dwellers of Mesopotamia
 - E. Judaea

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- F. Cappadocia
 - G. Pontus
 - H. Asia
 - I. Phrygia
 - J. Pamphylia
 - K. Egypt
 - L. Libya about Cyrene
 - M. Rome
 - N. Jews and Proselytes
 - O. Cretes
 - P. Arabians
- VII. God Confounded the Languages in Genesis 11
- A. From that point many people missed out on learning God's word
 - B. Many false religions sprouted from the tower of Babel
 - C. Much religious error in the cultures because lack of God's word in their language
- VIII. God Gave the Gift of Tongues in the New Testament
- A. In the New Testament, God works to unify world through the gospel
 - B. Gospel to be preached to all nations
 - C. Gospel to be preached to every creature
 - D. Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and Uttermost (Acts 1:8)
 - E. No difference between Jew and Gentile (Romans 10:2; Acts 15:9; Romans 3:22)
- IX. God Gave the Gift of Interpretation of Tongues (1 Corinthians 12:10)
- A. People with this gift understood other languages
 - B. What a great gift for translating the scriptures
 - C. All believers should learn to speak and understand other languages, so they can preach the gospel across languages.
- X. Some Hebrew Words in the New Testament
- A. Emmanuel (Matthew 1:23) means God with us
 - B. Bethesda (John 5:2) a pool by the sheep market at Jerusalem
 - C. Gabbatha (John 19:13) means Pavement
 - D. Golgotha (John 19:17) means place of the skull
 - E. Rabbi (John 3:38) means master
 - F. Messiah (John 1:41) means Christ
 - G. Cephas (John 1:42) means A stone
 - H. Siloam (John 9:7) means sent
 - I. Barnabas (Acts 4:36) means the son of consolation
- XI. Some Aramaic Words in the New Testament
- A. Talitha cumi (Mark 5:41) means Damsel, I say unto thee, arise
 - B. Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani (Mark 15:34) means My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?
 - C. Melchisedek (Hebrews 7:1, 2) means King of righteousness, king of Salem, king of peace

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- XII. Today, God's Churches should be Involved in Scripture Translation
- A. Translations approved by the churches
 - B. Translations approved for use in the churches
 - C. Translations without copyright for free distribution
 - D. Translation made by God's people with God's Spirit
 - E. Using the TR as the source text

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Lesson 27: God's Word does Not Return Void

The flowing lesson is an outline of Isaiah 55, spiritually understood and applied to Scripture Publishing. The student should take note and meditate on the passage.

Isaiah 55:1-11

1 Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price.

2 Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness.

3 Incline your ear, and come unto me: hear, and your soul shall live; and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David.

4 Behold, I have given him for a witness to the people, a leader and commander to the people.

5 Behold, thou shalt call a nation that thou knowest not, and nations that knew not thee shall run unto thee because of the LORD thy God, and for the Holy One of Israel; for he hath glorified thee.

6 Seek ye the LORD while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near:

7 Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the LORD, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.

8 For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the LORD.

9 For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.

10 For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater:

11 So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.

12 For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.

13 Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree: and it shall be to the LORD for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off.

I. God's Invitation to All to Come (v. 1)

- A. Everyone that thirsteth
- B. No money needed (freely offered)
- C. Without price – no charge because price is beyond what people can ever pay
- D. God's word should be NOT FOR SALE

II. People spend Money for that which is Not Bread (v. 2)

- A. They labor for that which does not satisfy
- B. Hearken diligently
- C. Eat that which is good

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- D. Textus Receptus based translation are good food
- E. People spend money on corrupt versions without profit to the soul
- III. Those who come to Jesus have an everlasting covenant (v. 3)
 - A. That is everlasting life through Jesus Christ
 - B. The sure mercies of David
 - C. Jesus is the Davidic King
- IV. Jesus is King (v. 4)
 - A. Witness to the people (Revelation 1:5)
 - B. A leader and commander to the people
 - C. We follow Jesus and he has given us commandments
- V. Salvation to the Gentiles through the Jewish Messiah (v. 5)
 - A. Unknown nations come to Israel
 - B. God glorified Israel by Jesus Christ
- VI. Seek the Lord while He may be Found (v. 6)
 - A. Seek and ye shall find (Matthew 7:7)
 - B. Call upon him while he is near
 - C. The word is nigh thee (Romans 10:8)
 - D. For whosoever shall call upon the name of the lord shall be saved (Romans 10:13)
- VII. Let the Wicked Forsake his Way (v. 7)
 - A. Repentance toward God and faith toward Jesus Christ needed for salvation (Acts 20:21)
 - B. The goodness of God leads to repentance (Romans 2:4)
 - C. God commands all men everywhere to repent (Acts 17:30; 2 Peter 3:9)
- VIII. God's Thoughts are Not our Thoughts (v. 8)
 - A. We ought not reason why we should not distribute God's word
 - B. The only tangible perfect thing we can hold of God is his word
 - C. Everyone should have this opportunity
- IX. God's Ways are Higher than our Ways (v. 9)
 - A. The higher our thoughts, the more we see the need for scripture distribution
 - B. The higher our thoughts the more we desire to be involved in the scripture work
 - C. We have to pray for understanding and teaching opportunities
- X. God's Word is like the Rain (v. 10)
 - A. Comes down from heaven
 - B. Waters the earth makes earth bring forth and bud (fruit)
 - C. God's word is seed to the sower
 - D. God's word is bread to the eater
- XI. God's word will Not Return Void (v. 11)
 - A. It is never a waste to give out God's word
 - B. God's word accomplishes God's pleasure
 - C. God's word will prosper where he sends it

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XII. Peace and Joy Promised (v. 11)

- A. Go out with joy
- B. Led forth with peace
- C. Mountains and hills sing
- D. Trees will clap their hands
- E. Heaven rejoices over one sinner who repents (Luke 15)
- F. No greater work than to distribute God's word

XIII. Souls will be Saved (v. 13)

- A. Fir tree instead of thorns
- B. Myrtle tree instead of briers
- C. Lord's name will be an everlasting Sign

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Lesson 28: Jesus Sent out Two by Two

- I. Jesus Sent His Disciples Out Two by Two (Mark 6:7-13)
 - A. Called the twelve
 - B. Gave power over unclean spirits
 - C. Take nothing for their journey
 - D. Staff only
 - E. No scrip, no bread, no money
 - F. Sandals
 - G. Not two coats
 - H. Abide in place that you enter
 - I. Shake off dust of those who do not hear as a testimony against them
 - J. More tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah than for that city
 - K. They went out and preached men should repent
 - L. They cast out devils, and healed the sick
- II. Two or More Witnesses Needed for Establishing the Truth
 - A. Two or three witnesses (Matthew 18:19)
 - B. Every word established (1 Corinthians 13:1)
- III. Two is Better than One
 - A. They have a good reward for their labor (Ecclesiastes 4:9-12)
 - B. If one fall, the other can lift up
 - C. Two lie together for heat
 - D. Two can defend off an attacker
- IV. Three-Fold Cord is Better
 - A. Stronger
 - B. More reward
 - C. Easier work
 - D. More heat
 - E. Greater defense
 - F. We have the Holy Spirit
- V. Two or Three Can Judge
 - A. Gathered in his name (Matthew 18:19)
 - B. Two or three agree on anything it shall be done
 - C. Jesus in the midst
- VI. Today, We Still should go Two by Two
 - A. Starting churches
 - B. Visitation
 - C. Travelling
 - D. Husband and wife
 - E. John and Romans

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Lesson 29: John, J/R's, NT, Bibles

- I. Scripture Portions are Good
- II. Different Portions Written to Different People for Different Reasons
- III. All Scripture is Given by Inspirations of God and is Profitable
 - A. Doctrine
 - B. Reproof
 - C. Correction
 - D. Instruction in Righteousness
 - E. Man of God be perfect
- IV. God Gave Bible Piece-meal
 - A. 39 authors
 - B. Over 1,500 years
 - C. Perfect timing by God
- V. John written so People can Believe and be Saved (John 20:31)
 - A. Good for evangelism
- VI. Romans written with the Romans Road
 - A. 3:10
 - B. 3:23
 - C. 5:8
 - D. 6:12
 - E. 6:23
 - F. 10:9-13
- VII. New Testament is Jesus' Doctrine
 - A. All things commanded (Matthew 28:18-20)
 - B. Jesus did and taught (Acts 1:8)
 - C. Jesus fulfilled all righteousness
 - D. Good for believers
- VIII. Old Testament Testifies of Jesus Christ
 - A. John 5:39
 - B. Search the scriptures
 - C. Written for our admonition (1 Corinthians 10:11)
 - D. Always see Jesus Christ
- IX. Whole Bible is complete Revelation to Mankind
 - A. Good for baptized believers under church teaching
 - B. Understood through Jesus and his doctrine

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Lesson 30: The Perfect Missionary

- I. A Copy of the Scriptures is the Perfect Missionary
 - A. We still need workers in the field
 - B. We need sowers, waterers, and reapers
 - C. The sower soweth the word
 - D. The word of God does the saving through the power of God (1 Peter 1:23-25)
 - E. Our responsibility is to provide the word of the gospel to the lost
- II. The Scripture Missionary is Always Inspired by God (2 Timothy 3:16)
- III. The Scripture Missionary Always says the Right Things
- IV. The Scripture Missionary Always Ministers to the Saved and the Lost
- V. The Scripture Missionary Never Wastes Time (Isaiah 55:11)
- VI. The Scripture Missionary Always Produces Good Fruit
- VII. The Scripture Missionary is Always Ready to Preach
- VIII. The Scripture Missionary Never Rests or Gets Tired
- IX. The Scripture Missionary Never Murmurs or Complains
- X. The Scripture Missionary Always has a Good Testimony
- XI. The Scripture Missionary Never Makes Mistakes
- XII. The Scripture Missionary is Never Sick or Unable to Work
- XIII. The Scripture Missionary is Never Afraid
- XIV. The Scripture Missionary is Instant in All Seasons
- XV. The Scripture Missionary Can Get into Any Place
- XVI. The Scripture Missionary Does Not Need Wisdom
- XVII. The Scripture Missionary Needs Little Monthly Support
- XVIII. The Scripture Missionary is Available 24-7
- XIX. The Scripture Missionary is Never Distracted
- XX. The Scripture Missionary is Always Faithful to the Task
- XXI. The Scripture Missionary Can Cross Borders, Languages, and Cultures

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XXII. The Scripture Missionary is Never Discouraged

XXIII. The Scripture Missionary Never Fails

XXIV. The Scripture Missionary is Easily Reproduced

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Lesson 31: Church Support of the Scriptures

- I. Churches are Pillar and Ground of the truth (1 Timothy 3:15)
 - A. House of God
 - B. Household of faith (Galatians 6:10; Ephesians 2:19)
 - C. God's husbandry (1 Corinthians 3:9)
 - D. God's building (1 Corinthians 3:9)
 - E. God's temple (2 Corinthians 6:16; 1 Corinthians 3:16)

- II. Churches are made up of Baptized Believers
 - A. Saved – they have the Holy Ghost
 - B. Baptized – they are obedient
 - C. They are led by Holy Ghost unto all truth
 - D. Thy word is truth (John 17:17)

- III. Churches have Disciples of Jesus Christ
 - A. Jesus' Sheep Hear His Voice (John 10)
 - B. My sheep hear my voice
 - C. And I know them
 - D. And they follow me
 - E. Non-shepherd they do not follow
 - F. Followers of the which is Good (1 Peter 3:13)
 - G. No harm (1 Peter 3:13)

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Lesson 32: Typography and Glossary of Typographic Terms

Typography

Typography is the art and technique of arranging type to make written language legible, readable, and appealing when displayed. The arrangement of type involves selecting typefaces, point sizes, line lengths, line-spacing (leading), and letter-spacing (tracking), and adjusting the space between pairs of letters (kerning). It is central to the skills of a designer. It is about much more than making the words legible. The choice of typeface and how it works within your layout, grid, color scheme, and so on, will make the difference between a good, bad and great design.

