

GOD'S WORD ON MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING

Cross-Gender Clothing is Abomination to God

Deuteronomy 22:5 The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment: for all that do so are abomination unto the LORD thy God.

1. Some clothes, like certain robes, were not specifically male or female. But even then, there was usually a difference, e.g. in the embroidery, style and texture. The man is actually forbidden to wear women's clothing, and the woman is forbidden to wear "ANYTHING PERTAINING TO" a man. The word in Hebrew is *keli*. This means literally ANY ACCOUTREMENT, ANY MANUFACTURED ITEM, i.e. anything that has anything at all about it which could be taken to be an indication that it is a mannish item. That's how precise the Word of God is in its condemnation of cross-dressing. And by "cross-dressing" we mean not only the attempt to look like the opposite sex, but the wearing of individual items of clothing and ornament which pertain to the opposite sex, ACCORDING TO THE WORD OF GOD.

2. An objection that is commonly raised against this by well-meaning, but misguided, Christians is: "That was the Old Testament, but now it's GRACE, not Law. We don't have to comply with this regulation." That's a major error. First, the New Testament condemns those who turn the GRACE OF GOD INTO LASCIVIOUSNESS (Jude 4). Lasciviousness is lust and shameless sexual immorality, which includes cross-dressing. We can't use God's Grace in Christ as a cloak for our evil inclinations to be let loose. Christ has freed us by His Grace FROM SIN, not freed us TO SIN! Now, the New Testament, in fact, Paul THE APOSTLE OF GRACE (so he should know all about Grace and Law, OK?), mentions the dress and appearance and demeanor of women on almost every occasion he says how the Christian woman should act. He specifically says that women should DRESS IN MODEST APPAREL (I Timothy 2:9):

1 Timothy 2:8-10 8 I will therefore that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting. 9 In like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; 10 But (which becometh women professing godliness) with good works.

3. Notice verse 9: "in like manner also" women must wear modest apparel. Here Paul is referring back to the words of the preceding verse: "WITHOUT WRATH AND DOUBTING" women must do this. Women must NOT BE ANGRY about wearing godly clothing. Also they must not entertain DOUBTS about it. WITHOUT WRATH OR DOUBTING. We have personally known cases of women – supposedly Christian women

– on hearing the Word of God on clothing, go out shouting, screaming foul abuse and raving, clearly filled with the Devil. Paul says NO WRATH.

The Bible Definition of Modest Apparel

4. Now, what does MODEST mean Scripturally? – because we need to know what God thinks is modest, not what the ever-shifting opinions and fashions of this world think is modest. The good thing is GOD NEVER CHANGES HIS NATURE. He is the SAME YESTERDAY, TODAY AND FOREVER. “I am the LORD, I change not” (Malachi 3:6), “Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and for ever” (Hebrews 13:8). What WAS ABOMINATION (= HORRIBLE, DESPICABLE, FILTH) TO GOD IN MOSES' TIME, STILL IS ABOMINATION NOW. AND GOD SAYS IN DEUTERONOMY THAT CROSS-DRESSING IS ABOMINATION. If you get your concordance out and trace through the Old Testament every occurrence of what is abomination to God, you will find that everything that WAS abomination to God, STILL IS NOW, e.g. idolatry, sodomy, sexual abuse, false weights, blemished sacrifice etc. etc. GOD HAS NOT CHANGED. He couldn't think something horrible then, and not think the same thing horrible now. If He did, He changed, and God does not change. That also applies to the Ten Commandments. The Law, Paul says, IS SPIRITUAL (Romans 7:14). It is not something that Jesus did away with – He came to FULFIL THE LAW not to abolish it (Matthew 5:17). He brought out of the Law all the things that are eternally valid and commanded His disciples to ABSOLUTELY PRODUCE THOSE VALID FRUITS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS IN THEIR LIVES. All the “abominations” are STILL abominations to God – they are eternally contrary to God's nature. Ceremonial laws, e.g. animal sacrifices, temple rituals etc., were only intended for the natural nation of Israel. But the MORAL LAW (10 COMMANDMENTS, HATRED OF ALL ABOMINATIONS, like cross-dressing, perversion etc. etc.) IS MADE ABSOLUTELY VALID BY CHRIST, it is ESTABLISHED, not done away.

