

newsletter

no.17 2019

headcoverings



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Introduction

The major problem we are experiencing in this country (America), is that we have no idea we have had our culture stripped, robbed and literally taken from us. This is a major problem because we have had our captors define our heritage for us. As an enslaved people, taken from our land, we have been lost to ourselves ever since.

Now the Ru ach (Holy Spirit) is raising up His people who will teach us our right ways and right rulings. I do not think for one minute another nation which has stolen and taken so much from us could ever teach us our faith, culture or heritage.

Once you realize you are a Hebrew Israelite, the Spirit of Truth and a love for the truth will wrap around your heart and your experience will not only be seen outwardly but the power of the Holy Spirit will be felt inwardly.

Realize we have been immersed in a Gentile culture and a Gentile mindset. America has made sure with its false-teaching religious organizations, starting from the so-called Jewish people, to the Messianic, Christians, Catholics etc... to keep our minds blinded from our heritage.

I do not expect one of another nation to have the same passion and drive as the real true Israelites would have.

What a sense of apparitions, once you know who you are! The truth can no longer be pressed down. The head covering is our Hebrew Culture!

Coverings Defined

PROVERBS 31:22

She maketh herself **coverings** of tapestry;
her clothing [is] silk and purple.

HEBREW LEXICON -- STRONG'S NUMBER 4765

Coverings
4765 marbad {mar-bad'}
1) spread, coverlet

PROVERBS 7:16

I have decked my bed with **coverings** of tapestry,
with carved [works], with fine linen of Egypt.

HEBREW LEXICON -- STRONG'S NUMBER 7234

Decked
7234 rabad {raw-bad'}
1) (Qal) to spread, bespread, deck

Our Culture of Submission

In our Culture, the first thing that must be understood is that the woman is in subjection to her husband. That means she is to do what he says. An American woman off the bat has problems with this. So men you should understand this is about headship and authority. For her to question her husband, who is keeping the Commandments and walking in right ruling, is a rebellion and rejection of the laws of the Most High.

America has given women a voice and a position she should have never taken. A submitted wife does not kick against her husband. Eve was beguiled by the serpent and the Most High placed her **under her husband's ruling**.

I TIMOTHY 2:14,15

14 And Adam was not deceived,
but the woman being deceived was in the transgression.
15 Notwithstanding she shall be saved in childbearing,
if they continue in faith and charity and holiness with sobriety.

GENESIS 3:13

And the YHWH said unto the woman,
What [is] this [that] thou hast done?
And the woman said,
The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.

GENESIS 3:16

Unto the woman he said,
I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception;
in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children;
and thy desire [shall be] to thy husband,
and he shall rule over thee.

The Roles Given to Man and Women

Numbers 30:1-15

1 And Moses spake unto the heads of the tribes concerning the children of Israel, saying, This is the thing which YHWH hath commanded.

2 If a man vow a vow unto YHWH, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond; he shall not break his word, he shall do according to all that proceedeth out of his mouth.

3 If a woman also vow a vow unto YHWH, and bind herself by a bond, being in her father's house in her youth;

4 And her father hear her vow, and her bond wherewith she hath bound her soul, and her father shall hold his peace at her: then all her vows shall stand, and every bond wherewith she hath bound her soul shall stand.

5 But if her father disallow her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows, or of her bonds wherewith she hath bound her soul, shall stand: and YHWH shall forgive her, because her father disallowed her.

6 And if she had at all an husband, when she vowed, or uttered ought out of her lips, wherewith she bound her soul;

7 And her husband heard it, and held his peace at her in the day that he heard it: then her vows shall stand, and her bonds wherewith she bound her soul shall stand.

8 But if her husband disallowed her on the day that he heard it; then he shall make her vow which she vowed, and that which she uttered with her lips, wherewith she bound her soul, of none effect: and YHWH shall forgive her.

9 But every vow of a widow, and of her that is divorced, wherewith they have bound their souls, shall stand against her.

10 And if she vowed in her husband's house, or bound her soul by a bond with an oath;

11 And her husband heard it, and held his peace at her, and disallowed her not: then all her vows shall stand, and every bond wherewith she bound her soul shall stand.