The style and layout of letters and words in a document produce an impact and a feeling. Some look fun, others look serious. Some look official, some are cartoons. Some look nice and pleasant to the reader, others do not. Some provoke good thoughts; others provoke evil thoughts. Just as with images, the layout and style of your documents – whether tracts, church invites, brochures, lessons, etc. – should be kept in mind and be aligned with the content and the audience. Sometimes a fun-looking document is desired, especially for a junior church lesson or something like that. A funeral notice should be conservative and formal.

When dealing with the word of God, in such things as scripture booklets, New Testaments, tracts, etc.; we usually do not want it to look cartoonish, amusing, or light-hearted. We are dealing with the souls of men and we will give an account. We want to give the word of God the honor it deserves, making it presentable in a God-honoring fashion. We want the recipients to “feel” the importance of the word of God.

Some basic reminders when laying out the scriptures are these:

1. Use a type face that is conservative and easily read. Usually the *Times Roman* or *Book Antigua* are good choices.
2. Make sure the type is easily read for long periods. The types that use a serif ease reading. The serif allows the eye to move smoothly and rapidly over the words. I use this in almost all my papers. Fancy types are hard to read over long sentences.
3. Make sure text size is legible. Not all readers have good eyesight and are able to read small print. Use a good size even if more pages are needed. It is better to have more pages that people read, than fewer pages that people can't read. Especially in third-world countries, eyeglasses are not common, but poor eyesight is.
4. Be considerate of the reader and his focus. I have seen tracts that are multi-pages exegetical works that go so deep that an unregenerate man would not only be confused and bored, but probably miss the whole point of the tract and discard it without real consideration. I even get tired try to read the material. People today have a short attention span. We, who are students of the word, need to be able to focus and study, but most people lack this discipline.

Therefore, keep the emphasis the emphasis, and make it obvious to the reader. We tend to make assumptions as authors, that the readers are at the same level of understanding or interest. This is usually not the case. If you are “grab one's attention,” do it cleanly and purposely. Do not overuse the method. Make things “short and sweet” to the reader as much as possible/

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5. Use columns for large areas of text (see *measure* below). Novels and modernist “bibles” run the sentence a full-page width. There is a reason your good bibles have columns – that is so the eyes do not work as hard going back and forth, and it allows the study of words better – each word has more prominence in shorter lines.
6. Make sure spacing allows for easy reading. Sentences and lines that are too cramped are hard to read.
7. Be consistent in divisions and headings. Things should always look clean and neat. Nothing should look strange or stand out if you do not want it to stand out.
8. Be accurate and check your work thoroughly. We have found every work needs at least seven times of proofreading just to find typos and needed changes.
9. Justifying the paragraphs and indenting quotes are needed to make a document look nice. Also, starting topics on their own pages is a good practice (no orphans).
10. Be critical of your own work and have others check it. Most works need at least seven times of checking to get all the errors out, and to format the work in its best possible presentation.
11. Avoid things that are strange or distracting. Even things such as diagrams, maps, charts, illustrations, etc.; should fit within the context of the work. Do not distract from the text by using useless cartoons or illustrations. K.I.S.S (keep it simple, stupid) is a good practice. Use it as a rule.

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Words used in Typography

There is a lot of jargon in the discipline of typography – covering everything from the correct names for the different parts of your letterforms to the terms relating to how you arrange them within a design. In the next section is a glossary of typography terms. These are the basics you need to know to get started working with type.

For now, let's consider the obvious:

Font selection

Font design is a long and involved process. Typefaces are created by craftspeople over a substantial period, using talent honed over many years. The best, professionally-designed fonts come with various weights and styles to form a complete family, plus carefully considered kerning pairs, multi-language support with international characters and expressive alternate glyphs to add character and variety to typesetting.

So, while there's an astonishing array of free fonts to choose from online, you'll need to check the one you choose includes all the options you need to create a great design.

Even within the paid-for options, so much choice can be overwhelming. It can be tempting to stick to the classics. If you want to branch out and are in need of some inspiration, take a look at these inspired alternatives to Helvetica, or explore these perfect font pairings.

Size

All typefaces are not created equal. Some are fat and wide; some are thin and narrow. Words set in different typefaces can take up a very different amount of space on the page.

The height of each character is known as its 'x-height' (quite simply because it's based on the 'x' character). When pairing different typefaces, it's generally wise to use those that share a similar x-height.

The width of each character is known as the 'set width'. This spans the body of the letter, plus the space that acts as a buffer between one letterform and the next.

The most common method used to measure type is the point system, which dates to the 18th century. One point is 1/72 inch. 12 points make one pica, a unit used to measure column widths. Type sizes can also be measured in inches, millimeters, or pixels.

Leading

Leading describes the vertical space between each line of type. It's so named because, in the days of metal typesetting, strips of lead were used to separate lines of type. For legible body text that's comfortable to read, a general rule is that your leading value should be anything between 1.25 and 1.5 times greater than the font size.

Tracking, letter-spacing, and kerning

The spacing between letters is called tracking or letter-spacing. The space can be adjusted from a normal spacing to widen the word or condense the word. In normal text, use normal spacing. If condensing or expanding the width of the word spacing is needed for fit, use is slightly so it is not noticeable. If you want it noticeable, use enough so it is noticeable and appears to be intended.

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Kerning is the process of adjusting the space between characters to create a harmonious pairing. For example, where an uppercase 'A' meets an uppercase 'V', their diagonal strokes are usually kerned so that the top left of the 'V' sits above the bottom right of the 'A'.

Kerning is similar to tracking, but they are not the same thing. Tracking is the process of adjusting the spacing of all characters in a word and is applied evenly.

Measure

The term 'measure' describes the width of a text block. If you're seeking to achieve the optimum reading experience, it's clearly an important consideration. If your lines are too long, your reader can easily get lost, while a too-short measure breaks up the reading experience unnecessarily.

There are several theories to help you define the ideal measure for your typography. One rule of thumb is that your lines should be 2-3 alphabets in length (so 52-78 characters, including spaces).

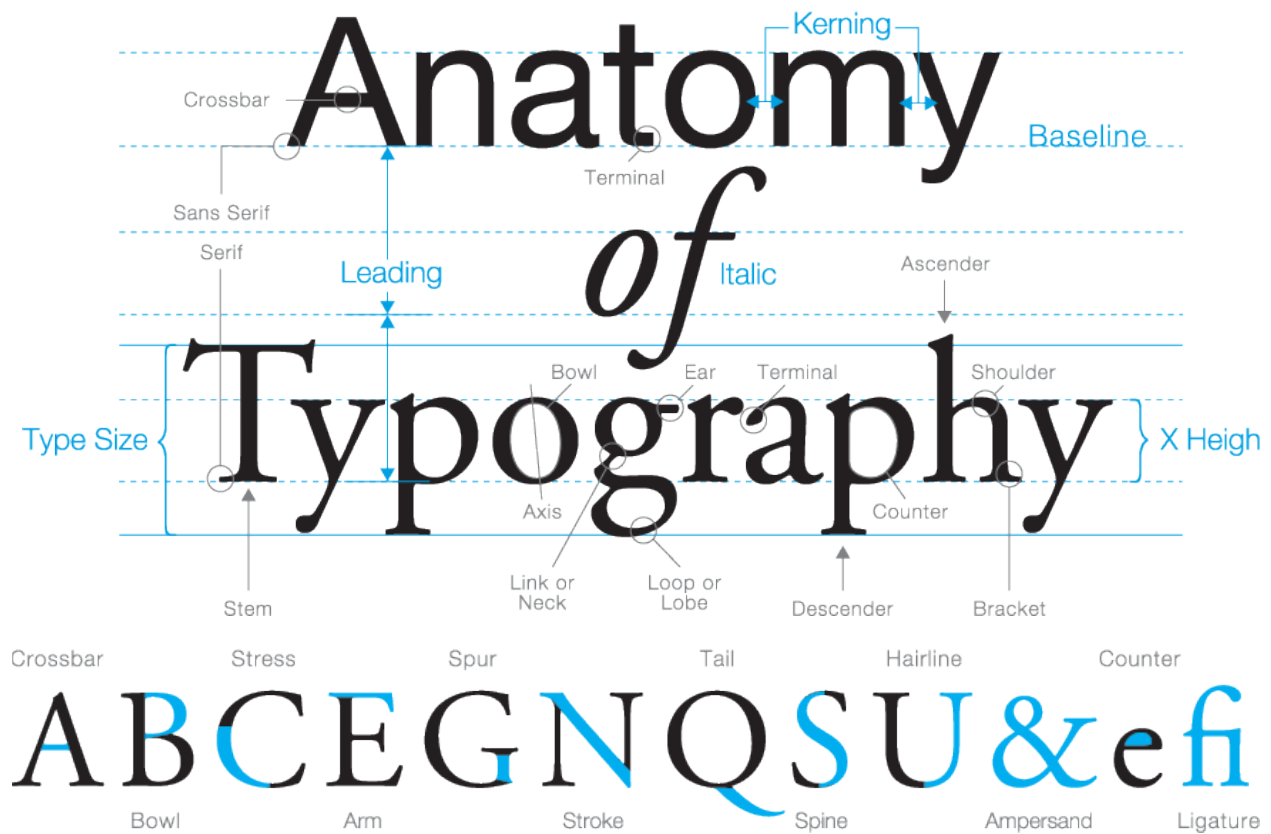
Hierarchy and scale

If all the type within a layout looks the same, it's difficult to know which is the most important information. Changing text size is one way in which typographers create hierarchy and guide their readers. Headings are usually large, sub-headings are smaller, and body type is smaller still.

Size is not the only way to define hierarchy – it can also be achieved with color, spacing and weight.

Anatomy of Typography

Learning and understanding every aspect of the anatomy of typography is essential if you are to become a great typographer. These advanced skills will enable you to clearly communicate complex messages effectively with limited means, especially when the whole design is only using typography, like for example the ‘wordmark’ logo, where you redraw some letters to make them unique.



Other Typographic Definitions

Typeface and Font

A typeface comprises a family of fonts such as Garamond Regular, Garamond Italic, Garamond Bold, etc. A font is a specific weight or style within a typeface family, such as Garamond Italic.

Typeface Classifications

Serif and sans serif are the two most common typeface classifications. Serif typefaces have a more traditional look. Sans serif typefaces became popularly in the late 19th century and are considered to be more modern.