5. So then, *modest apparel*, which the New Testament COMMANDS the Christian woman to wear, is certainly not ABOMINATION-apparel. That is the opposite of modest. It is filth in God's sight. The Bible says clearly that all who “work abomination” (i.e. who do things which God calls abomination, like cross-dressing) WILL NOT ENTER INTO THE HEAVENLY CITY (Revelation 21:27):

Revelation 21:27 And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever WORKETH ABOMINATION, or maketh a lie: but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life.

6. Furthermore, any woman who wears any item of mannish clothing not only commits abomination, but Deuteronomy 22:5 says that person IS abomination to God! Get away from it, people. By wearing such perverted clothing, the person is just a pile of filth in God's sight. You've blocked out the Grace of God from working in your life by your abomination habit.

7. This is all highly important for the end-time. Jesus predicted it would be like Sodom

and Gomorrah at the end time (Luke 17:28-30). One of the major markers of Sodomite culture was the fusion or confusion of sexual behavior. One very noticeable form of such is cross-dressing. Do we want to go down in fire with the modern Sodomite culture? I hope the answer is NO. Well, don't go Sodom's way, then.

What are Clothes with Male Associations?

8. Now that we have discovered what God's eternal principles are, we can apply the Word to our modern clothing, without “wrath or doubting.” It is obvious that God considers ACTUAL CLOTHING a very important thing. If we get this wrong we will end up, ourselves, an ABOMINATION TO GOD. With such strong statements by God Himself about those bits of cloth we wear, we must surely be careful to find out from the Word what God considers male and female clothing.

9. God says no “male accoutrement” must be upon the person of a woman in the way of clothing and adornment. No manufactured item with *male associations*. How do we define *male associations*? The Bible says, “IF ANY MAN SPEAK, LET HIM SPEAK AS (= IN ACCORD WITH) THE ORACLES (= WORD) OF GOD” (1 Peter 4:11). We do not use our own understanding to define *male associations*. We are commanded: “lean not to thine own understanding” (Proverbs 3:5). It must be WHAT GOD ASSOCIATES WITH A MALE, not what some human culture, or history, or creed, associates with a male. We must compare spiritual (Word) things with spiritual (Word) (1 Corinthians 2:13). It was God who said “items with male associations” so it is what God associates with a male, and what God thinks is male clothing. Where is God's thinking expressed? ONLY IN THE WORD OF GOD. If we want to know what God thinks we MUST go to His Word. This is where many Christians so-called go astray today. They rely on their OWN THINKING, or on the thinking of some GREAT WORDLY PROFESSOR OR PASTOR OR PROPHET. But how do we know if that prophet, pastor or teacher is teaching truth? We test him by the Word of God. “If they speak not according to this Word it is because there is no light in them” (Isaiah 8:20).

Trousers are Male Clothing

10. Trousers are clothing pertaining to a man according to the Bible, because they are only mentioned as being worn by a man (namely the priests and the high-priest), never by a woman.

The verses are:

Exodus 28:42-43 42 And thou shalt make them linen BREECHES to cover their nakedness; from the loins even unto the thighs they shall reach: 43 And they shall be upon Aaron, and upon his sons, when they come in unto the tabernacle of the congregation, or when they come near unto the altar to minister in the holy place; that they bear not iniquity, and die: it shall be a statute for ever unto him and his seed after him.

Exodus 39:28 [Re.: the high priest] And a mitre of fine linen, and goodly bonnets of fine linen, and linen BREECHES of fine twined linen

Leviticus 6:10 And the priest shall put on his linen garment, and his linen BREECHES shall he put upon his flesh, and take up the ashes which the fire hath consumed with the burnt offering on the altar, and he shall put them beside the altar.

Leviticus 16:4 [Re.: the high priest] He shall put on the holy linen coat, and he shall have the linen BREECHES upon his flesh, and shall be girded with a linen girdle, and with the linen mitre shall he be attired: these are HOLY GARMENTS; therefore shall he wash his flesh in water, and so put them on.

Ezekiel 44:18 They shall have linen bonnets upon their heads, and shall have linen BREECHES upon their loins; they shall not gird themselves with any thing that causeth sweat.

11. The Hebrew word for “breeches,” as they were called when the KJV was translated, or “trousers,” as they are called nowadays, is *miknesayim*. According to the Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament 1980 this means: “Trousers or drawers (for priests) (KJV, ASV, RSV render similarly, breeches). This noun occurs only in the dual (*miknesayim*) [meaning it denotes an object with two parts, in this case two leg-sections]. It is found five times in Exodus and Leviticus and once in Ezekiel 44:18. Trousers were ordered by God in the interests of decorum, and were made of linen to absorb perspiration.”

