

# Word Study G2643 *Katallage* Reconciliation Catalogue

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## Introduction

This is a word study type supporting document for **The-Ministry-of-Reconciliation, article #871**. It is my habit to search for legal concepts in scripture (what I call Torah Equity). This is accomplished by finding the biblical definitions for a word(s) and comparing it to related legal definitions.

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## Strong's G2643 *katallage* <sup>KJC:5</sup> reconcili(ing)(ation)<sup>3</sup>, atonement<sup>1</sup>

### καταλλαγή

Strong's: From [G2644](#); *exchange* (figuratively *adjustment*), that is, *restoration* to (the divine) favor: - atonement, reconciliation (-ing).

KJC: **reconciliation**, 2, [2Co 5:18-19](#) (2), **atonement**, 1, [Rom 5:11](#), **reconciling**, 1, [Rom 11:15](#)

Etymology: G2643 is where we get the word catalogue and category.

From [Old French](#) *catalogue*, from [Late Latin](#) *catalogus*, itself from [Ancient Greek](#) κατάλογος (*katalogos*, “an enrollment, a [register](#), a list, catalogue”), from [καταλέγω](#) (*katalego*, “to recount, to tell at length or in order, to make a list”), from [κατά](#) (*kata*, “downwards, towards”) + [λέγω](#) (*lego*, “to gather, to pick up, to choose for oneself, to pick out, to count”). Source: <http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/catalogue>

## Strong's G2644 *katallasso* <sup>KJC:5</sup> reconcil(ed)(ing), LXX <sup>H2865</sup> *chatat*

### καταλλάσσω

From [G2596](#) and [G236](#); to *change mutually*, that is, (figuratively) to *compound* a difference: - reconcile.

KJC: **reconciled**, 5 [Rom 5:10](#) (2), [1Co 7:11](#), [2Co 5:18](#), [2Co 5:20](#) **reconciling**, 1 [2Co 5:19](#)

LXX: [H2865](#) chatat

## Bouvier's search for the word Catalogue

### AUCTOR

Among the Romans the seller was called auctor; and public, sales were made by fixing a spear in the [forum](#), and a person who acted as [crier](#) stood by the spear the [catalogue](#) of the goods to be sold was made in tables called [auctionariae](#).

### MATRICULA

civil law. A [register](#) in which are inscribed the names of persons who become members of an association or society. <sup>Dig. 50, 3, 1</sup>. In the ancient church there was *matricula clericorum*, which was a [catalogue](#) of the officiating clergy; and *matricula pauperum*<sup>1</sup>, a list of the poor to be relieved; hence to be entered in the university is to be matriculated.

<sup>1</sup> Are we not all poor in spirit? In context of law, the spirit deals with our contract/covenant with Elohim.

## TERRIER

Engl. Law.

1. A roll, **catalogue** or survey of lands, belonging either to a single person or a town, in which are stated the quantity of, acres, the names of the tenants, and the like.
2. By the **ecclesiastical law** an **inquiry** is directed to be made from **time to time**, of the **temporal rights** of the clergyman of every parish, and to be **returned** into the **registry** of the bishop: this **return** is **denominated** a **terrier**.  
<sup>1</sup> Phil. & Am. Ev. 602, 603.

### Commentary

Can the understanding of Jack Smith's teaching on filling out a tax **return** from someone who is operating in righteousness be applied here? Here is my thinking, 1<sup>st</sup> it's in the context of **ecclesiastical law**, 2<sup>nd</sup> can an **inquiry** be interpreted as an **audit** and/or the annual self/**audit (time to time)**, 3<sup>rd</sup> the FRN's are a **registry** of notes that cross-referenced to the private asset accounts, they are also **property** of the state that needs to be **returned**, therefore the use (i.e. **right**) of said FRN's is **temporal**.

What does "this **return** is **denominated** a **terrier**" requires us to define denominate...

(**of sums of money**) be expressed in a specified monetary unit. "the borrowings were denominated in U.S. dollars" (Source Google search of "define: denominate")

1. To issue or express in terms of a **given monetary unit**: e.g. securities that are denominated in dollars or yen.

2. To give a name to; designate.

adj . of or relating to a quantity as a multiple of a unit: e.g. 12 in 12 pounds is denominate.

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/denominate>

What is the etymology of **terrier**...