Layout Grid

A layout grid is a structured yet flexible system able to help designers achieve coherency in organizing text and images on the page. Composed of guides and columns, the grid forms the foundation of a good typographic layout, so it's important to use it in every design project. Using a layout grid system also enables the work to be split among several designers simultaneously. This ensures that they produce the same level of quality and result displaying both consistency and visual harmony.

Measure

This term refers to the actual length of lines of text in either a paragraph or column. Typically people tend to refer to it as 'column width'. Measure is an important factor to get right, since it is crucial to the readability of the text and how your eyes follow it. If made too wide the text could be difficult to read since the eye has to travel a lot further after reading each line. When the measure is too narrow, it can be tiring to read as the eye is constantly moving back and forth.

Leading

Leading refers to the space between lines of type in a body of text. It plays a major role in providing readability. Correctly spaced lines improve the overall appearance of the text and make it easier for the reader to follow. Several factors affect leading including typeface, type size, weight, case, tracking, etc. The longer the measure, the more leading is required. Whereas the larger the type size, the less leading is needed. The origins of the word 'leading' come from the early days of printing and setting blocks of type. Strips of lead were inserted between the lines depending on space requirements.

Alignment

In general, text should be given a flush left alignment since that is how people are used to reading. Consider centering or right aligning (flush right) text for only headings or captions. Justifying text should be used sparingly, since too much of it will make your layout look rigid. In addition, you should try to avoid justifying text in a small column width. The result can create noticeably short lines and irregular word spacing.

Kerning and Tracking

Kerning refers to making adjustments to the spacing between individual characters within a word. In comparison, tracking is the spacing of a group of characters.

Text Rag

This occurs when typesetting a body of text that has a flush left or flush right alignment. This creates a rag effect or uneven opposing side to each line. A bad rag can distract a reader since it is unsettling to the eye.

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A good rag presents a visually-pleasing balance without any lines that are too short or too long, without any apparent holes or disturbing shapes.

Hyphens, En dashes and Em dashes

Hyphens are used for hyphenating words. Typically, hyphenation should be avoided. However, splitting words correctly is considered necessary in order to prevent a bad rag text. The objective is to avoid using several of them in a body of text, or having them appear one after the other. They are also used to separate telephone or account numbers. En dashes are primarily for showing duration or range as in 9:00–5 :00. Em dashes are used as punctuation to indicate a break in thought, a digression or a change from one speaker to another. It can also be used to set apart clauses in a sentence.

Widows and Orphans

These dangling bits of text can make the story harder to read, destroy continuity for the reader and make layouts look unbalanced. A ‘widow’ is a very small line or single word left alone at the end of a paragraph. In comparison, an ‘orphan’ is a word or short line that appears at the beginning or end of a column. Since both create awkward rags, they should be avoided.

Ligatures

This typographic element is used when two characters either collide or appear too close together and need to be replaced. Ligatures are combinations of letters that are joined together – some of them are functional, while others are used for decorative reasons. They are more commonly used with serif faces although sometimes with sans serifs. The most common example is ‘Œ’ or ‘œ’.

Glyphs

A glyph is essentially a single representation of a typographic character in a font or typeface. This includes all available letters, numbers and special characters.

Glossary of Typographic Terms

Aesc

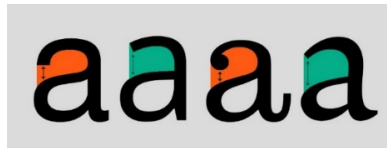
Pronounced ‘ash’, this is a ligature of two letters – ‘a’ and ‘e’. The aesc derives from Old English, where it represented a diphthong vowel, and has successfully migrated to other alphabets including Danish and Icelandic.



Examples of the ‘AE’ ligature

Aperture

The constricted opening of a glyph, as seen in the letter ‘e’. Varying the size of the aperture has a direct effect on the legibility of a letterform and, ultimately, readability. Apertures can be ‘closed’ (shown in orange here) or ‘open’ (green).



Lowercase ‘A’s with the open upper section highlighted

Apex

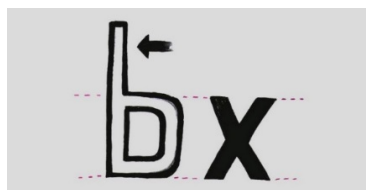
The point at the top of a character where the left and right strokes meet. The example might be the top point of an uppercase ‘A’.

Arm

A horizontal stroke that does not connect to a stroke or stem at one or both ends – such as the top of the capital T.

Ascender

The part of a lowercase letterform that projects above the x-height of the font. Ascenders are important for ease of prolonged reading, though the combination of too much ascender-height and not enough x-height can cause problems.



Lettering with the ascenders highlighted

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Baseline

The baseline is where the feet of your capital letters sit. Below this line are descenders and loops.

Bowl

A bowl refers to the shapely, enclosed parts of letterforms. They appear in both lowercase (b) and uppercase (B) characters.



An uppercase B and lowercase A with curved bowls highlighted

Beak

The curved terminal at the top of letters such as ‘a’, ‘c’, ‘f’ and ‘r’. So named because they look a bit like a bird’s beak.

Bicameral

Bicameral refers to alphabets that have upper- and lowercase letterforms. For example, Roman and Cyrillic alphabets are bicameral. Hebrew and Arabic do not have lowercase and uppercase letters, so they are referred to as unicameral.

Bracket

A wedge-like shape that joins a serif to the stem of a font in some typefaces. Shown in orange in the image above.



Letters with brackets highlighted

Cap height

The height of a capital letter above the baseline.

Copyfitting

The job of adjusting point size and letter spacing in a bid to make text occupy its allotted space in a harmonious fashion.

Counter

The enclosed – or partially enclosed – portion of letterforms such as ‘c’, the lower part of ‘e’ and ‘g’. Shown in orange above. Be careful not to mix up counters and bowls.



Letters with the enclosed counters highlighted

Crossbar

The crossbar connects two strokes, as in 'H'. Not to be confused with the cross-stroke, which cuts through the stem of letterforms such as 't'.

Cursive

These are typefaces that imitate handwriting. Take a look at our roundup of the best free cursive fonts for some examples.

Descender

The part of the letterform that falls below the baseline. In lowercase terms, this means 'p', 'y' and 'q', and sometimes applies to uppercase 'J' and 'Q'.

Diacritical

Is it so critical that you might die? No. Diacriticals refer to accents applied to letterforms in languages including French, Czech and German in a bid to enhance the function of the glyph.



Upper and lowercase 'e's with grave accents (diacritical marks)

Dingbat

Once known as printer's flowers, dingbats are decorative elements. They can vary from simple bullets to delicate fauna and flora, and are often collected into themed sets.



Wingdings sample

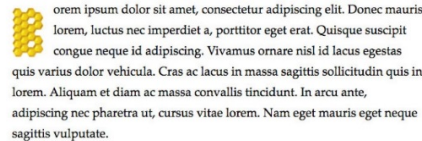
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Display font

Any typeface intended to be used in short bursts – rather than for blocks of text – can be defined as a display font. Display fonts are often created just for use at large point sizes, as with headlines and titles.

Drop cap

Paragraph with a large ‘B’ that extends down three lines of text



An oversized letter, typically used at the start of a paragraph. It ‘drops’ into two or more lines of text, but can also climb upwards. The above example is taken from Jessica Hische’s Daily Drop Cap series.

Ear

A small stroke extending from the upper-right side of the bowl of lowercase g, as shown in the example. It can also appear in a lowercase ‘r’.



Stylised letter ‘g’ with ear highlighted

Ethel

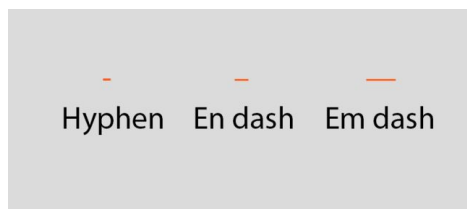
A ligature of the letters ‘o’ and ‘e’.

Em dash

Em is a long horizontal dash (—), equal to the current point size of text. Sometimes referred to as ‘Mutton’ to distinguish it from the very similar-sounding En. It’s the width of a letter ‘m’.

En dash

‘Nut’ to its friends, the En (–) is a horizontal dash one half the size of an Em (—). It’s the width of a letter ‘n’.



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Examples of a hyphen, en dash and em dash

Eye

The eye is similar to a counter, but instead refers specifically to the enclosed part of the letter ‘e’.

Finial

A tapered or curved end, which appears on letters such as ‘e’ and ‘c’.

Fleuron

A subcategory of, or the precursor to, the dingbat. Fleurons are floral marks dreamed up by printers of the past to help decorate text.

<font-face>

The HTML5 tag that brings typography to the internet with typefaces directly embedded in web pages. For more information, take a look at our guide to web typography.

Glyph

Any singular mark that makes part of a font, whether a letter, number, punctuation mark or even a dingbat. Glyphs are the building blocks of typography.

Grapheme

Very similar to glyph, but possibly a bit broader. A grapheme is a fundamental unit of language, such as a Chinese pictogram, an exclamation mark or a letterform.

Gutter

The spaces between facing pages of a book or magazine, or the vertical gap between two columns of text.

Justified

In a paragraph of justified text, the words are spaced so there is no white space at the end of a line – each begins flush left and finishes flush right. This means the spacing between words will vary depending on how many are in that line.

Kerning

The art of adjusting the proximity of adjacent letters to optimize the overall visual appeal and readability. Kerning will depend on the shapes of the letterforms within each pair. In the example below, the top pairs of letters have not been kerned. In the lower pairs, the spacing between the letters has been narrowed to suit the shapes of the characters. The well-known combination of kerned letters are: AW, AV, AT, TA, LT, FA, TJ, PJ, and LY.



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Examples of kerned letter pairs

Leading

Leading describes the vertical space between each line of type. In olden times actual strips of lead were used to separate lines of text vertically; the naming convention persists.



Two words with the horizontal gap between the two highlighted

Legibility

The ease with which one letterform can be distinguished from the next. It feeds into, but is not the same as, readability.

Loop / lobe

The lower part of the letter 'g' is known as its loop or lobe. It can be open (above right) or closed (left). It's also sometimes called the tail – a term that also takes in the lower portion of letter 'y'.



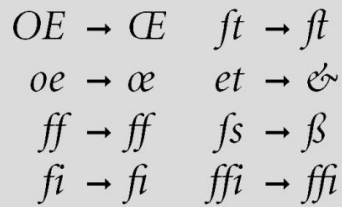
Lower case 'g' with bottom loop highlighted

Logotype

The lettered part of any marque or identity. The logotype can be taken separately from its graphic companion.

Ligature

Ligatures pull two forms together to produce a new glyph.



<i>OE</i> → <i>Œ</i>	<i>ft</i> → <i>ft</i>
<i>oe</i> → <i>œ</i>	<i>et</i> → <i>et</i>
<i>ff</i> → <i>ff</i>	<i>fs</i> → <i>fs</i>
<i>fi</i> → <i>fi</i>	<i>ffi</i> → <i>ffi</i>

Examples of letter pairs with and without connecting ligatures

Manicule

This is a pointing hand symbol. Also known as the bishop's fist, or an early emoji:



Monospace

Examples of proportional and monospaced fonts:



Monospaced type is distributed evenly. They are fonts in which every letterform occupies the same horizontal space.