Trousers are Holy Garments, Sanctuary Garments, for Priests of God

12. Notice that the Word of God goes further and defines trousers as HOLY GARMENTS. This is a very special designation. It means “Sanctuary garments,” “garments of the Holy Place.” This is how the most ancient Greek translation of the Scriptures, made by Greek-speaking Jews before the time of Jesus, translated it in Exodus 35:21, 39:1, and 39:41. Trousers are holy (meaning “set apart as special for the service of God”) in the sense that they BELONG TO THE SANCTUARY OF GOD. No woman is allowed in the Sanctuary, because only priests are allowed in, and priests are male. The holy garments of the Sanctuary are definitely male garments. All of them – the holy coat, the mitre (Hebrew *mitznephet*), the girdle (Hebrew *avnet*) AND TROUSERS – are worn only by men throughout the Bible, because men only are ministers. The Hebrew word for ministers is “priests,” *cohanim*, which means people who “stand,” waiting upon God, in service to Him.

13. Priests included all ministers of whatever tribe, and not only those who were of the tribe of Levi and served in the earthly sanctuary. Even before God ordained the Levitical priests (Exodus 28:1 Deuteronomy 10:8), He said He wanted *all Israel* to be a “kingdom of priests” (Exodus 19:6), and such priests, godly male ministers, not Levites only, but

others as well, were recognized as such by God Himself, when Moses received the Law (Exodus 19:22 and 24). These were priests in the ORIGINAL ORDER, the ORDER OF MELCHIZEDEK (Hebrews 7:11-12 etc.). They were ministers of the Heavenly Sanctuary, which the LORD pitched and not man. They were ordained by God, not man.

14. Remember that everything in the earthly Sanctuary was made by Moses after the pattern of the Heavenly Sanctuary which he saw when he went up Mount Sinai to meet God (Hebrews 8:5, Acts 7:44, Exodus 25:9, 40, 26:30, 27:8, Numbers 8:4). The Sanctuary Garments he made for the earthly priests were therefore modeled on the garments he saw in the Heavenly Sanctuary. The inhabitants of the Heavenly Realm are always gloriously clothed in the Bible. That includes Angels (Daniel 10:5, 12:6-7, Matthew 28:3, Mark 16:5, John 20:12, Acts 1:10, Revelation 15:6 etc.) and redeemed elders (Revelation 4:4) and saints (Revelation 3:4, 5, 6:11, 7:9, 13, 14, 19:8, 14). Jesus prayed: "Thy (God's) kingdom come. Thy will be done IN EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN" (Matthew 6:10). It is our job to ensure that we fit the heavenly pattern exactly, in our dress, as well as in our demeanor.

All Christian Males are Priests

15. Christian ministers today belong to Jesus' Order, the Melchizedek order. The Temple in Heaven where we minister is the Body of Jesus, and as in the Old Testament, so also in the New, only males are ordained to minister (1 Peter 4:11). Women are forbidden to teach a man or to usurp authority over a man (1 Timothy 2:12, 1 Corinthians 14:34). Sometimes people object against this: "In Christ there is neither male nor female" (Galatians 3:28). Yes, IN CHRIST, THE SPIRIT, there is neither male or female, BUT IN THE BODY THERE STILL IS MALE AND FEMALE. The Bible does say we are not "in the flesh (= the fleshly nature)," if we are true Christians, we are "in the Spirit" (Romans 8:9), BUT ALSO IT SAYS WE ARE STILL "IN THE BODY" (2 Corinthians 5:6-10, 12:2-3, Romans 6:12, 1 Corinthians 6:20). And there are still quite different, male and female BODIES. Trousers being Sanctuary Garments THEY ONLY BELONG ON THE BODIES OF TRUE CHRISTIAN MALES. Not even on sinful males! They are the garments of Christian ministry, and every Christian male has a ministry. Christ has made us all KINGS AND PRIESTS (Revelation 1:6, 5:10, 1 Peter 2:5 and 9). HE DID NOT MAKE US QUEENS AND PRIESTESSES. It is the priesthood of all MALE believers. Women participate in this ministry by being each one a helpmeet to the Christian man, not by being ministers themselves. This, of course, is hugely resented by the modern Sodomite, unisex, culture. Para-Church groups which reject the Bible likewise reject the true male ministry of all male believers. But remember, GOD SAYS ACTUAL MATERIAL CLOTHING IS IMPORTANT: HE MAKES IT ABOMINATION TO WEAR THE WRONG CLOTHING, OF THE OPPOSITE SEX: AND HE SAYS TROUSERS ARE SANCTUARY CLOTHES FOR MALE MINISTERS ONLY.