12 But if her husband hath utterly made them void on the day he heard them; then whatsoever proceeded out of her lips concerning her vows, or concerning the bond of her soul, shall not stand: her husband hath made them void; and YHWH shall forgive her.

13 Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it void.

14 But if her husband altogether hold his peace at her from day to day; then he establisheth all her vows, or all her bonds, which are upon her: he confirmeth them, because he held his peace at her in the day that he heard them.

15 But if he shall any ways make them void after that he hath heard them; then he shall bear her iniquity.

The authority of the man is greatly understood from the instructions. The Most High has given to the man that is in authority over the woman, be it father or husband, the authority to cancel out any vow that she makes, if they so choose. Hence her vow will not stand if the head over her rejects it.

So YHWH has given power to the father or husband to confirm or annul. He did not give it to a woman. She has a role just like the authority over her.

Also what needs to be stated is that men do not have all authority over women. If a divorced or widowed woman makes a vow, the vow stands, because she is not under any authority of a man. But then if she later gets married, she is under the authority of her husband.

EPHESIANS 5:22

Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto YHWH.

COLOSSIANS 3:18

Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in YHWH.

Complying with the Customs at Straitway

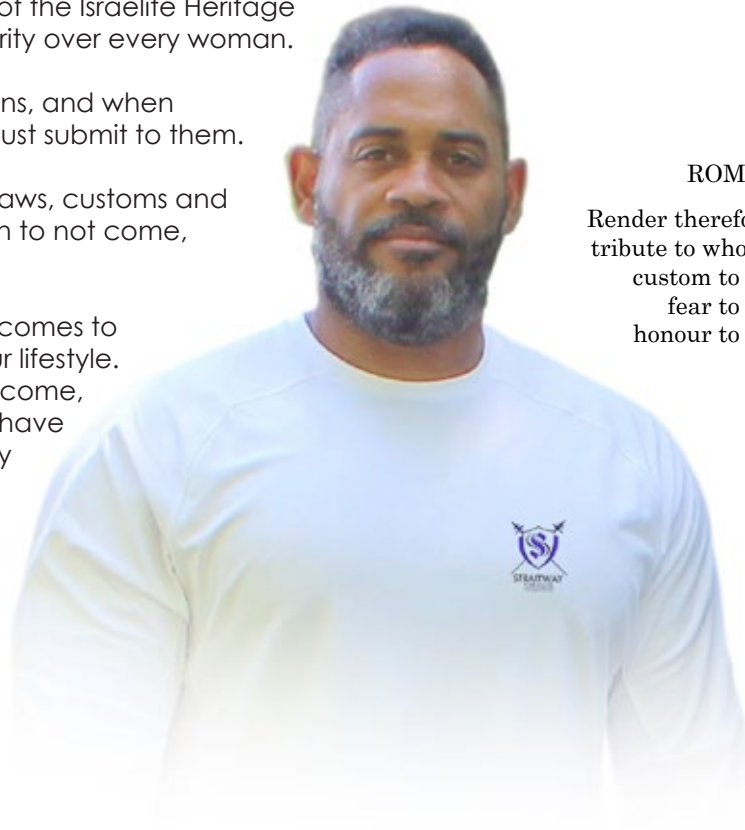
I am the Chief Pastor and overseer of the Israelite Heritage of Straitway, but I am not the authority over every woman.

We have laws, customs and traditions, and when anyone comes to our house they must submit to them.

However, if they cannot follow our laws, customs and traditions, then they have the option to not come, it's their choice.

So when a woman, married or not, comes to visit our land she will comply with our lifestyle. If she can't comply, then she can't come, because the father or husband will have a very hard time being dealt with by myself or the Elders.

After all, when you go to a place, you are to render custom to whom custom is due, and tribute to whom tribute is due, and honor to whom honor is due.



ROMANS 13:7

Render therefore to all their dues:
tribute to whom tribute [is due];
custom to whom custom;
fear to whom fear;
honour to whom honour.

Servants

Exodus 21:2-6

2 If thou buy an Hebrew servant,
six years he shall serve:
and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing.

3 If he came in by himself,
he shall go out by himself:
if he were married,
then his wife shall go out with him.

4 If his master have given him a wife,
and she have born him sons or daughters;
the wife and her children shall be her master's,
and he shall go out by himself.