OpenType

Designed by Microsoft and Adobe, OpenType is a font format. It supplanted and improved upon TrueType and PostScript fonts.

Oblique or sloped roman

To be distinguished from italics, in which the letterforms are purposefully drawn to be different to their upright cousins. Oblique letters are merely slanted versions of the standard roman form, often arrived at by mechanical means.

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Orphan

The first line of a new paragraph stranded at the bottom of a page. This is presumably considered to be as bad as abandoning a child.

Pica

One sixth of an inch in length, the pica is associated with line-length and column width. There are 12 points or 16 pixels in one pica.

Pilcrow

The paragraph symbol (¶). It now marks the presence of a carriage return but at one time is thought to have denoted a change of theme in flowing text.

Point

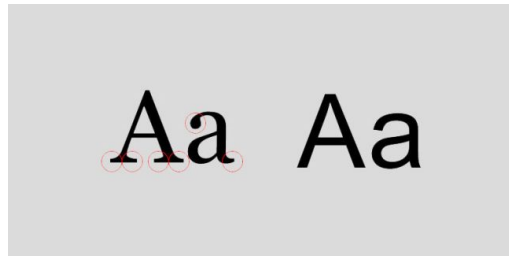
A standard typographical measurement equal to 1/12 of a pica or 1/72 of an inch.

Readability

Readability refers to the ease with which a block of text can be scanned by eye.

Serif

Serif font with serifs circled, next to an example of a sans serif font



A flare or terminating flourish at the end of a letterform's strokes, believed to originate from the Roman tendency to paint letters onto marble before chiseling them out. The serifs are circled in the left-hand text in the image above. On the right you can see a sans-serif font. Serif fonts are typically used for printed matter, while sans serifs are more suited for screen-based type.

Sidebearing

The horizontal space to either side of a letterform, separating it from other letters.

Spine

The main curved stroke of a lowercase or capital 'S'.

Squoosh

This is the inadvisable process of squashing or expanding a typeface digitally either to fit a space or for visual effect. If you do it, make sure you keep it to yourself.

Spur

A small projection from the curve of a letterform, sometimes known as a beak or a beard. G provides a good example.

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Stem

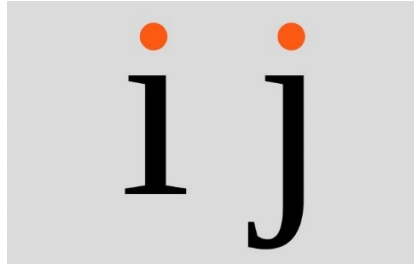
A vertical, full-length stroke in upright characters.

TDC

The Type Directors Club is a typography organization based in New York.

Tittle

Lower case ‘i’ and ‘j’ with dots highlighted



The name for the dot above letters ‘i’ and ‘j’.

Terminal

A type of curve at the end of a stroke that isn’t a serif. Examples include the teardrop shapes in: ‘finial’, ‘ball’, ‘beak’ and ‘lachrymal’.

x-height

The height of the lowercase x in any given typeface. This delimits the size of the glyph’s detail and therefore also of its ascenders and descenders.

CLASS 206 INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURE PUBLISHING

Lesson 33: Appendix 1: Binding Types and Paper Sizes

APPENDIX FOR CLASS 206 INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURE PUBLISHING

INTRODUCTION

This appendix is supplied in conjunction with *Class 206 Introduction to Scripture Publishing*. The class deals mainly with the scriptural truths in respect to Scripture Publishing.

This Appendix is added as reference material so the student can familiarize with a variety of binding, paper, and typographic types. Knowing these things will help in the production of printed materials.

The Appendix is not exhaustive, for the information regarding printing and publishing is not only deep and wide, but it is constantly evolving and improving.

Because of the ease of publishing booklets, magazines, tracts, and brochures, we expect all students to be involved in some sort of printing work.

N. Sebastian Desent, Ph.D., Th.D., D.D.; Pastor, Historic Baptist Church
January 10, 2020

TYPES OF BOOKBINDING

Wire or Staple



Saddle Stitched (\$) (8-80 pages)

Probably the most common and economical binding method. Created by punching wire through the document's outside spine, then bending the wire flat on the inside center fold to grip all the pages. It may provide a similar look, but it is not the same as stapling. Stapling uses staples, while stitching uses a wire roll.

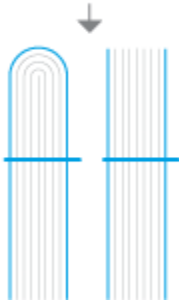
Wire



Loop Stitched (\$) (8-80 pages)

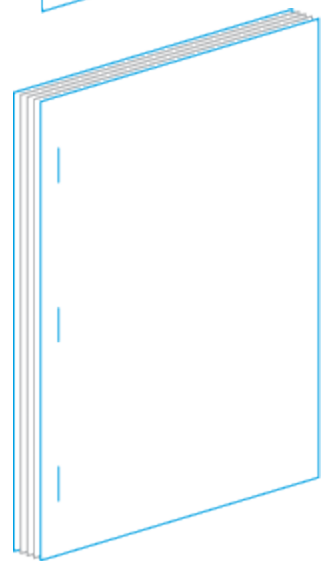
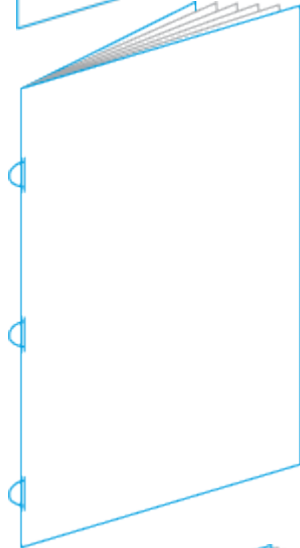
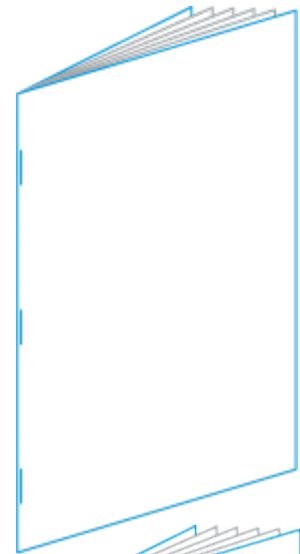
Comparable to saddle stitching, but with a different effect. Loops are created with wire along the external spine in order to insert and secure the document into a 3-ring binder. Great option for information instalments that can be added to larger collection.

Wire or Staple



Stab Stitched or Side Stitched (\$) (2-300 pages)

Stab or side stitching uses wire that is "stabbed" into the front cover, through the inside pages and back cover of the document, instead of along the spine. Often covered to hide the wire.



Stitching

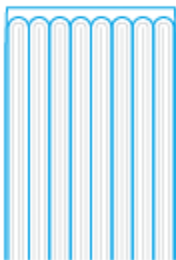


Sewn Bound (\$\$\$\$) (8-24 pages)

Similar to saddle stitching, but it uses thread instead of wire. Thread is stitched along the entire spine. As more pages are added it begins to closely resemble case binding, but without the hardcover.

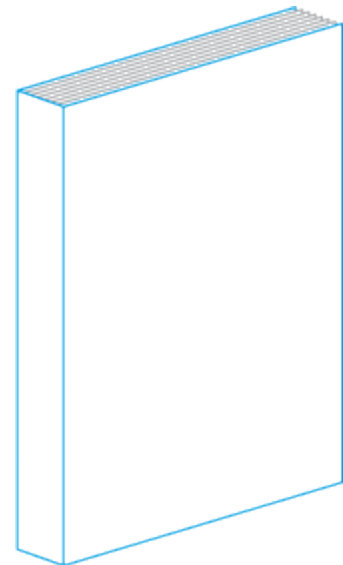


Glue



Perfect Bound (\$\$) (50-250 pages)

Sections of folded pages (signatures) have their spines trimmed off and roughed up to improve bonding with glue. All sections are collated and glued to its wrap-around cover. The cover is always scored on back and front, for ease of opening and less stress on spine.

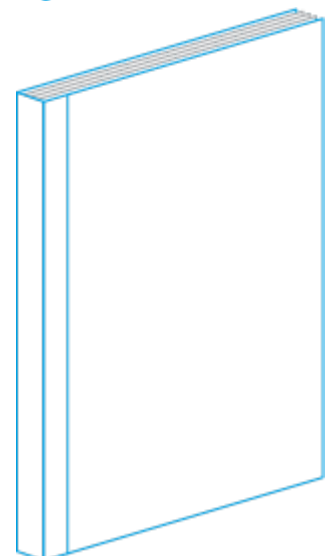


Tape

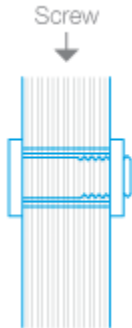


Tape Bound (\$\$) (50-250 pages)

This method involves an adhesive tape being wrapped around the spine to hold the covers and inside pages in place. Usually pages need to be stitched together prior to affixing the tape to reinforce and provide added strength.

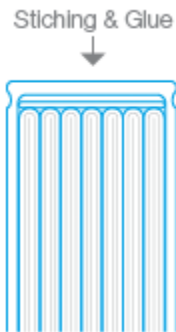
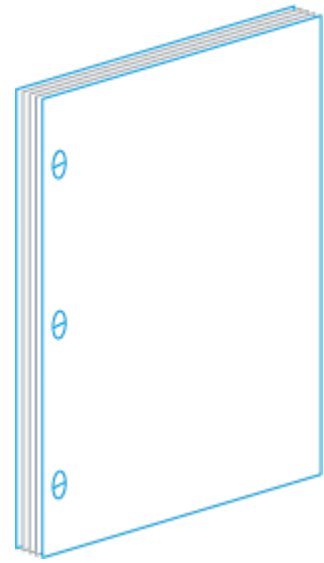


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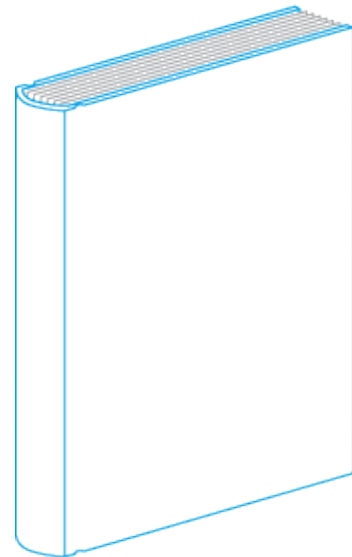
Screw Bound (\$\$\$\$) (16-400)

In screw, stud or post binding, first holes are drilled through the complete document. Then a barrel post is inserted through the holes and a cap screw is added to the post to hold everything together. Frequently used for swatch books.