16. I can hear some protester say: "You are excluding women from the Heavenly Sanctuary! You are telling us women aren't in it!" No I'm not. The Word says we are all STONES in the building of God's Spiritual Temple, the Body of Jesus (1 Peter 2:5). We

are all, male and female, MEMBERS OF THE BODY with spiritual gifts of different kinds (1 Corinthians 12:27). But we are not all MINISTERS (priests) IN THE TEMPLE. Only males are ministers WITHIN IT. Males are both stones of the building (members, brothers) AND priests. Women are stones (members, sisters) only, NOT priests. (See 1 Peter 2:5.)

The First Sacrifice Shows that Trousers are Priest's Garments

17. If you have followed me this far along the Gospel Road, I would like to show you a mystery of the Kingdom of God. CLOTHES HAVE A SPIRITUAL MEANING. They relate to the greatest act of Redemption, the very sacrifice of our beloved Savior at Calvary. Jesus told us always to GO BACK TO THE BEGINNING IF WE WANT TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUTHS OF GOD. On the mystery of marriage and divorce, Jesus said the permission to divorce a wife was SECONDARY, “BUT FROM THE BEGINNING IT WAS NOT SO” (Matthew 19:8), because in Genesis (1:27) God made man male plus female, and true Christian marriage is therefore an eternal, indissoluble, union of two spirits who were forever joined by God in one. Likewise on CLOTHING, WE MUST GO BACK TO THE BEGINNING in Genesis to understand it.

A. Proper Clothing is Not Covering Only the Private Parts

18. First of all, way back there in the days of the Fall of Adam and Eve God showed that it is not sufficient just to cover up the private parts and leave the rest of the body exposed. God replaced Adam and Eve's fig leaves – which covered these parts only – with proper clothing of animal-skin:

*Genesis 3:7 And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons....
Genesis 3:21 Unto Adam also and to his wife did the LORD God make coats of skins, and clothed them.*

You can see that they were not considered “clothed” till they had a proper covering as the animals have.

B. All-Over Clothing of the Priest

19. But there is a higher and greater mystery included here. Did you notice that God took the SKIN or pelt of an animal, not just the fur, and covered the nakedness of Adam and Eve with COATS of that skin? This was a type of the sacrifice of Christ. Christ, the true Lamb of God, many years later, was provided by God as the true Sacrifice for our sins (1 Corinthians 5:7). His Covering, the Covering of the Holy Spirit, was given to us as a consequence of the Blood of God (Acts 20:28), shed on the Cross, so that our spiritual nakedness could truly be covered. The Apostles on the day of Pentecost were “endued” (= “clothed upon” Acts 24:49) by the Holy Ghost from heaven, and likewise every repentant,

believing, Christian who has received, as he or she must, that same Holy Ghost. When God looks at us now He sees not our human shame, but Christ Himself. Hallelujah! What a covering! The covering of the Lamb of God! My sin is obliterated from the sight of God by His Redemption! God has put a new man over the old man. We are now clothed with that new Man from heaven (Ephesians 4:24 Colossians 3:10), with Christ Himself (Romans 13:14 Galatians 3:27), just as Adam and Eve were clothed with that new skin of the sacrifice. What Love, what wondrous Love!

20. Now look even closer at this first great Sacrifice at the gate of Eden. Here, before God, stood the sorrowful pair, Adam and Eve. Their heads hung down in guilt and shame. They typed all future penitent sinners, the congregation of God, gathered to the Cross of Christ, weeping for their sins in deep and genuine remorse. Between them and the sacrifice itself was the PRIEST, the Great Priest, God Himself (Hebrews 9:11), slaying the animal sacrifice, which typed His own body on the Cross (Hebrews 10:5-10). With the skin of that sacrifice the Great Priest then made COATS and clothed them both. The message was that they needed to be a new creature, a Lamb of God, a person clothed with Christ.