5 And if the servant shall plainly say,
I love my master,
my wife, and my children;
I will not go out free:

6 Then his master shall bring him unto the judges;
he shall also bring him to the door,
or unto the door post;
and his master shall bore his ear through with an aul;
and he shall serve him for ever.



Head Covering vs Wedding or Engagement Ring

1st Century cultural practice was that a married Israelite woman always kept her head covered in public. The head covering was the sign she was under authority.

It must be understood that in our Hebraic culture, women did not just run around uncovered. Married or not, a woman in Israel was always under some kind of authority of the man unless she was divorced or widowed, or if she was a stranger, or a captive of war.

Once a single woman's status changed, i.e. she became a wife or a concubine, she was then under the authority of the man figure over her.

If she was single, it was a sign she was not covered by (under the authority of) a man, yet she still had to wear a covering when praying to the Father. A married woman's hair was only to be seen by her husband.

Once an Israelite woman was betrothed, she would put on a head covering to show she was already taken or designated, NOT A PAGAN WEDDING OR ENGAGEMENT RING as in the American-European culture.

Head Covering Shows Who is in Authority

The head covering is also a clear distinction of who's in authority in the Assembly. Rebecca covered her head when she first met Isaac.

GENESIS 24:65

For she [had] said unto the servant,
What man [is] this that walketh in the field to meet us?
And the servant [had] said, It [is] my master:
therefore she took a vail, and covered herself.



Men don't cover for Prayer

Paul makes it very clear that a woman's head should be covered. And a man's head, when He is praying or prophesying, should NOT be covered.



HAIR is not Head Covering

A woman's hair is not her covering. This is a European-Christianity-Gentile teaching.



Clear Authority

All of 1 Corinthians Chapter 11 is about authority. A man and a woman should always have a very clear distinction of who they are.

A man is not to have long hair, nor should his head be covered and a man should not be wearing skirts or dresses.

A woman should not cut her hair, her hair should be long. She should not wear pants or what the Scriptures call "breeches".

1 CORINTHIANS 11:13-15

13 Judge in yourselves:
is it comely that a woman pray
unto God uncovered?

14 Doth not even nature itself teach you,
that, if a man have long hair,
it is a shame unto him?

15 But if a woman have long hair,
it is a glory to her:
for her hair is given her for a covering.

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 YHWH thy Elohim.

We must be sure to recognize the difference between Israelites and Gentiles in this matter, because Gentiles who come into the faith have the most difficult time converting due to their exposure in this world to religious ideas, and those rebellious Gentile women want to infuse their past culture into our Hebraic culture.

So if a woman who claims to be an Israelite refuses to dress according, she is showing you she is not under any authority. It is a sign that she actually usurps her husband's authority. The hair and wearing breeches on a woman is a clear sign she has no respect for authority at all.

Even their prayers are an abomination to the Most High when she cannot submit to her husband who is in authority over her.

A true Israelite wife shows that she honors her head - the one who has authority over her, when she covers her head. Paul teaches that a woman should wear a covering. All of this teaching is about proper authority.

Genesis 6:4

There were giants
in the earth in those days;
and also after that,
when the sons of God came in
unto the daughters of men,
and they bare children to them,
the same became mighty men
which were of old,
men of renown.

Women's Head Covering Was Our Culture

Judgment in Numbers shows this was our culture:

Numbers 5:18
And the priest shall set
the woman before YHWH,
and uncover the woman's head,
and put the offering of memorial in her hands,
which is the jealousy offering:
and the priest shall have in his hand
the bitter water that causeth the curse:

Other sources:

www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/covering-of-the-head

It was customary for most women in the ancient Near East, Mesopotamia, and the Greco-Roman world to cover their hair when they went outside the home. In biblical times, women covered their heads with veils or scarves. The unveiling of a woman's hair was considered a humiliation and punishment (Isa. 3:17; cf. Num. 5:18 on the loosening of the hair of a woman suspected of adultery; III Macc. 4:6; and Sus. 32).

