

The Messenger



“... How beautiful are the feet of those who bring glad tidings of good things!” Romans 10:15

A Weekly Publication of the Christians Meeting at
Westlake church of Christ, 2291 Highway Z, Wentzville, Missouri 63385

Website: westlakechurchofchrist.org

Sunday: AM Bible Study – 9:30 a.m., AM Worship – 10:30 a.m., PM Worship – 5:00 p.m.; Wednesday: PM Bible Study 7:30 p.m.

Dedicated to the Proclamation of the Truth in the Spirit of Love (Ephesians 4:15)

Evangelist and Editor:

Volume 14, Issue 25

Dempsey Collins

July 28, 2013

Listen to PROVE ALL THINGS on 730 AM WKRE, Sunday mornings from 8:15 to 8:30

Paul's Voyage to Rome – Acts 27, 28

by Dempsey Collins

“Luke’s detailed description of weather conditions, first century ships and seamanship surpasses any ancient text available in Greek or Roman. It stands as a descriptive masterpiece. The nautical descriptions are authentic to the last detail.” (Reese, Gareth, *New Testament History, Acts*, p. 890)

The following is a partial list of nautical terms found in these chapters. Only an eyewitness and experienced seaman would be familiar with such terminology.

- v. 2 Embarking, Adramyttian ship, put out to sea
- v. 6 Alexandrian ship
- v. 8 Sailing past (“Technical nautical term for hugging the coast” Arndt & Gingrich)
- v. 13 Weighed anchor (raise anchor)
- v. 15 Face the wind (go headlong into the wind)
- v. 17 Hoisted it up (pull the boat up)
Supporting cables (undergirding or frapping)
- vv. 17, 26, 29 Run aground
- v. 18 Jettison the cargo (throw cargo overboard)
- v. 19 Ships tackle (Ref. to any gear or equipment)
- v. 28 Soundings (measuring the water depth by means of a weighted line)
Fathom (nautical measurement, usually 6 ft.)
- v. 29 Stern (rear of vessel)
- v. 30 Bow (forward end of vessel)
- v. 40 Rudder (steering paddles)
- v. 41 Prow (front of ship)
- v. 14 Euraquilo – K.J. transliterates it as Eroclydon
From Greek Euros – East wind & klydon – a wave
Therefore “An east wind raising mighty waves” (Zondervan Pict. Dict., p. 264)
Commonly called “a Noreaster”. The old saying “east wind ill wind” has great merit.
In the Bible an east wind is often used as a means of judgment: Gen. 41:6; Ex. 10:13; Isa. 27:8; Jer. 18:17; Ezek. 27:26; 17:10; Hos. 13:15; Jonah 4:8

Paul's Evangelistic Journeys

by Dempsey Collins

<u>First Journey</u> Acts 13:1-14:28 48 – 49 AD (Galatians) Turkey	<u>Second Journey</u> Acts 15:36 – 18:22 50 – 53 AD (I & II Thessalonians) Turkey, Europe	<u>Third Journey</u> Acts 18:23 – 21:17 54 – 57 AD (I & II Corinthians, Romans) (Retraced 2 nd)
<u>Imprisoned in Caesarea</u> Acts 23:23 – 26:32 58 – 60 AD (Felix, Festus, Agrippa)	<u>Journey to Rome</u> Acts 27:1 – 28:16	<u>First Roman Imprisonment</u> 61 – 63 AD (Colossians, Ephesians, Philippians, Philemon)
<u>Release and Final Travels</u> 63 – 65 AD (I Timothy, Titus)	<u>Second Imprisonment</u> 66 AD (II Timothy)	<u>Jerusalem Destroyed</u> 70 AD

Was Peter the Chief Apostle?

by Dempsey Collins

1. To be an apostle one must be an eyewitness of Jesus's resurrection (Acts 1:22,23 – cp. I Cor. 9:1 - I Cor. 15:8)
2. Jesus never named a personal successor.
*Not even when pressured to do so by the mother of James & John (Matt. 20:21)
*When the disciples disputed about who would outrank the other in Christ's kingdom. Jesus rebuked them all and taught lessons on humility (Matt. 18:1-3; Mark 9:33; Luke 9:46-48)
3. Eph. 2:20 – All the apostles provide the foundation. Peter is not singled out.
4. Where are the qualifications for such an office? We see the qualifications for the priests in the Old Testament (Exodus & Leviticus); elders in the New Testament (I Tim. 3; Titus 1); deacons (I Tim. 3). What about pope?
5. Peter was married (I Cor. 9:5; Matt. 8:14). He was an elder and therefore also had children (I Pet. 5:1, cp. I Tim. 3:2-7).
6. Peter refused the praise of men. (Acts 10:26)
7. If Peter was in Rome why didn't Paul send him greetings? (Rom. 16:1ff)
8. Peter was rebuked by Paul (Gal. 2:11)
9. Not given precedence (Acts 15:6-22) in the Jerusalem meeting.