21. The Priest was perfect. The sacrifice was perfect. Adam and Eve were covered perfectly in their state at that time, as penitent sinners. But there was something about that skin-covering that differed from the animal's own pelt before it was removed. THAT WAS THE EXTENT AND COMPLETENESS OF THE COVERING. An animal is covered by its skin ALL OVER, DOWN TO ITS LOWER LEGS. Adam and Eve were covered by COATS of skin, which left their individual legs hidden, indeed, from sight, but not precisely in the likeness of the original animal hide. Which animal has a pelt hanging loose around naked flesh like a human coat? There isn't one. Yet that is how Adam and Eve were clothed now. Christ signified by this that the penitent congregation is covered perfectly FOR THAT STATE, for the status of a repentant sinner in the congregation. However, the Priest Who offered the sacrifice was covered in a different way – he was TOTALLY COVERED. THAT PRIEST WAS THE LAMB OF GOD HIMSELF. He was The Priest Who offered His Own precious body as the sacrifice. He was totally covered, as the animal itself was covered all over, down to its lower legs. He wasn't merely clothed in the New Man HE WAS THE NEW MAN HIMSELF (1 Corinthians 15:47 Ephesians 2:15). Christ is the FULNESS OF THE GODHEAD IN BODILY FORM (Colossians 2:9). He did not, and does not, have the Spirit by measure, He had and has It WITHOUT MEASURE (John 3:34-35).

22. So when a Christian male MINISTERS to his family or congregation, he types Christ as the Priest. That Christian male must have a TOTAL COVERING OF THE SPIRIT. He must be covered FOR THAT POSITION OF MINISTER IN THE SANCTUARY OF GOD. He has a more perfect walk with God than the member of the congregation, and that is why he is in a leadership position. The Holy Spirit is given to all, laity and minister alike, but ALL ARE NOT COVERED BY GOD TO MINISTER. In fact, let the aspiring beware. Judgment falls on those who attempt to teach the Word without God's permission (covering) so to do (James 3:1, Luke 12:48).

23. Now we see clearly why priests were commanded by God to wear trousers – an all-over covering down to the lower leg. It types the more perfect covering of the minister's spiritual walk with God, like the animal's pelt going down to the lower leg. So today, every female types the Church, the congregation (Ephesians 5:32). SHE MUST NOT WEAR TROUSERS – IT BREAKS THE TYPE. The male types Christ the Priest (1 Corinthians 11:3). He wears trousers, the more perfect covering. Trousers are, indeed, Sanctuary Garments, set apart for the ministry of God alone, and the pelt of the sacrificial animal covering the individual legs is its perfect type. The animal can climb trees to its heart's content or bound through the fields, and it is still closely covered. It is in the original Divine Order. The faithful minister of God can go anywhere in the Spirit and do anything in the Spirit – he is covered by the Spirit to represent Christ perfectly to the people. That is the male Christian in his trousers. But the congregation is more limited in its walk, it must keep its modest position, otherwise it will be uncovered, it will “walk naked” and they will see its “shame” (Revelation 16:15). That is the female in her coat, robe or dress. Now, as was said earlier, the male can be a MEMBER AND A MINISTER – he can therefore wear a robe or trousers. BUT a woman is a MEMBER ONLY, SHE CANNOT BE A MINISTER. LET NOT A WOMAN PUT ON THOSE MINISTER'S CLOTHES, TROUSERS! IT IS FORBIDDEN FOR HER TO DO THAT.

Shorts which Reveal the Thighs are not Acceptable to God

24. Notice also the purpose of the priests' trousers, worn from the waist to the calf: to hide the nakedness of the thigh and above. The word *miknesayim* describes a garment composed of two main sections which are “gathered in,” like the English “drawers,” from “draw in.” So loose shorts on men are out – these do not hide that nakedness. This verse (Exodus 28:42) shows us clearly what God calls “nakedness” as regards the legs: to reveal the thigh above the knee is “nakedness.” Modern male shorts exactly correspond in this regard to the underneath garment of New Testament times called the “tunic” (Greek *chiton*). In the Orient in New Testament times there were two common garments – the outer robe, or *himation* in Greek, which stretched down to or near the feet, and the underneath short tunic, or *chiton* in Greek. To go outside with this underneath tunic on only, thus revealing the nakedness of the thighs, – though it might have been accepted amongst the degenerate Romans, – was a sign of insanity and demon-possession in New Testament Israel, as can be shown by the account of the demoniac of Gadara, called Legion (Mark 5:1-17). When Jesus came across him in his demonized state he did not have an outer garment or *himation* on, but once the demon was driven out, he sat quietly at the feet of Jesus, “clothed” (literally “with his *himation* on” Mark 5:15) and in his right mind. Wouldn't it be nice if the insane and demonized modern populace would get properly clothed like this? But as the Bible prophesies of the last Church age before the Coming of Jesus, the lukewarm, rich, have-need-of-nothing, Church of Laodicea, will be “naked” but will FAIL TO RECOGNIZE IT (Revelation 3:17).