Hardcover or Case Bound (\$\$\$\$) (60-400 pages)

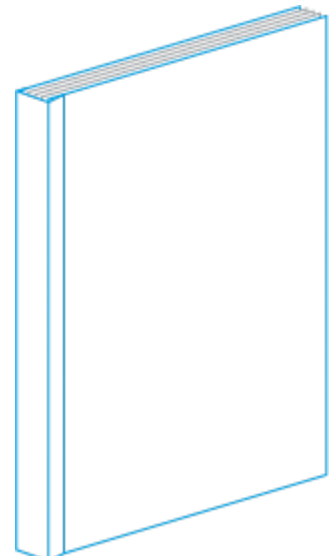
Standard binding used for hardcover books. Several different types to choose from, but typically involves inside pages being sewn together in sections. These are then glued to end papers which are glued to the cover's spine.



Plastic Grip (\$) (2-250 pages)

This simple and easy method uses a molded 3-sided plastic spine. By prying apart the 2 vertical strips the entire document is guided through one end of the plastic grip until it covers the full length of the spine.

Note: **Metal Channel** bind works in a similar manner but can go up to 250 pages.

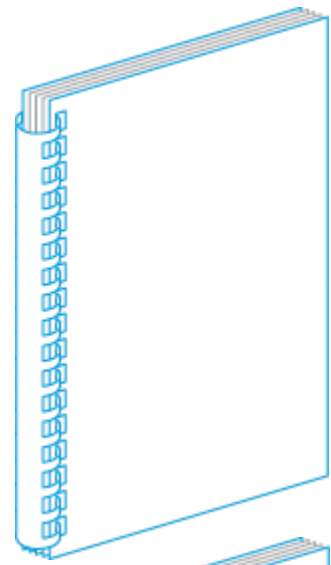


Plastic Comb

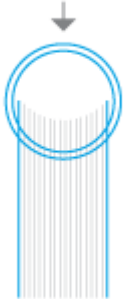


Comb Bound or Plastic Bound (\$) (2-250 pages)

Economical method suitable for manuals and books that need to lay flat when open. Using rectangular holes punched through the document, the plastic comb's rings are threaded through holes. Page edges at spine are covered by plastic comb.

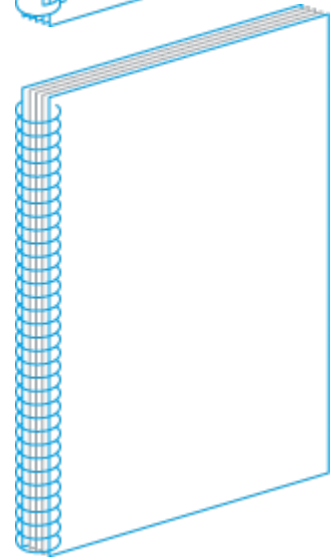


Plastic Spiral

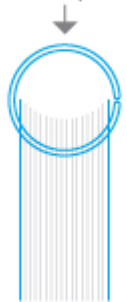


Spiral Bound or Coil Bound (\$\$) (16-275 pages)

Utilizes a smooth round coil to hold pages together. Allows book to lie flat when open or pages can be turned all the way around to the back if desired. The wire is threaded through punched holes and then Ends are crimped to prevent wire slipping off. Spirals or coils are available in variety of colors.

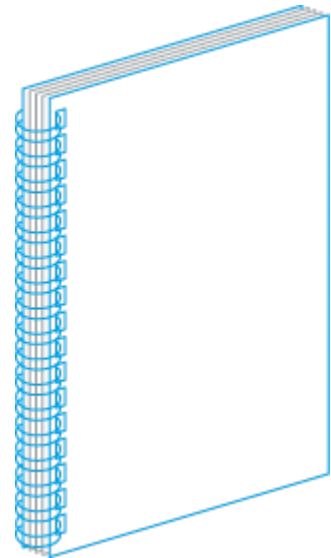


Wire Spiral

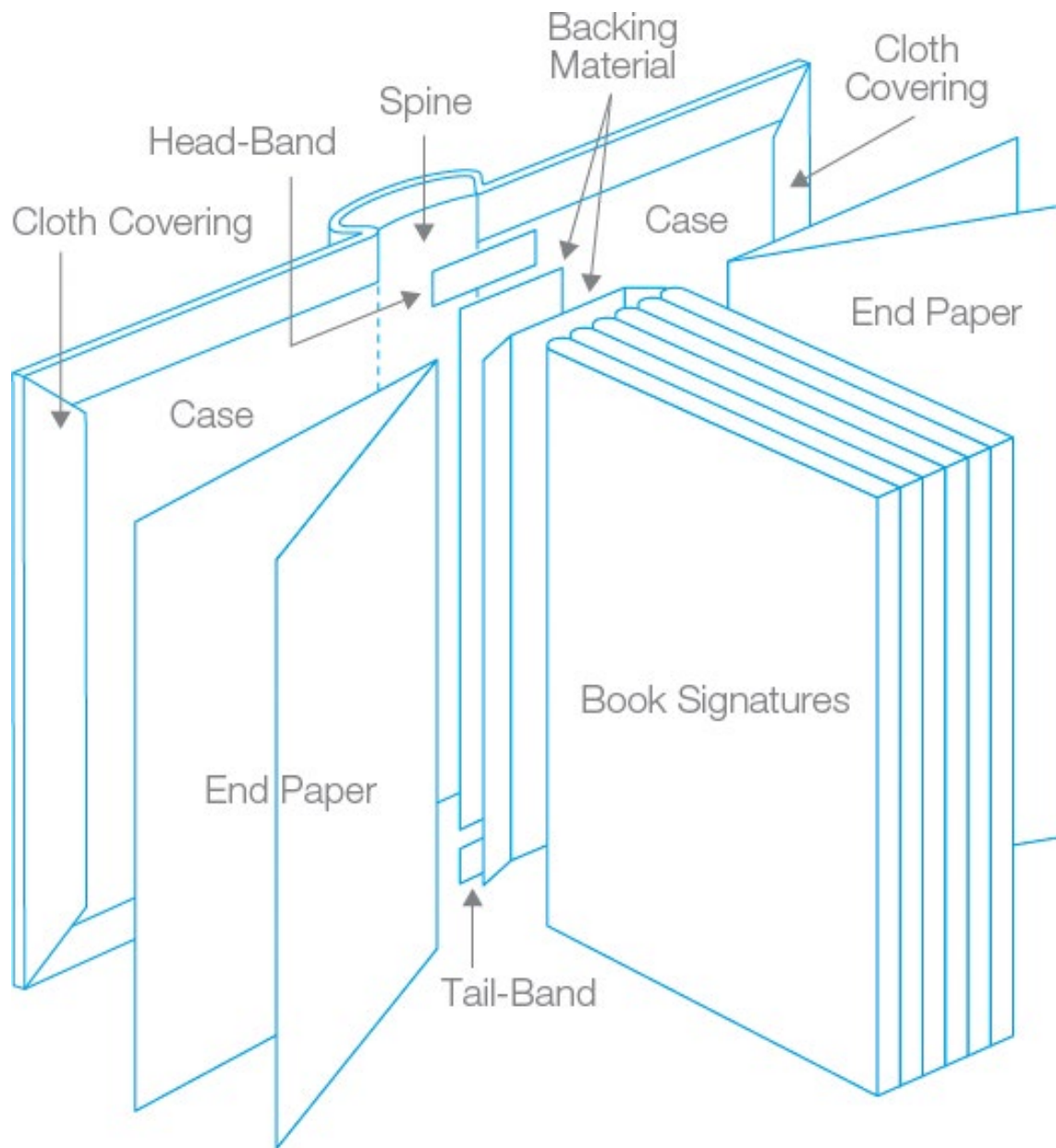


Wire-O Bound or Wire Bound (\$\$) (16-275)

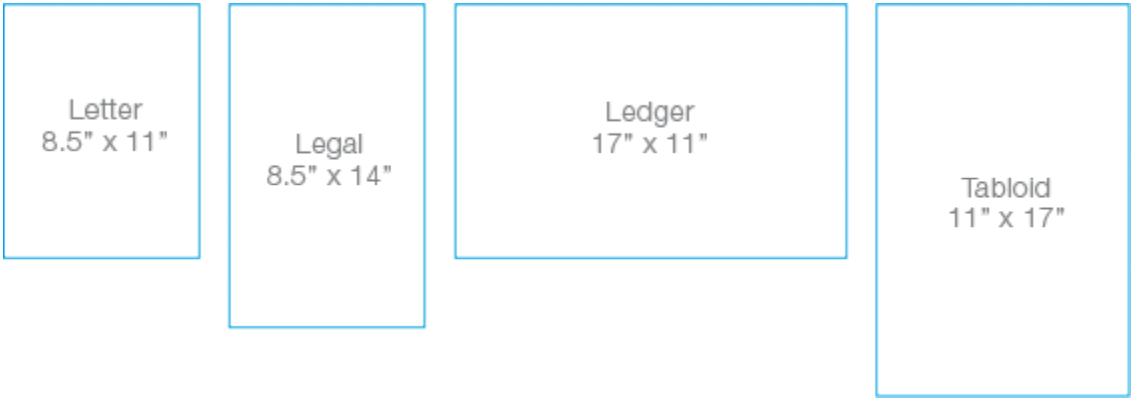
Highly popular Wire-O option uses formed wire that threads through punched holes. This allows books to lay flat when open. Wire loops are available in variety of colors to coordinate with cover color. A durable option for a wide variety of project types.



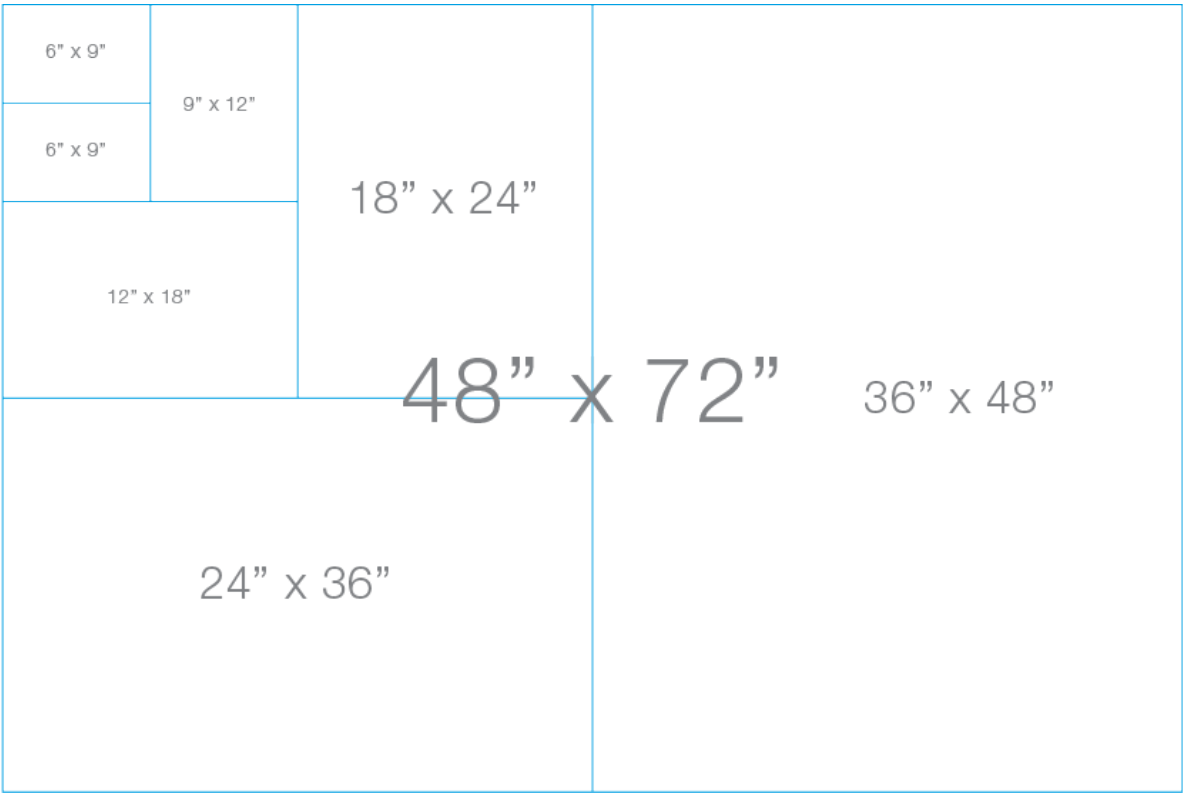
Anatomy of a Hardcover Book



Standalone Paper Formats



Standard Press Sheet Formats



Also see *International Standard Paper & Envelope Sizes*

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North American Common Paper Formats & Usage

Here are the current standard paper sizes used in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Letter, legal, ledger, and tabloid are by far the most commonly used of these for everyday applications.

