

Matthew 18:15-20 from a Commercial Perspective

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Introduction

The genesis of this article came from my notes of the June 6th 2012 Monday Night Download audio file.¹

Most people view these verses as guidelines to figure out how members of a church are to, in a general way, get along with each other. The idea that we can include those outside the church or that it can be commercial is a foreign concept to most.

It is the intent of this article to explore this concept from a Torah Equity / Biblical Commercial Redemption perspective.

¹ This is a Jack Smith teaching and the specific audio file name is 2012-06-11 - Process Clarification No2.mp3

Matthew 18:15-20

¹⁵ Moreover if thy brother ^{G80 adelphos} shall trespass ^{2 G264 hamartano} against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. ¹⁶ But if he will not hear *thee, then* take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses³ every word may be established. ¹⁷ And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell *it* unto the church: ^{G1577 ekklesia} but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen ^{G1482 ethneekos} man and a publican. ^{G5057 telones} ¹⁸ Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. ¹⁹ Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven. ²⁰ For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.

Comments

¹⁵ This verse sets up the context for the rest of the verses. The first part includes due process which is the procedure of conflict resolution between two parties. The thing of note here is that it starts off as a private matter. The second part is about who the parties are which is two brothers.

Y'shua's audience is the "church" which to me is clearly Israel and this is the first brother i.e. the one who has been trespassed upon. If this is accurate, that isn't it reasonable to conclude that the other brother, the trespasser, is Esau who is the twin brother of Jacob aka Israel.

ToDo: explore some more my conclusions about 1) who the two brothers are (could it be Judah and Ephraim) and also explore the idea of making Esau the 1st brother and Israel the 2nd brother.

Am I saying that to apply the commandments of these verses that it's necessary to know the genealogy of both brothers? No. We can, however, categorize what camp they are in by their acts and actions. I absolutely want to be in the camp of Israel because that's who has the covenant with YHVH.

Israel and Jacob

Israel gets it when it comes to the spiritual world. The understanding of Jacob though reflects, the inability to apply this to the physical world. The goal is to know and do both and to discern that we can "walk and chew gum at the same time".

I could add a third contextual element which is the action in question namely trespassing. The thing I want to point out is that like in the Supreme Court case "Ashwander vs TVA" adjudicating matters must have as a prerequisite real parties with real damages and not some theological dispute. Obviously a religious organization has to have some basic theological foundation⁴ but understanding Matthew 18:15-20 from a Torah Equity perspective is its true application.

Administrative Process: this is the A process

² Note to self, I've started a document in this regard "Word Study G264 Sin, trespass, faults, offended.doc"

³ **two or three witnesses:** Num 35:30, Deu 17:6, Deu 19:15, Mat 18: 16, 20; Joh 8:17; 2Co 13:1; 1Ti 5:19; Heb 10:28; Rev 11:3-7

⁴ For example if you can't agree which day of the week to show up your going to have some problems.

¹⁶ The first half of this verses (one or two witnesses) is your notary.⁵ The next part of the administrative process is where it says “or two more” meaning you, your notary and the other guy (your brother / adversary).
Administrative Process: this is the B process

¹⁷ From a commercial perspective he is no longer a member of your commercial club and no longer someone you can do business with because he rejects the rules of commerce i.e. Torah Equity. The two labels that these anti-nomian types (heathen and publican) describes them as ToDo:

Administrative Process: this is the C process where the congregation is the public courts. This is a foreign judgment.

Does this verse mean that we are to view and judge them as scum of the earth heading for eternal damnation. I think a more merciful approach is in order. The context of this starts of as a conflict between two brothers.

References

“1Corinthian-ch-11-31-and-32–Private-vs-Public.doc”

“2012-06-11 - Process Clarification No2.txt”

“Genesis-Chapter-32-Commentary.doc”

“Situs-Sites-of-the-Case-Situs-of-the-Trust-Lex-Fori.doc”

⁵ 2:00:25 of 2012-06-11 - Process Clarification No2.mp3

Due Process Steps of Mat 18:15-17

Process	Mat 18:15-17 – How to relate to man – Due Process
A Legislative	¹⁵ Moreover if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother.
B Executive	¹⁶ But if he will not hear <i>thee, then</i> take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.
C Judicial	¹⁷ And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell <i>it</i> unto the church: ^{G1577} <i>ekklesia</i> but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen ^{G1482} <i>ethneekos</i> man and a publican. ^{G5057} <i>telones</i>
Each step has three sub-steps for a total of 9	
Mat 18:18-20 – How to relate to Elohim – Vengeance is Mine	
¹⁸ Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. ¹⁹ Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven. ²⁰ For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.	
This is just like Moses and the ten plagues. Moshe as an agent of YHVH gave Pharaoh 9 steps to resolve YHVH's claim that Israel was his. The last plague was the judgment of the death of the first born who are traditionally the trustees of the family therefore no further counter claim could be made against Israel. How powerful it was that the Standalone Aleph Tav was in the midst of Israel while they were in the desert as they had no legitimate fears	