In Talmudic times, too, married women were enjoined to cover their hair in communal spaces (e.g., Ned. 30b; Num. R. 9:16). In a society so highly conscious of sexuality and its dangers, veiling was considered an absolute necessity to maintain modesty and chastity. If a woman walked bareheaded in the street, her husband could divorce her without repaying her dowry (Ket. 7:6). Some rabbis compared the exposure of a married woman's hair to the exposure of her private parts (Ber. 24a), and forbade the recitation of any blessing in the presence of a bareheaded woman (ibid.). The rabbis praised pious women such as Kimhit, the mother of several high priests, who took care not to uncover their hair even in the house (Yoma 47a; Lev. R. 20:11). Nevertheless, covering the head was a personal imposition and restriction from which men were glad to be exempt. According to Sotah 3:8, men differ from women in that they may appear in public "with hair unbound and in torn garments." In Eruvin 100b, one of the disadvantages or "curses" that is cited as an inevitable part of being female includes being "wrapped up like a mourner." Some aggadic

sources interpret this custom as a sign of woman's shame and feeling of guilt for Eve's sin (Gen. R. 17:8; ARN2 9; Er. 100b and Rashi ad loc.; cf., also, the opinion of Paul in I Cor. 11:1-16). Girls did not have to cover their hair until the wedding ceremony (Ket. 2:1). It gradually became the accepted traditional custom for all Jewish women to cover their hair (see Sh. Ar., EH 21:2).

In the early modern period the practice of a woman's shaving off all her hair upon marriage and covering her head with a kerchief (tichel) became widespread in Hungarian, Galician, and Ukrainian Jewish communities. Justifications for this stringency were to ensure that a married woman's hair would never be exposed and to eliminate the possibility of a woman's hair rising to the surface during her ritual immersion in the mikveh, rendering it invalid. Opponents argued that shaving the head would make a woman unattractive to her husband. Toward the end of the 18th century some circles of women began to wear a wig (shaytl). This "innovation" was opposed by certain Orthodox authorities such as Moses *Sofer (see A.J. Schlesinger, Lev ha-Ivri, 2 (19283), 109, 189) but continued to be widely practiced. In the early 21st century, a diverse range of customs connected with hair covering are followed by Orthodox Jewish women. Among some modern Orthodox women, there has been renewed interest in various modes of covering the hair after marriage. Many women who are not Orthodox continue the custom of covering their hair in synagogue.

[Judith R. Baskin (2nd ed.)]

Men's Head Covering Was Only for Ancient Levite Priests While in the Temple

In regards to men not covering their head in the presence of YHWH, we see that the Levite priests were the only ones that were commanded to have "linen bonnets upon their heads", when they were inside the sanctuary Temple and they were to take it off when they were outside of it.

So as we can see even the Levite priest before the Messiah came did cover their heads but only when in the presence of Yah.

This is not the case today, and it should also be noted that all of Israel were not priests, just the tribe of LEVI's descendants.

Paul would have known all this which is why he knew a head covering was not for men generally.

Today the priesthood of the Levites has been fulfilled by the Messiah, so there is no longer a duty for men to cover their heads as Paul pointed out.

You should also pay attention to the fact that the priests were expected to cut their hair, if it grew too long.



Keep His Commandments

Proverbs 8:17

I love them that love Me;

John 14:15

If ye love me,

Keep My Commandments.

1John 5:3

For this is the love of YHWH, that we

Keep His Commandments:

and His commandments are not grievous.

Revelation 12:17

And the dragon was wroth with the woman,
and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which

Keep The Commandments

of YHWH, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ.

Revelation 14:12

Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that

Keep The Commandments

of YHWH, and the faith of Jesus.

Ecclesiastes 12:13

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter:

Fear YHWH, and

Keep His Commandments:

For This is The Whole Duty of Man.

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Breeches

EXODUS 28:42

And thou shalt make them
linen breeches to cover their nakedness;
from the loins even unto the thighs they shall reach:

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.

EXODUS 39:28

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

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 44:15-19

15 But the priests the Levites,
the sons of Zadok, that kept the charge of my
sanctuary when the children of Israel went astray
from me,

they shall come near to me to minister unto me,
and they shall stand before me
to offer unto me the fat and the blood,
saith YHWH:

16 They shall enter into my sanctuary,
and they shall come near to my table,
to minister unto me,
and they shall keep my charge.