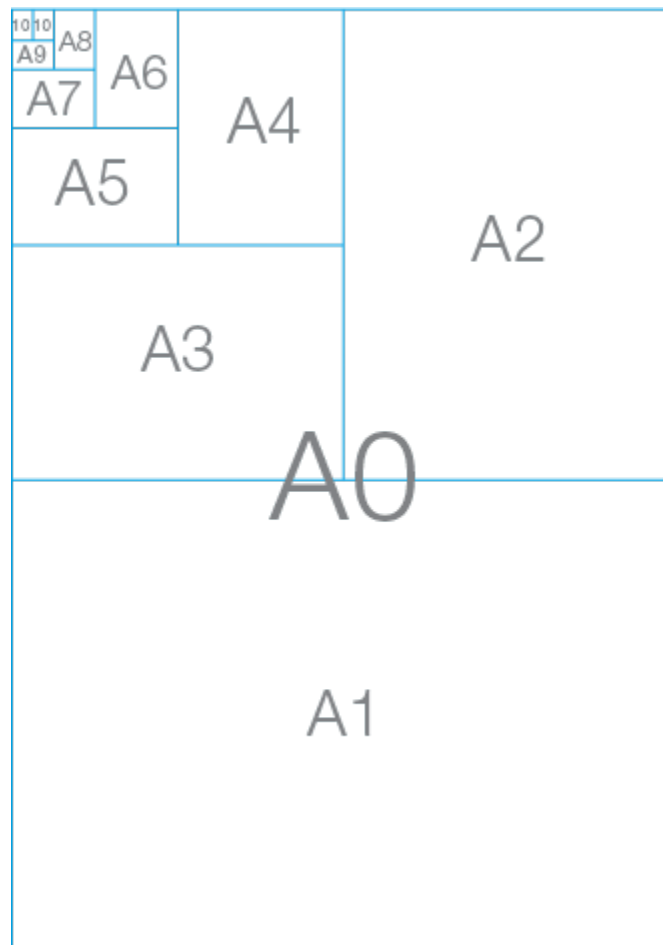
Formats & Usage	Inches	Millimeters
Letter & Standard Brochure Format	8.5 x 11	215.9 x 279.4
Legal Format	8.5 x 14	215.9 x 355.6
Ledger & 4-page Flyer Format	17 x 11	431.8 x 279.4
Tabloid & Mini Poster Format	11 x 17	279.4 x 431.8
Standard Folded Pamphlet Format	4 x 9	101.6 x 228.6
Standard Small Brochure Format	6 x 9	152.4 x 228.6
Standard Kit Folder Format	9 x 12	228.6 x 304.8
Standard Small Poster Format	18 x 24	457.2 x 609.6
Standard Large Poster Format	24 x 36	609.6 x 914.4
Standard Extra Large Poster Format	36 x 48	914.4 x 1219.2
Standard Oversize Print Format	48 x 72	1219.2 x 1828.8

International Paper & Envelope Sizes

The most popular international paper size standard (ISO) is the A Series. Today, the standard has been adopted by countries around the world except for the United States and Canada. In Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile and the Philippines the U.S. letter format is still in common use. In addition to the A Series, there is a less common B Series. The C Series is only for envelopes.

A Series

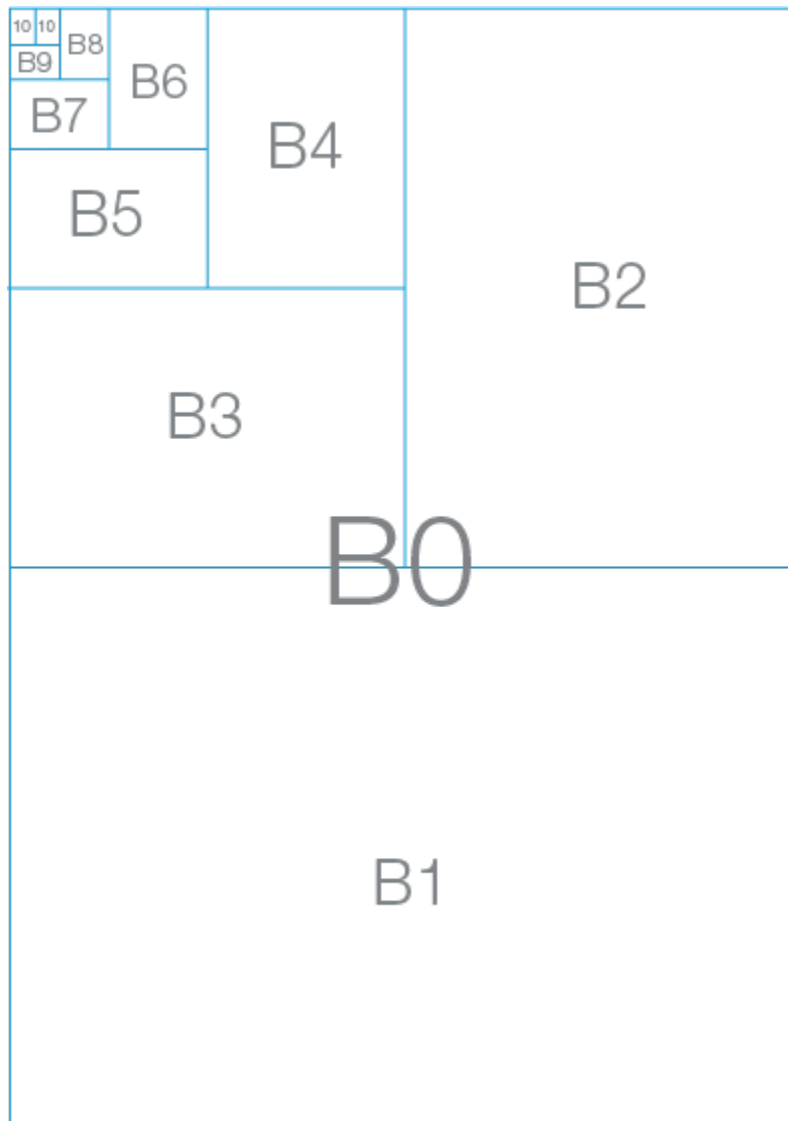
The significant advantage of this system is its scaling with the given aspect ratio of square root of two.



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B Series

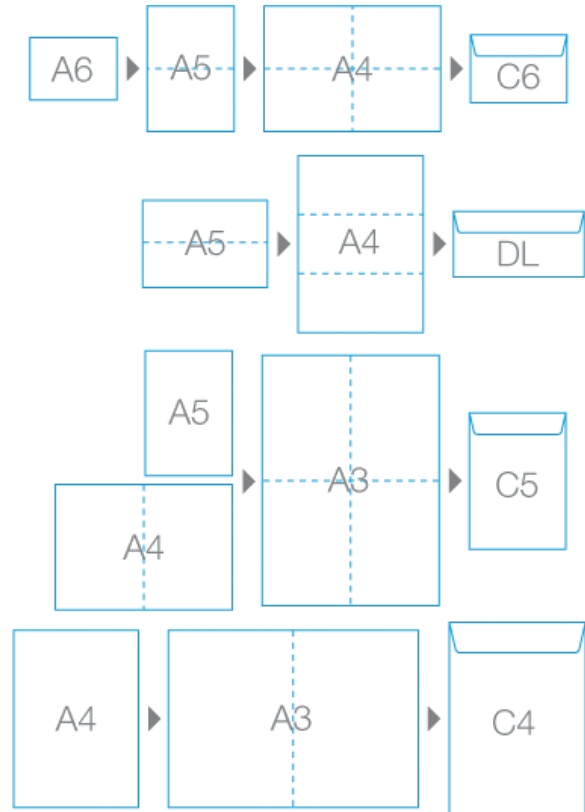
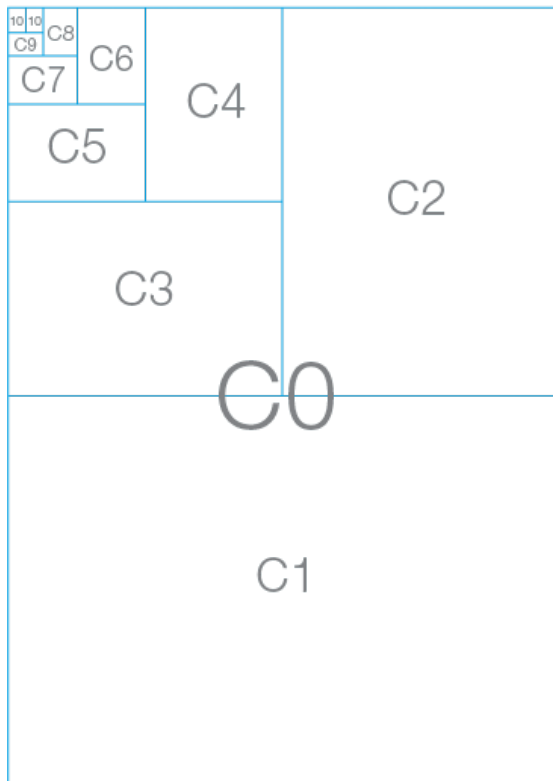
Many posters and passports use B Series paper sizes and it's also used for envelopes to insert a C Series envelopes.



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C Series

The C Series is widely used for envelopes or folders. It's designed to allow A sizes to be inserted in C Series envelopes as shown below.