Transcript and Notes on 2012-06-11 - Process Clarification No2

2:00:35

Mat 18:17 (17 is victory)

2:01:25

A change in the elaborate A Process

In the past with our elaborate A process with the notary doing service etc. like certificates of non response & crap and then when we got done with A3 we walked over to the notary and said give us a certificate of judgment. Wait a minute, they gave us our judgment and we showed them our private record, but (the problem is that) we were testifying in our own behalf. You can't do that for a judgment

2:01:25

A change in the elaborate A Process

from the banks perspective that's what they're doing to us. they write a letter saying you having paid your last three payments, and then they get your attorney to do the same thing, this is their letter writing is their A process (it's private to their brother). Then they go into their court which is their B process. Do go into the court and say to the judge we've already done our process and that asshole never answered us so just give us our judgment. No because that wouldn't be notice and opportunity and due process. So what they do then in the court is file a B1 complaint against your strawman. B2 the move for a default summary process. B3 they get a judgment and give you a notice of right of appeal before they go into execution.

2:03:30

Attorneys and Private Courts

Do those attorneys have a constitutional right to create a public court? No. The kind of court they create is a private court based on contract law. We all volunteer. When we go to the notary, what kind of court are we creating? A private court. We just have the notary sitting in place of the judge ...the notary has to be a witness to the three part B process. We have to file a complaint and serve the complaint on the CFO of the other side, and we have to give him a right to come back in front of the notary.

2:04:30

Case of a foreign judgment filed in a court in Pennsylvania

They went to file a foreign judgment for someone and the court clerk emails them back and said when you file that were going to need a copy of the "docket sheet out of your court". If the notary is the court and the notary is supposed to be keeping a journal of everything he signs, his journal is the docket sheet. So the notaries that were training are creating...one of the notaries ... we said that there are three states that, if it's a private process, he can keep a private journal for the private process and one for the public process. The first entry in the docket sheet is the client filing the complaint; 2) notice of service upon the defendant; 3) return of service etc..and this is exactly like the public docket sheets coming out of their courts. Because the notary has the capacity under an Act of Congress May 1850

2:06:30

Capacities of the Notary via the 1850 Act of Congress

To act in the capacity of a justice of the peace in the justice of the peace court, to take a record of all these proceedings, in which case the act of congress says it will be received in all the courts in the united states and the land.

2:06:30

Samples read

“Comes now so an so an accommodation party for “ALL CAPS”

Jurisdiction

This action is a private action brought pursuant to private law Luke 12:58 and [Matthew 5:25](#) in which “...”one is to agree in a private contract with one’s brother quickly [UCC 1 § 201 b-34] rights, remedy having already exhausted the provisions of Mat 18:15 which is our three part private administrative process, by going privately to the respondent and now are in the process going before the respondent second witness in this court.

3) a notary has

4) Petitioner ALL CAPS

5)

6)

ToDo: finish

2:15:55

What about non judicial situations

Send to the trustee . . .

ToDo: finish

Search of Notary Act of 1850 on my computer

See 2008_02_25 - 3 Doors and LIFO Last in first out.doc

Notaries are licensed under the sec. of state. according to the **1850 fed. statute**, (a notary document) is equivalent to the documents of the Justice of the Peace, which is like a judgment for “We the People”. Sec of State has the authority to bring those judgments into the courts in this “state” basically as a foreign judgment. So the letter to the sec. of state would be “can you explain to me why when your licensee when doing what there suppose to do and licensed to do, the other officials in this state pay no attention to them?”

See “2008-03-31 - Notaries.doc”; also definitions for... Just. Of the Peace, Peace Officer, Magistrate, Justices of the Peace,

48:30 – 52:45

The topic was about people working with notary getting notice of Dishonor, Notice of Protest and Certificate of Protest. JS starts to talk about a Notary in Michigan working with patriots on their admin process with them and who was being challenged by the MICHIGAN BAR. This BAR is jealous about their jurisdiction and this is not the first time that a Notary has been challenged. JS describes it as a sort of “Spanish Inquisition” designed to startup a law suit with the intent of dissuading Notaries from doing this type of assistance.

