

The Cross, Bill of Divorce, charging instrument, pillory, penitentiary, stocks

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Introduction

This came about after during some research on cross¹. In the WordStudy (article [#423](#)), there is this verbiage...

Persons sentenced to be crucified were first scourged and then made to bear their own cross to the place of execution. A label or title was usually placed on the chest of or over the criminal. Crucifixion was at once an execution, a pillory, and an instrument of torture.

From here I was interested in how we can view what happened to Y’shua on the cross from a Torah Equity perspective.

I then *Googled* Pillory and it mentioned stocks. That got me interesting because that relates to the Birth Certificate, cestui que trust. Pillory is closely related to “[stocks](#)”², is that related to e.g. the New York **Stock** Exchange. In this modern day we are so sophisticated and progressive, that these forms of punishment have been replaced with [penitentiaries](#) where the stock/the body/the *res* is held. In commercial redemption circles this is the true banks.

¹ **G4716** *stauros* cross KJC²⁸; cross²⁸

² Here be Dragons! I concede that my word connection of stocks might be “off the charts” and “out there”, but I wanted to note it anyway. For the record however, I don’t consider the concepts of commercial redemption and the trust/estate created by the birth certificate to be “off the charts”... what can I say, it makes sense to me.

Figure of a Charging Instrument.

Often on the Pillory there was a title like the one shown in the picture. Looking at it from a Torah Equity perspective, could this be the “charging instrument”? Consider that Yeshua said in Mat 15:24 “...I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel.” It seems logical to ask why does he say specifically “the lost sheep of the house of Israel”. Why go only to this targeted people. My thesis, as described in “Mat-15-21-28-Salvation-is-only-for-the-House-of-Israel” (Article [#427](#)), is because it is them that got the Bill of Divorce.

This is, if you will, YHWH’s charging instrument that he had against Ephraim (The House of Israel). Because Y’shua was nailed to the cross, this debt charging instrument was off set, discharged and paid for by the blood of Yeshua.

YHWH’s book of life is now in balance for Ephraim.

Hallelujah! With that, I can now say I’m a redeemed Ephramite who can not only expect blessings for doing the Torah, but do so with authority...the authority of Yeshua Ha-Meshiach.



The Charging Instrument?

Related Articles

- “Word-Study–G4716-stowros-Cross-G2476-histemi-stood-G5087-tithemi-lay”, Article [#423](#)
- If-there-is-a-God-Give-Me-a-Sign-watermark

Legal Definitions

Pillory ¹

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pillory>

The **pillory** was a device made of a wooden or metal framework erected on a post, with holes for securing the head and hands, formerly used for [punishment](#) by [public humiliation](#) and often further physical abuse, sometimes lethal.^[1] The pillory is related to the [stocks](#).^[2]

The word is documented in English since 1274 (attested in Anglo-Latin from c. 1189), and stems from Old French *pellori* (1168; modern French *pilori*, see below), itself from medieval Latin *pilloria*, of uncertain origin, perhaps a diminutive of Latin *pila* "pillar, stone barrier."^[3]

Rather like the lesser punishment called the [stocks](#), the pillory consisted of hinged wooden boards forming holes through which the head and/or various limbs were inserted; then the boards were locked together to secure the captive. Pillories were set up to hold petty criminals in marketplaces, crossroads, and other public places.^[2] They were often placed on platforms to increase public visibility of the offender. **Often a placard detailing the crime was placed nearby**; these punishments generally lasted only a few hours.^[citation needed]

PILLORY ²

punishment.