Terra, Terrae Latin **earth, land**, ground; country, region;

## Subsequent Terms

Other words used in the definition of **Auctor, Matricula** and **Terrier**

## CRIER

An inferior officer of a court, whose duty it is to open and adjourn the court, when ordered by the judges; to make proclamations and obey the directions of the court in anything which concerns the administration of justice.

## FORUM

1. This term signifies **jurisdiction**, a court of justice, a tribunal.
2. The French divide it into for *exterieur*, which is the authority which human justice exercises on persons and property, to a greater or lesser extent, according to the quality of those to whom it is entrusted; and for *interieur*, which is the moral sense of justice which a correct conscience dictates. Merlin, Repert. mot For.
3. By forum *res sitae* is meant the tribunal which has authority to decide respecting something in dispute, located within its jurisdiction; therefore, if the matter in controversy is land, or other immovable property, the

judgment pronounced in the forum *res sitae* is held to be of universal obligation, as to all matters of right and title on which it professes to decide, in relation to such property. And the same principle applies to all other cases of proceedings *in rem*,<sup>2</sup> where the subject is movable property, within the jurisdiction of the court pronouncing the judgment. Story, Const. Laws, 532, 545, 551, 591, 592; Kaims on Eq. B. 3, c. 8, s. 4 1 Greenl. Ev. 541.

## AUCTIONEER

contracts, commerce. A person authorized by law to sell the goods of others at public sale. 2. He is the agent of both parties, the seller and the buyer. 2 Taunt. 38, 209 4 Greenl. R. 1; Chit. Contr. 208. 3. His rights are, 1. to charge a commission for his services; 2. he has an interest in the goods sold coupled with the possession; 3. he has a lien for his commissions; 4. he may sue the buyer for the purchase-money. 4. He is liable, 1. to the owner for a faithful discharge of his duties in the sale, and if he gives credit without authority, for the value of the goods; 2. he is responsible for the duties due to the government; 3. he is answerable to the purchaser when he does not disclose the name of the principal; 4. he may be sued when he sells the goods of a third person, after notice not to sell them. Peake's Rep. 120; 2 Kent, Com. 423, 4; 4 John. Ch. R. 659; 3 Burr. R. 1921; 2 Taunt. R. 38; 1, Jac. & Walk. R. 350; 3 V. & B. 57; 13 Ves. R. 472; 1 Y. & J. R. 389; 5 Barn. & Ald. 333; 1 H. Bl. 81; 7 East, R. 558; 4 B. & Adolpb. R. 443; 7 Taunt. 209; 3 Chit. Com. L. 210; Story on Ag. 27 2 Liv. Ag. 335 Cowp. 395; 6 T. R. 642; 6 John. 194; Bouv. Inst. Index, h. t.

## PAUPER

One so poor that he must be supported at the public expense. 2. The statutes of the several states make ample provisions for the support of the poor. It is not within the plan of this work even to give an abstract of such extensive legislation. Vide 16 Vin. Ab. 259; Botts on the Poor Laws; Woodf. Landl. & Ten. 901.

## Register related words

### REGISTER (1)

#### evidence.

1. A book containing a record of facts as they occur, kept by public authority; a register of births, marriages and burials.

JKM: See below [Rev 20:12-13](#).

2. Although not originally intended for the purposes of evidence, public registers are in general admissible to prove the facts to which they relate.

3. In Pennsylvania, the registry of births, &c. made by any religious society in the state, is evidence by act of assembly, but it must be proved as at common law. 6 Binn. R. 416. A copy of the register of births and deaths of the Society of Friends in England, proved before the lord mayor of London by an ex parte affidavit, was allowed to be given in evidence to prove the death of a person; 1 Dall. 2; and a copy of a parish register in Barbadoes, certified to be a true copy by the rector, proved by the oath of a witness, taken before the deputy secretary of the island and notary public, under his hand and seal was held admissible to prove pedigree; the handwriting and office of the secretary being proved. 10 Serg. & Rawle, 383.

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<sup>2</sup> technical term is used to designate proceedings or actions instituted against the thing, in contradistinction to personal actions which are said to be in personam....

4. In North Carolina, a parish register of births, marriages and deaths, kept pursuant to the statute of that state, is evidence of pedigree.<sup>2</sup> Murphey's R. 47.