Earlier (JKM: in a prior discussion) the topic of Letters Rogatory going back and forth between Jurisdiction A and B. Remember per the 1850 act, when a Notary signs these documents like by protest, he is basically acting in the capacity of a Justice of the Peace, and prior to the Democracy emerging in the public sector displacing the republic in the public sector, the peace officers use to be the modus operandi for law enforcement. Today law enforcement officers (LEO) are in the Democracy and they’re not “as friendly” as Peace Officers used to be. **Peace Officers work with the people law enforcement officers work with the fiction i.e. persons (they see dead people)**. And so **the act of Congress of 1850** was never repealed and so Notaries act in the capacity of Justice of the Peace which means they are basically a magistrate or someone operating with we the people as a Peace Officer not a LEO... therefore a notary ought to be trained to know what the hell his doing because he is acting like a Justice of the Peace, Judge or Magistrate for We the People. Today it is unfortunate that most of us doing the administrative procedure probably know more about the procedure and the process dealing with certificate of protest then the Notaries we’re working with. Which means that the so called Justices of the Peace of the Republic are more ignorant generally than the people that are coming to them for their (notaries) services. Which is a mirror image of what’s going on in the Democracy because the persons (JKM: on the public side who are seeking justice) in the Democracy are generally more ignorant of procedure and law than the magistrates which hold the title of judges in the court (JKM: on the democracy/public side). Our (JKM: the people on the Republic/private side) Peace Officers, our Justice of the Peace, our notaries should be trained and as intelligent in Jurisdiction A (Republic / private) as the judges are in Jurisdiction B (Democracy / public), but unfortunately we who are starting to learn this have to deal with notaries who generally are not trained well enough or have enough back ground to understand all of what they’re doing.

Notary or Notary Public

An officer appointed by the executive, or other appointing power, under the laws of different states.

2. Their duties are generally prescribed by such laws. The most usual of which are, 1. To attest deeds, agreements and other instruments, in order to give them authenticity. 2. To protest notes, bills of exchange, and the like. 3. To certify copies of agreements and other instruments.

3. By act of congress, Sept. 16, 1850, Minot's Statutes at Large. U. S. 458, it is enacted, That, in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths, or affirmations, or acknowledgments may now be taken or made before any justice or justices of the peace of any state or territory, such oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgments may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any notary public duly appointed in any state or territory, and, when certified under, the hand and official seal of such notary, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such justice or justices of the peace. And all laws and parts of laws for punishing perjury, or subornation of perjury, committed in any such oaths or affirmations, when taken or made before any such justice of the peace, shall apply to any such offence committed in any oaths or affirmations which may be taken under this act before a notary public, or commissioner, as hereinafter named: Provided always, That on any trial for either of these offences, the seal and signature of the notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence.

4. Notaries, are of very ancient origin they were well known among the Romans, and exist in every state of Europe, and particularly on the continent.

5. Their acts have long been respected by the custom of merchants and by the courts of all nations. 6 Toull. n. 211, note. Vide, generally, Chit. Bills, Index, h. t.; Chit. Pr. Index., h. t.; Burn's Eccl. Law, h. t.; Bro. Off. of a Not. passim; 2 Har. & John. 396; 7 Verm. 22; 8 Wheat. 326; 6 S. & R. 484; 1 Mis. R. 434.

Notary Seal

notary seal. 1. The imprint or embossment made by a notary public's seal. 2. A device, usually a stamp or embosser, that makes an imprint on a notarized document. — Also termed notarial seal.

- **embossed seal.** 1. A notary seal that is impressed onto a document, raising the impression above the surface. An embossed seal clearly identifies the original document because the seal is only faintly reproducible. For this reason, this type of seal is required in some states and on some documents notarized for federal purposes. 2. The embossment made by this seal.
- **rubber-stamp seal.** 1. In most states, a notary public's official seal, which is ink stamped onto documents and is therefore photographically reproducible. It typically includes the notary's name, the state seal, the words "Notary Public," the name of the county where the notary's bond is filed, and the expiration date of the notary's commission. 2. The imprint made by this seal.

Black's 7th.

Agree quickly with thine adversary

Mat 5:25-26 KJV

²⁵ Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. ²⁶ Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.

Luk 12:58-59 KJV

⁵⁸ When thou goest with thine adversary to the magistrate, *as thou art* in the way, give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him; lest he hale thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and the officer cast thee into prison. ⁵⁹ I tell thee, thou shalt not depart thence, till thou hast paid the very last mite.

[107 U.S. 671 2 S.Ct. 507 27 L.Ed. 534 UNITED STATES v. CURTIS. April 9, 1883.](#)

...

The authority of the notary to administer these oaths to Curtis cannot be derived from that section, unless, at the dates in question, they could, under the laws of the United States, have been taken before justices of the peace in Missouri. But the latter officers had no such authority by any federal statute to which our attention has been called, or which we are able to find. Section 1778, so far as notaries public are concerned, embodies the substance of similar provisions in the acts of September 16, 1850, (9 St. 458,) July 29, 1854, (10 St. p. 315, § 1,) and June 22, 1874, (18 St. p. 186, § 20.) But nothing in these acts, even if they remained in force after the adoption of the Revised Statutes, supports the authority exercised by the notary public who administered these oaths to defendant.

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