25. Robes and cloaks (like this *himation*) in the Bible are not specifically women's or men's clothing, so it is fine for a man to wear a robe of the common Oriental style. Just as

there was a long outer robe and underneath tunic in New Testament times, so also there was in Old Testament Israel a long outer robe reaching to the ankles, called a *mehil* in Hebrew, and a somewhat shorter garment called in Hebrew a *ketonet*. However, unlike the New Testament tunic, this *ketonet* covered the nakedness of the thighs and therefore could be worn outside. It is this garment which was the “coat” God made for Adam and Eve. An even longer version of the *ketonet* was the *ketonet passim*, which was Joseph's “coat of many colors.” This garment went down right to the extremities of the hands and feet, and was worn by men and women of noble birth, because of its extravagant design. You can see, therefore, that amongst the clothing commonly worn in East and West today, THE MAIN GARMENTS SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED BY GOD AS MALE, AND THEREFORE FORBIDDEN ACCORDING TO DEUTERONOMY 22:5 TO BE WORN BY WOMEN ARE TROUSERS.

Trousers Underneath a Robe are Still Male Clothing

26. Another point, relating to present-day eastern customs, is that the priests in the Temple wore a long outer garment, the *mehil*, as well on top of their trousers. So trousers underneath such a garment – like the trousers or pantaloons worn by many Asian women with a long garment on top of them – are still man's clothing.

27. On the wearing of pantaloons by Asian women: the Greek historian Ctesias preserved many eastern traditions about the Assyrian Empire. One of these traditions related to Queen Sammuramat (called Semiramis by the Greeks). She was a famous and degenerate and immoral Queen of Assyria around the time of Elijah and Elisha (about BC 800). Queen Sammuramat started to act like a man and fight in battle like a man. Accordingly she started to wear trousers or pants. Ctesias says that this was the first time women had worn trousers in the East. From her it then became fashionable in the Orient for women to wear pantaloons (as they do, some of them, to this day). You can see, therefore, that before the time of Elijah, for example in the time of Moses who wrote Deuteronomy, trousers were MEN'S DRESS, and it was forbidden by God for women to wear such. IT STILL IS.

Questions and Answers

28. QUESTION 1: In your answer above, you said that when in Deut. 22:5 the Bible says “The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to a man....,” the word translated “THAT WHICH PERTAINETH TO” in the KJV, is, in the original Hebrew “KELI.” Now, this same word is also used many times for, and translated as, weapons, in the OT. So does it follow that a woman should not bear arms (in any circumstance – not just war)? I presume the question would devolve onto whether or not a weapon is actually a man's tool.

29. ANSWER: Here's a complete run-down on *keli* (I have underlined the commonest meanings):

1. in general, article, object, made of any material, thing, especially, thing of value, personal or household property, money or articles (property), (apparently collective); things carried, plural = stuff, load, baggage (impedimenta), apparently = baggage-train; ... things [of exile], i.e. the most necessary articles, such as exiles may take; = ornaments or jewels: ... as merchandise; ... as cargo of ship; (spoil of war); of any household article (on which one sits); of skin, or wood; precious thing (figurative), (similarly), (apparently = ornaments); (figurative of Coniah); specifically of garments (one's "things"). 2. utensil, implement, apparatus: a. implement of hunting and (especially) war, = weapon; figurative, of God's weapons; of entire equipment of warrior, armor or armament offensive and defensive; b. instrument of music. c. implement of labor, tool, or of one's calling, pursuit (v. 3). d. equipment of oxen (yoke, etc.). [his chariot]-equipmentsf. as general term for utensils and furniture of Solomon's palace; especially (very often) of tabernacle, and temple; of both palace and temple; combinations are; utensil [of ministry]; of appliances of idol-worship. 3. vessel, receptacle, of various materials and for various purposes; = sack; [shepherd's] bag or wallet;...[earthenware] receptacle for deed of sale: for liquids; for cooking; or, also, an [open (uncovered)] vessel; a [clean vessel]; figurative, of Eliakim's relatives. 4. specifically, vessels (boats) [of paper-reed].