5. In Connecticut, a parish register has been received in evidence.<sup>2</sup> Root, R. 99. See 15 John. R. 226. Vide 1 Phil. Ev. 305; 1 Curt. R. 755; 6 Eng. Eccl. R. 452; Cov. on Conv. Ev. 304.

## REGISTER (2)

**common law.** The certificate of registry granted to the person or persons entitled thereto, by the collector of the district, comprehending the port to which any ship or vessel shall belong; more properly, the registry itself. For the form, requisites, &c. of certificate of registry, see Act of Con. Dec. 31, 1792; Story's Laws U. S. 269 3 Kent, Com. 4th ed. 141.

## REGISTER FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS

An officer in Pennsylvania, who has generally the same powers that judges of probates and surrogates have in other states, and the ordinary has in England, in admitting the wills of deceased persons to probate.

## REGISTER OF WRITS

This is a book preserved in the English court of chancery, in which were entered, from time to time, all forms of writs once issued. 2. It was first printed and published in the reign of Henry VIII. This book is still in authority, as containing, in general, an accurate transcript of the forms of all writs as then framed, and as they ought still to be framed in modern practice. 3. It seems, however, that a variation from the register is not conclusive against the propriety of a form, if other sufficient authority can be adduced to prove its correctness.<sup>Steph. Pl. 7, 8.</sup>

## REGISTER or REGISTRAR

An officer authorized by law to keep a record called a register or registry; as the register for the probate of wills.

## REGISTRARIUS

An ancient name given to a **notary**. In England this name is confined to designate the officer of some court, the records or archives of which are in his custody.

## REGISTRUM BREVIUM

The name of an ancient book which was a collection of writs. See Register of Writs

## REGISTRY

A book authorized by law, in which **writings**<sup>3</sup> are registered or recorded. Vide To Record; Register.

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<sup>3</sup> Bouvier's

2. "...Wills, except nuncupative wills, must begin writing, and signed by the testator; and **nuncupative** wills must be reduced to writing by the witnesses within a limited time after the testator's death. "

**NUNCIUS:** international law, A messenger, a minister; the pope's legate, commonly called a **nuncio**. It is used to express that a will or testament. has been made verbally, and not in writing, Vide Testament nuncupative; Will, nuncupative; ....

**NUNCIO:** The name given to the Pope's ambassador. Nuncios are ordinary or extraordinary; the former are sent upon usual missions, the latter upon special occasions.

3. Records, **bonds**, **bills of exchange** and many other engagements, must, from their nature, be made in writing, See Frauds, statute of; Language."

## Subsequent Terms

### PROBATION

The evidence which proves a thing. It is either by record, writing, the party's own oath, or the testimony of witnesses. Proof. (q. v.) It also signifies the time of a novitiate; a trial. Nov. 5.

### WRIT,

practice. A mandatory precept issued by the authority, and in the name of the sovereign or the state, for the purpose of compelling the defendant to do something therein mentioned. 2. It is issued by a court or other competent jurisdiction, and is return-able to the same. It is to be under seal and tested by the proper officer, and is directed to the sheriff, or other officer lawfully authorized to execute the same. Writs are divided into, 1. Original. 2. Of mesne process. 3. Of execution. Vide 3 Bl. Com. 273; 1 Tidd, Pr. 93; Gould on Pl. c. 2, s. 1. There are several kinds of writs, some of which are mentioned below.

### WRIT, ORIGINAL,

practice, English law. An original writ is a mandatory letter issuing out of the court of chancery under the great seal and in a king's name, directed to the sheriff of the county where the injury is alleged to have been committed, containing a summary statement of the cause of complaint, and requiring him in most cases, to command the defendant to satisfy the claim; and, on his failure to comply, then to summon him to appear in one of the superior courts of common law, there to account for his non-compliance. In some cases, however, it omits the former alternative, and requires the sheriff simply to enforce the appearance. Steph. Pl. 5.

## Future things to do and consider

Things to consider...

1. Jack Smith contends that all modern courts are nothing but probate courts.
2. The House of Israel was given a "Bill of Divorce"
3. Analysis of the book of life and the book of works (see Rev 20:12-23) in the context of a Register(y).

### Rev 20:12-13 KJV

<sup>12</sup> And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works. <sup>13</sup> And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works.