Also see *North American Paper & Envelope Sizes*

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International Paper Sizes

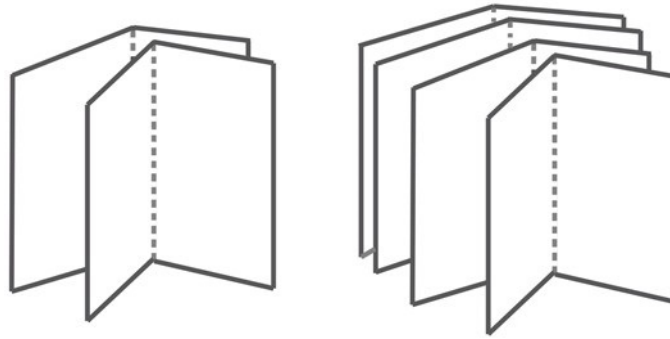
A Series	Millimeters	Inches
A0	841 x 1189	33.11 × 46.81
A1	594 x 841	23.39 × 33.11
A2	420 x 594	16.54 × 23.39
A3	297 x 420	11.69 × 16.54
A4	210 x 297	8.27 × 11.69
A5	148 x 210	5.83 × 8.27
A6	105 x 148	4.13 × 5.83
A7	74 x 105	2.91 × 4.13
A8	52 x 74	2.05 × 2.91
A9	37 x 52	1.46 × 2.05
A10	26 x 37	1.02 × 1.46
 B Series	 Millimeters	 Inches
B0	1000 × 1414	39.4 × 55.67
B1	707 × 1000	27.83 × 39.37
B2	500 × 707	19.69 × 27.83
B3	353 × 500	13.90 × 19.69
B4	250 × 353	9.84 × 13.90
B5	176 × 250	6.93 × 9.84
B6	125 × 176	4.92 × 6.93
B7	88 × 125	3.46 × 4.92
B8	62 x 88	2.44 × 3.46
B9	44 x 62	1.73 × 2.44
B10	31 x 44	1.22 × 1.73
B11	22 x 32	0.87 × 1.26
B12	16 × 22	0.63 × 0.87

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Lesson 34: Appendix 2: Book Printing Formats and Folds

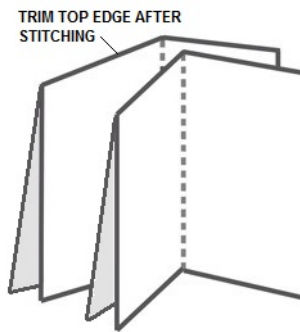
Folio Format.

One sheet of paper printed both sides. Folded in half, it makes 4 pages. Multiple folio signatures are used to make a book.



Quarto Format.

One sheet of paper printed both sides. Folded in half twice, it makes 8 pages. Multiple folio signatures are used to make a book.

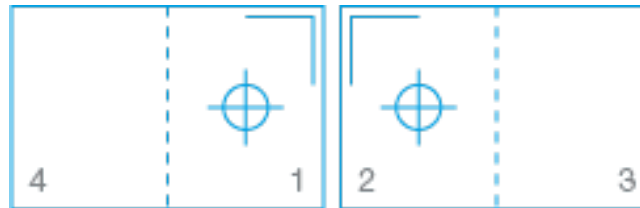


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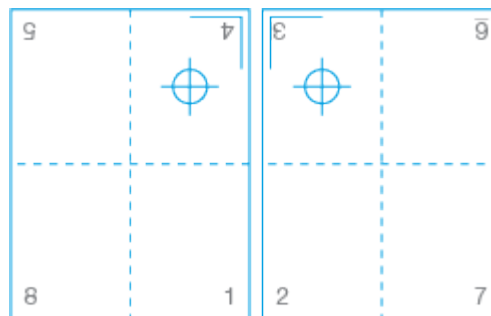
Designing with Signatures

As a print designer, understanding and designing with signatures will offer you endless design possibilities. Simply put, a signature is a group of pages that are printed on both sides of a single sheet of paper that once folded, trimmed, bound and cut, become a specific number of pages depending on the page size and the size of the press sheet.

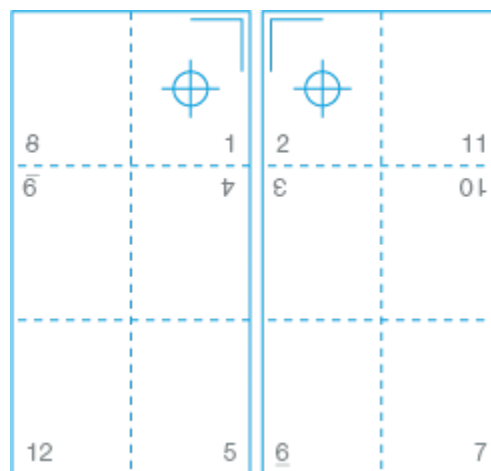
4-page Imposition



8-page Imposition

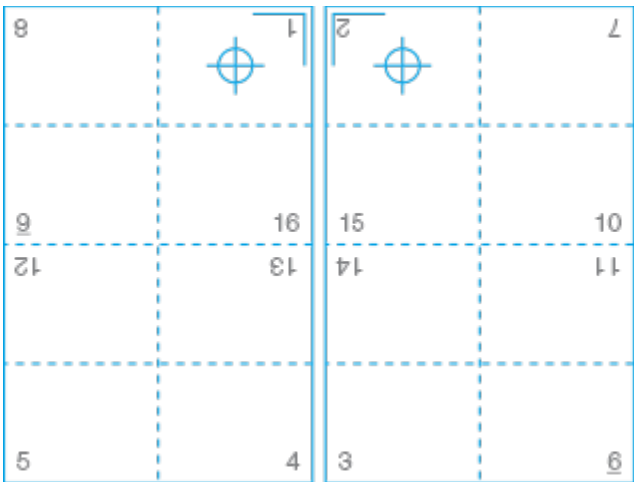


12-page Imposition

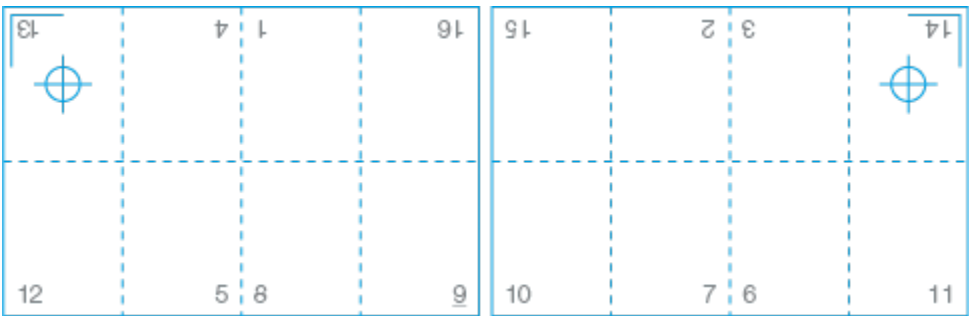


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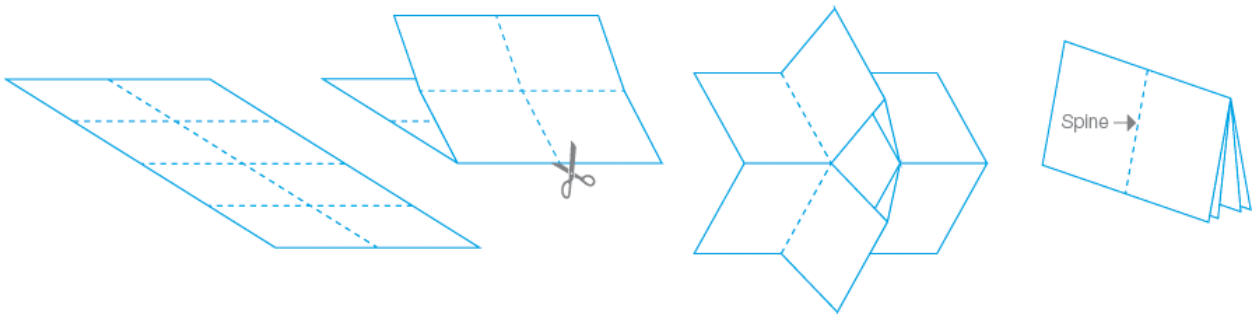
16-page Oblong Imposition



16-page Upright Imposition

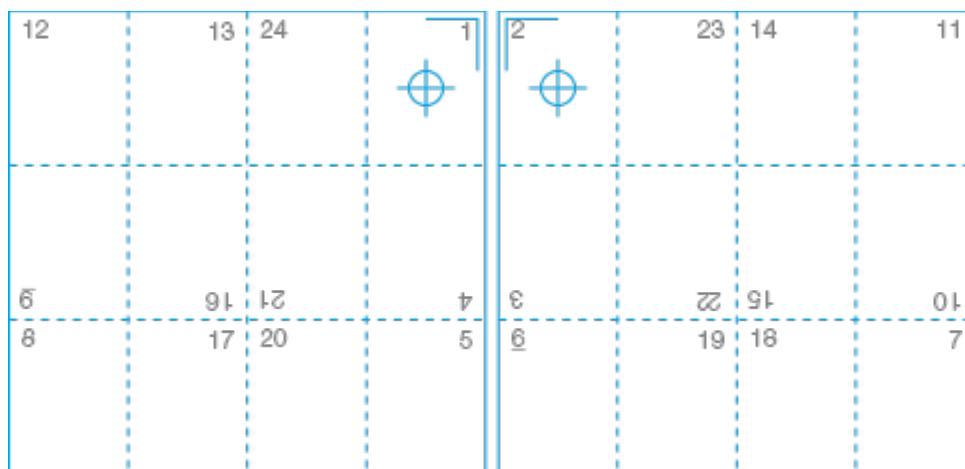


Folding a 16-page signature into a booklet

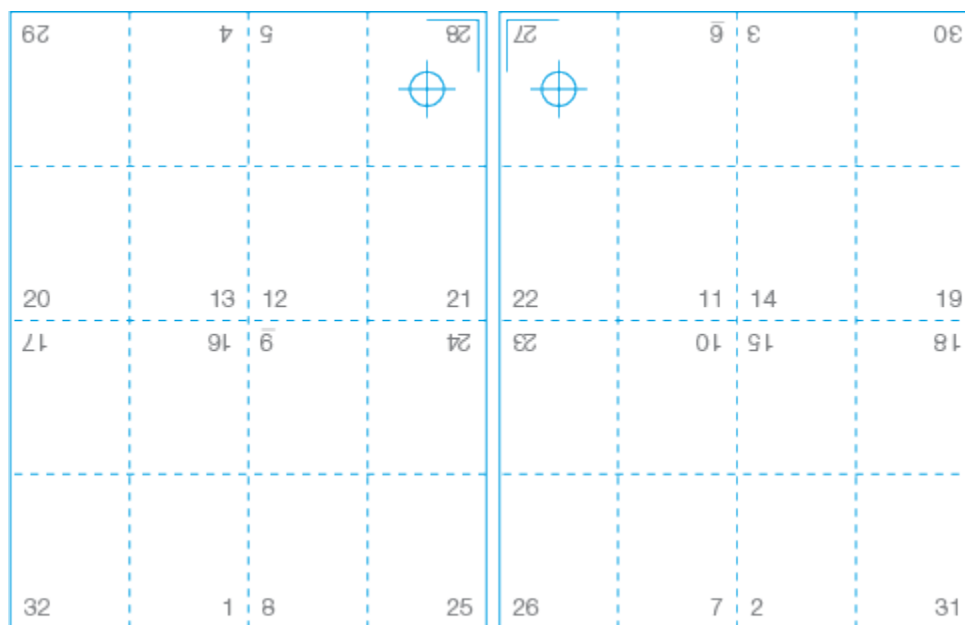


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24-page Imposition



32-page Imposition



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Understanding Signatures, Imposition, and Spreads

Signatures

A signature is a group of pages that are printed on both sides of a sheet of paper. The paper is then folded, cut and trimmed down to the finished page size. The number of pages on a signature depends on your page size and the size of the press sheet they fit on.