1. wooden machine in which the neck of the culprit is inserted.
2. This punishment has been superseded by the adoption of the [penitentiary](#) system in most of the states. ^{Vide 1 Chit. Cr. Law, 797.} The punishment of standing in the pillory, so far as the same was provided by the laws of the United States, was abolished by the act of congress of February 27, 1839, ^{s. 5. See Baxr. on the Stat. 48, note.}

PENITENTIARY

1. A prison for the punishment of convicts.
2. There are two systems of penitentiaries in the United States, each of which is claimed to be the best by its partizans: the Pennsylvania system and the New York system. By the former, convicts are lodged in separate, well lighted, and well ventilated cells, where they are required to work, during stated hours. During the whole time of their confinement, they are never permitted to see or speak with each other. Their usual employments are shoemaking, weaving, winding yarn, picking wool, and such like business. The only punishments to which convicts are subject, are the privation of food for short periods, and confinement without labor in dark, but well aired cells; this discipline has been found sufficient to keep perfect order; the whip and all other corporal punishments are prohibited. The advantages of the plan are numerous. Men cannot long remain in solitude without labor convicts, when deprived of it, ask it as a favor, and in order to retain it, use, generally, their best exertions to do their work well; being entirely secluded, they are of course unknown to their fellow prisoners, and can form no combination to escape while in prison, or associations to prey upon society when they are out; being treated with kindness, and afforded books for their instruction and amusement, they become satisfied that society does not make war upon them, and, more disposed to return to it, which they are not prevented from doing by the exposure of their fellow prisoners, when in a strange place; the labor of the convicts tends greatly to defray the expenses of the prison. The disadvantages which were anticipated have been found, to be groundless.; Among these were, that the prisoners would be unhealthy; experience has proved the contrary; that they would become insane, this has also been found to be otherwise; that solitude is incompatible with the performance of business; that obedience to the discipline of the prison could not be enforced. These and all other objections to this system are, by its friends, believed to be without force.

3. The New York system, adopted at Auburn, which was probably copied from the penitentiary at Ghent, in the Netherlands, called La Maison de Force, is founded on the system of isolation and separation, as well as that of Pennsylvania, but with this difference, that in the former the prisoners are confined to their separate cells during the night only; during the working hours in the day time they labor together in work shops appropriated to their use. They eat their meals together, but in such a manner as not to be able to speak with each other. Silence is also imposed upon them at their labor. They perform the labor of carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, coopers, gardeners, wood sawyers, &c. The discipline of the prison is enforced by stripes, inflicted by the assistant keepers, on the backs of the prisoners, though this punishment is rarely exercised. The advantages of this plan are, that the convicts are in solitary confinement during the night; that their labor, by being joint, is more productive; that, inasmuch as a clergyman is employed to preach to the prisoners, the system affords an opportunity for mental and moral improvements. Among the objections made to it are, that the prisoners have opportunities of communicating with each other, and of forming plans of escape, and when they are out of prison, of associating together in consequence of their previous acquaintance, to the detriment of those who wish to return to virtue, and to the danger of the public; that the discipline is degrading, and that it engenders bitter resentment in the mind of the convict. Vide, generally, on the subject of penitentiaries, Report of the Commissioners (Messrs. King, Shaler, and Wharton,) on the Penal Code of Pennsylvania; De Beaumont and De Toqueville, on the Penitentiary System of the United States; Mease on the Penitentiary System of Pennsylvania; Carey on ditto; Reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society; Livingston's excellent Introductory Report to the Code of Reform and Prison Discipline, prepared for the state of Louisiana; ^{Encycl. Americ. art. Prison Discipline; De. l'Etat Actuel des Prisons en France, par L. M. More au Christophe; Dalloz, Dict. mot Peine, 1, n. 3, and Supplem. mots Prisons et Bagnes.}

STOCKS

crim. law.

1. A machine commonly made of wood, with bores in it, in which to confine persons accused of or guilty of a crime.
2. It was used either to confine unruly offenders by way of security, or convicted criminals for punishment.
3. This barbarous punishment has been generally abandoned in the United States.

Stocks are devices used internationally, in [medieval](#), [Renaissance](#) and [colonial American](#) times as a form of [physical punishment](#) involving [public humiliation](#). The stocks partially immobilized its victims and they were often exposed in a public place such as the site of a market to the scorn of those who passed by. Since the purpose of putting offenders in the stocks was to expose them to ridicule and mockery, passers-by were encouraged to throw mud, rotten eggs, moldy fruit and vegetables, smelly fish, offal, and excrement (both animal and human) at those being punished.