30. The Bible says literally:

Deut 22.5: There shall not be a "keli" of a male upon a woman and a male shall not be clothed with a garment of a woman, for anyone that does these things is an abomination of the LORD thy God

Any item listed above, including a weapon, if it is an item with male associations, by the Bible definition, must not be upon a woman's person.

31. **QUESTION 2:** During conversations, a high percentage of women who profess to be born again Christians, when presented with the Bible telling us not to wear garments that pertain to a man [Deut. 22 v. 5], EXPLAIN IT AWAY, as irrelevant or Old Testament and say – clothes are not important as GOD LOOKS AT THE HEART! This denies The Word, therefore how can that statement be true? – as if God knows that their heart is “for” Him! Thank you.

32. **ANSWER:** A large part of this, regarding supposed “Old Testament” etc., has already been answered. See the earlier section on modest dressing. Another misquote that people give, claiming it is a Scripture is: “God looketh not on the outward.” THERE IS NO SUCH SCRIPTURE IN THE BIBLE. God DOES look on the outward. GOD LOOKS BOTH ON THE OUTWARD AND THE INWARD! Check it up in your Concordance. Nowhere does it say “God looketh not on the outward” because it is just NOT TRUE. If God did not look on the outward Paul would not say women must dress in modest apparel. Also Paul would not have said that God's commandment is that a woman must not cut her hair. Now, as you quoted it, it is right GOD LOOKETH ON THE HEART, but man looketh on the outward. Yes, man only goes by his natural reason and senses.

He sees the outside. But God can ALSO look at the heart INSIDE. A man might look at a young, insignificant boy like David and say, "He's useless. God wouldn't choose him as king," but God looks at the heart. God saw in David FAITH IN ACTION, so He chose David as king. Man sees little, insignificant Christians going about humbly doing what God wants (like not cutting their hair, wearing modest apparel) and says "They're useless. What good are they doing for the Kingdom of God?" And God says: "They're David's Royal Seed. They will reign with Me for ever!"

33. Just for information, the Scripture you quoted is:

1 Samuel 16:7 But the LORD said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the LORD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the LORD looketh on the heart.

34. QUESTION 3: Did the Bible-believing preachers who were active during the period after World War 1, i.e. the 20's and 30's, publicly condemn the immorality in women etc. that began, in a big way, to set in then, i.e. women wearing men's clothes, cutting their hair, and generally getting masculine, out-of-line, and perverted? By these preachers I mean Smith Wigglesworth (not totally sure whether I spelled that right), Gypsy Smith, and others.

35. ANSWER: Absolutely. Smith and Gypsy were both ex-Salvation Army people and the Salvation Army was strong holiness in orientation. That meant in those days a high standard of morality, including moral dress code. Both men separated from the Salvation Army but not because they disagreed over the holiness standard. Gypsy wanted a bit more freedom over the way he evangelized and Smith went into the Pentecostal gift-manifestation ministry through the influence of Rev. Body of Sunderland, UK. It was the common standard amongst all Bible-based preachers in those days to stand against the "flapper" culture that was infecting society between the Wars. However, the evil leaven started to work amongst those who became "women preachers," following the (misunderstood) example of Katherine Booth, the wife of the founder of the Salvation Army. She went a little bit further down the road than simply "testifying" and emphasized women's ministry. Some then took it upon themselves to treat preaching as identical to prophesying and began to preach publicly. An example of the latter was Aimee Semple McPherson the founder of the 4-Square Gospel movement in Los Angeles. She too was originally from a Salvation Army background and moved into Pentecostalism, but definitely started preaching as a man would. Saying that, she still dressed like a lady. She made Pentecostalism popular on the West Coast, and liked "razzamataz." One of her gimics was to ride onto the stage on a motorbike! That is not a criticism. It would be a wonderful thing if every Christian lady today served Jesus with the love she showed towards Him. After World War 2, the huge revival created through the supernatural ministry of

William Branham pulled in a lot of “part-timers.” The Pentecostal and Charismatic movements became big business and with all that standards definitely slipped. Brother Branham tried with all his might to swing the people back to old-fashioned Pentecostal moral codes (including dress codes), but it didn't go down well with the fashion-conscious new leaders. After the 50s, the low standards, especially amongst women, became the norm. Only those who truly loved and love the Lord Jesus have had the spiritual strength to resist the tide.

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