Imposition

Imposition refers to the placement and direction of pages contained in a signature. Some pages may appear upside down or backwards, but once the sheet is folded and cut, the pages will be in their proper position and sequence. It is the printer's job to set up a signature's imposition.

There Are Two Kinds of Spreads

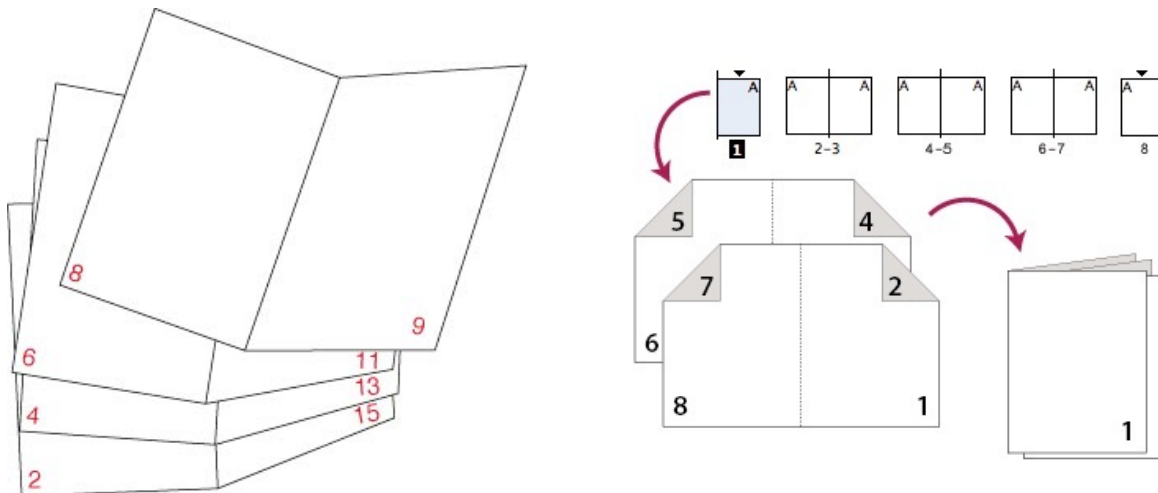
There are two kinds of spreads in printing: reader spreads and printer spreads. When you open a brochure, page two is opposite from page three. This is a reader's spread; it's what the reader sees. If you take the brochure apart, you'll see that page two is actually connected, through the binding, to another page near the back of the brochure. This is a printer spread – it is what a printer will print.

Making a “Dummy Book”

Before actually adding the text into a format, the designer must first determine the needed number of pages and how the signatures will be assembled.

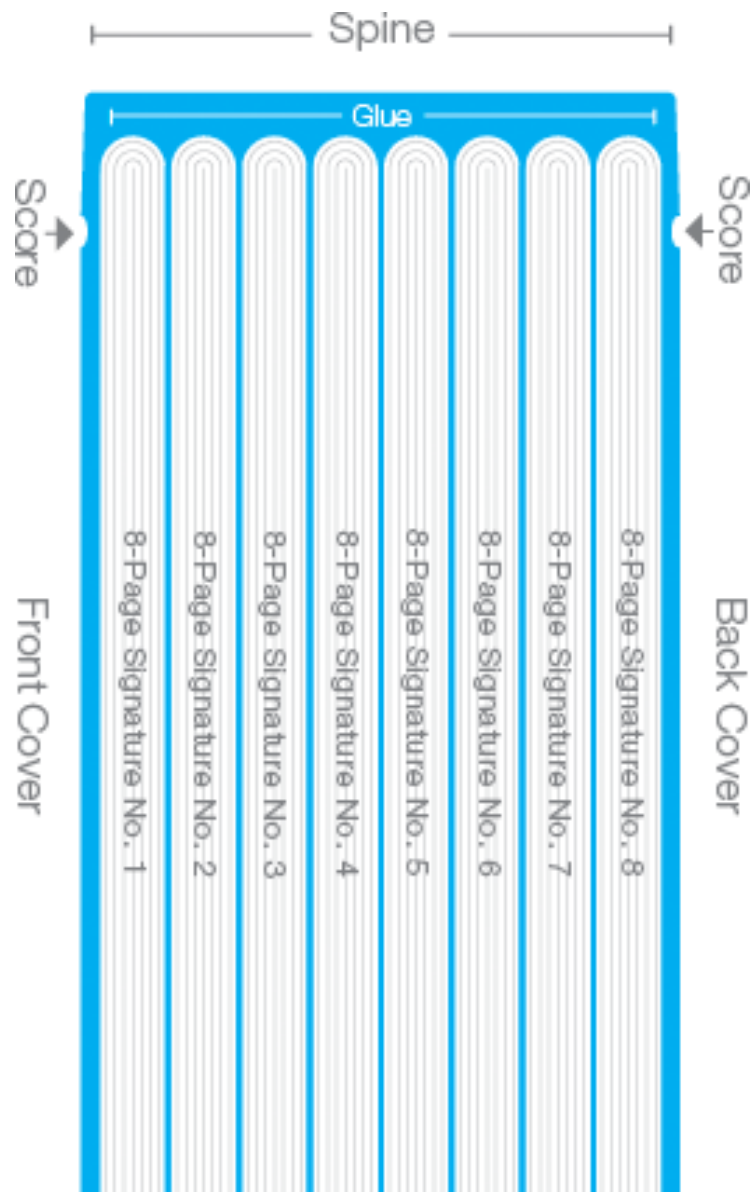
The text in the book should always be legible is size, so make sure you have enough pages. Have a few extra is a good idea.

Once the number of pages is determined, using blank sheets, fold the signatures as they will be assembled and number the pages in the finished book's order and page orientation. Once you disassemble the signatures, you will see what pages go where when laying out the printing impositions.



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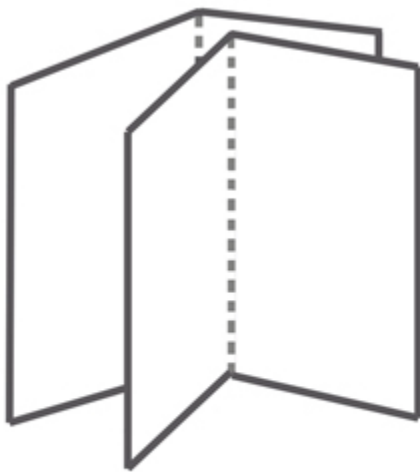
Anatomy of a 64-page Perfect Bound Brochure with Eight 8-page Signatures



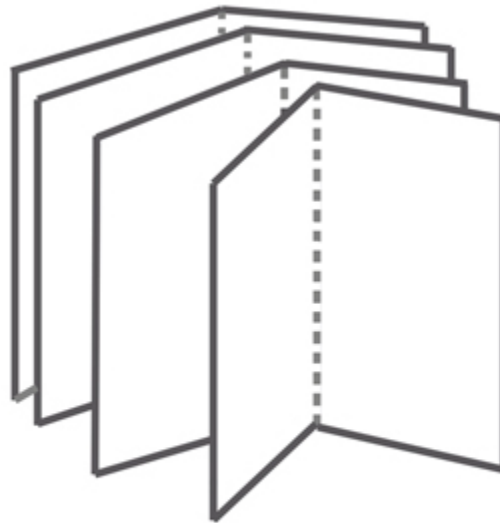
Constructing a Pamphlet Stitch Book

The pamphlet stitch is a simple way of binding folded pages, often as an alternative to stapling. A sheet of paper folded in half is called a *folio*. Folios yield 2 *leaves* and 4 *pages*. Multiple folios stitched together are called a *signature*. A signature should not have more than six folios (this number varies, depending upon paper weight) as too many pages makes folding and nesting difficult.

The following directions describe how to bind a single signature (we use four folios) with a cover. Because the folded sheets nest inside one another, it is important to consider the *imposition* of the book, that is, the layout of page numbers within a sheet so that they will be in the correct order and orientation (i.e. right-side up) when the book is bound. Impose the book before placing images on paper and before binding



**2 folios compiled
make a quarto**



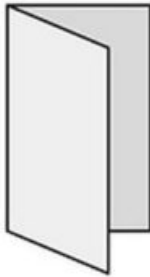
**4 folios compiled
make an octavo**

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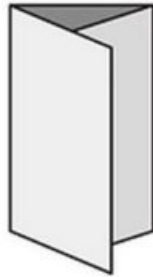
Folds

Below are illustrations of commonly used folds. These folding configurations are usually made using automated folding equipment on a mass production scale.

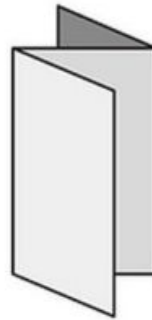
When folding by hand, the designer can deviate from these patterns below. However, if the work is mass produced, the publisher will require re-layout so folding machines can be used.



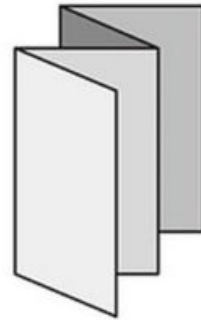
Half-Fold



Tri-Fold
(3-Panel Roll Fold)



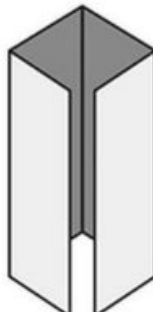
Z-Fold
(3-Panel Accordion Fold)



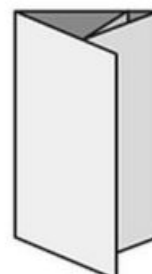
4-Panel Accordion Fold



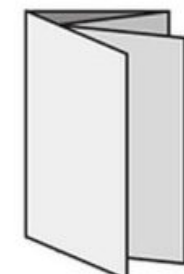
3-Panel Gate Fold



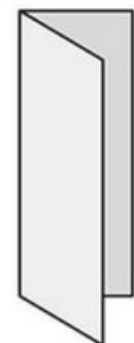
Double Gate Fold



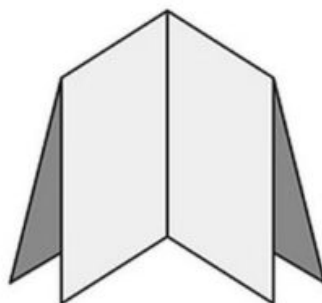
Roll Fold



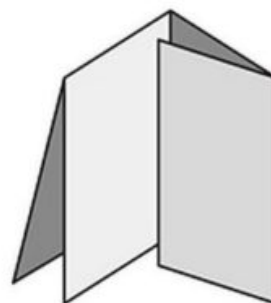
Double Parallel Fold



Vertical Half Fold



French Fold
(Quarter Fold)



Map Fold