17 And it shall come to pass,
that when they enter in
at the gates of the inner court,
they shall be clothed with linen garments;
and no wool shall come upon them,
whiles they minister
in the gates of the inner court, and within.

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.

19 And when they go forth into the utter court,
even into the utter court to the people,
they shall put off their garments
wherein they ministered,
and lay them in the holy chambers,
and they shall put on other garments;
and they shall not sanctify
the people with their garments.

Source:

<https://www.biblestudytools.com/dictionary/breeches>

brich'-iz, brech'-iz:

A garment, extending from the waist to or just below the knee or to the ankle, and covering each leg separately. Breeches are not listed among the garments of an ordinary wardrobe, but the priests in later times (Exodus 20:26) wore a garment resembling modern trousers. These priestly linen breeches, mikhnece bhadh, were worn along with the linen coat, the linen girdle and the linen turban by Aaron on the Day of Atonement, when he entered the "holy place." (The word mikhnece is derived from a root, kanac = ganaz, "to cover up," "hide.") Ordinary priests also wore them on sacrificial occasions (Exodus 28:42; 39:28; Leviticus 6:10; Ezekiel 44:18). Apart from the breeches just referred to, the only reference to a similar garment among the Israelites is found in Daniel 3:21, where the carbal, the Revised Version (British and American) "hosen," is mentioned. (The King James Version translates "coats.") The rendering of the King James Version is the more likely, though the meaning of the Aramaic sarbal is obscure (compare the thorough discussion in Ges., Thesaurus). In Targum and Talmud (compare Levy, NHWB, under the word), and is so taken by the rabbinical commentators. Still, Aquila and Theodotion (sarabara), Septuagint in Daniel 3:27, Symmachus (anaxurides), Peshitta, express the meaning "trousers" (of a looser kind than those worn by us), a garment known (from Herodotus and other sources) to have been worn by the ancient Scythians and Persians, and to have been called by them sarabara. The word, with the same connotation, was brought into the Arabic in the form sirwal. In both these senses the word may be originally Persian: in that of mantle, meaning properly (according to Andreas) a "head-covering" (sarabara), for which in Persia the peasants often use their mantle; in that of "trousers," corresponding to the modern Persian shalwar, "under-breeches." Cook has pointed out that "mantles, long-flowing robes, and therefore extremely liable to catch the flames," are more likely to be especially mentioned in this chapter than trousers, or (Revised Version) "hosen."

The word paTish (Daniel 3:21), is also uncertain. The Septuagint and Theodotion render tiarai, "turbans"; Peshitta has the same word, which is variously taken by Syrian lexicographers as "tunic," "trousers," or a kind of "gaiter" (Payne Smith, Thes. Syriac., col. 3098). (For further discussion of these words, compare commentaries on Da of Jour. Phil., XXVI, 307 if.)

In general, we must remember that a thorough discussion of Israelite "dress" is impossible, because of the limitations of our sources.

H. J. Wolf

Conclusion

The head covering is our culture and it's also our tradition. Make sure you never argue with one of another nation who cannot understand why you cover your head. Remember you do not have to answer an unbeliever. Why? Because their mindset is not Hebraic!

Israel, today you have a lot of self-appointed Rabbis, Pastors, Elders, Apostles, Prophets etc... none of the which have ever had a teacher they have sat under, in order to learn our ways. Search the Scriptures, there has always been a Hebrew to teach not only our people but those of other nations who would come and join themselves to us.



Schedule

Saturday 11am CST

Sabbath Teaching with Pastor Dowell

Live Video Stream

www.straitwaytruth.com/live

Sunday 6pm CST

Brothers' Segment

Teacher Shane, Elder Doug, Elder Donny, Deacon Bell

www.blogtalkradio.com/straitway

Tuesday 7pm CST (consult website schedule)

Scripture Teaching Truth Tuesdays with Pastor Dowell

www.straitwaytruth.com/live

Thursday 6pm CST

Sister2Sister with Sister Ashley & Sister Jennifer

Discussion & Call-ins

www.blogtalkradio.com/straitway

Friday 7pm CST

Calls and Fellowship with Pastor Dowell

Discussion & Call-ins

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