

# Our Amazing Week

## *Gift of Love*

*Come to Me, all you who labor and  
are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.  
Take My yoke upon you and learn from Me,  
for I am gentle and lowly in heart, and  
you will find rest for your souls.  
For My yoke is easy and My  
burden is light.*

*—Jesus Christ,  
Matthew 11:  
28-30*



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Lars Justinen

**Sunday   Monday   Tuesday   Wednesday   Thursday   Friday   Saturday**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
First Day	Second Day	Third Day	Fourth Day	Fifth Day	Sixth Day	Seventh Day
First Day	Second Day	Third Day	Fourth Day	Fifth Day	Preparation Day	Sabbath
One in to the Sabbath	Second in to the Sabbath	Third in to the Sabbath	Fourth in to the Sabbath	Fifth in to the Sabbath	Eve of Holy Sabbath	Sabbath
Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn

# Our Amazing Week

## *God's Gift to Our World*

"Can't wait for Saturday!"

"Can't wait for Sunday!"

"Can't wait for the weekend!"

WEEKENDS. Fifty-two in a year. Fifty-two thousand in a millennium. About one hundred four thousand since Christ was born. Whoever invented weekends? You can't have a weekend—end of the week—without having a week. The sun measures days; the moon marks lunar months; the earth determines years. But the week—how on earth did the whole earth get the week? Easy.

### **Where Did We Get the Week?**

**W**eeks go back in time before Rome, Greece, Persia, Babylon, Egypt. The oldest book in history (excluding some clay tablets) gives the origin of the week: "the evening and the morning were the first day. . . ." "the evening and the morning were the second day. . . ." "the third day. . . ." "the fourth day . . ." "the fifth day. . . ." "the sixth day."<sup>1</sup>

His Majesty, the Creator-God of millions of universes had just ticked off six twenty-four-hour days of creating a perfect and splendid planet—the Planet Earth. No disease, pain, death—no murders, not even hurt feelings existed anywhere on the newly made planet.

Earth, seas, trees, flowers, fish, animals, and a man and woman who loved their Creator-God were finished by sunset at the beginning of the seventh day. The record says that God saw that everything "was very good."<sup>2</sup>

"And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had done,

and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had done."<sup>3</sup>

There it is—the seven-day cycle! The first on the Planet Earth. Simple (for our God who knows how)! No suns, moons or stars are needed in counting the sevens. God Himself designated the seven-day week without the use of a cycle in nature.

What then would map the week? Here it is: "Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it [set it apart], because in it He rested from all His work which God had created and made."<sup>4</sup>

Sabbath would mark off the weeks for all future time. Jesus commented millennia later, "The Sabbath was made for man [or mankind]."<sup>5</sup> The Sabbath was made for Adam and Eve, the first couple, and for all future people who would inhabit this planet. It was a memorial of God's creation.

In Exodus 20:8-11 we find God speaking the fourth commandment along with nine more. These commandments—laws—God wrote on stone tablets. Carefully He engraved each word with His finger, wonderful

words that revealed His character then and by which He would live when He would come as our Saviour.<sup>6</sup> Point by point God gave to the world a ten-commandment law that if kept by God's grace would revolutionize our worship of God and obedience to Him; it would bring about national reforms that no army or police force could ever accomplish by any means. In imagination we watch His finger tracing the beautiful words:

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the LORD your God. In it you shall do no work: . . . For in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day. Therefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it," or made it holy.<sup>7</sup>

The Sabbath was, and is, a memorial of creation. (Later an added reason for it was given: it was

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also to commemorate God's having set Israel free from slavery.)<sup>8</sup>

### ***Were Any Days Lost Before Jesus Came?***

 Already, before giving the ten commandments in written form, God had reminded His people, slaves whom He had miraculously delivered from Egypt, that the seventh-day Sabbath is a holy day. He had set up a remarkable feeding program for this huge throng of people. No one stood in lines or counted change. They simply crawled out of bed before sunrise, took their containers, went out into the cool air and scooped up manna off the ground. What a wonderful God to provide in such a way! When the sun rose the remaining manna melted. Six mornings a week all Israel gathered this miraculously provided food. Friday they got twice as much and prepared some for Sabbath, for none ever fell on the seventh day. Every week for forty years they knew the weekly cycle by the presence or absence of the manna.<sup>9</sup>

There were also special ceremonies that God directed the priests to perform on the Sabbath. By means of these ceremonies a strict account of the week was kept for centuries.

### ***Did Jesus Recognize the Weekly Cycle?***

 Many hundreds of years later when God, veiled in human flesh, came to live on this planet, He made it His custom to attend the Jewish synagogue on the Sabbath.<sup>10</sup> This God-man—Jesus Christ—told the Jewish people that He did not come to destroy the law but to fulfill it—to keep it.<sup>11</sup> Jesus observed the seventh-day Sabbath. As our Creator He had established it in the beginning. As our Saviour He

kept it in youth and manhood. His honoring the Jewish Sabbath indicates that the Jewish people were still keeping the right day. Moreover it shows that He recognized the weekly cycle as a means of determining His special day of worship.


It was on a Friday afternoon that Jesus hung on the cross dying for sinners on account of our sins. Once again His work was completed as He cried, "It is finished!"<sup>12</sup> The foundation for the plan of salvation was now laid. Jesus then rested in the grave on Sabbath (Saturday). He rose to life on the first day of the week, Sunday.<sup>13</sup>

Before His crucifixion He had told His disciples that someday Jerusalem would be destroyed. In gentle tones, as He looked upon the future, He instructed them to pray that when they would have to flee for their lives it would not be in the winter nor on the Sabbath day.<sup>14</sup> He knew how painful fleeing would be in the winter, and He did not want them to be deprived of their Sabbath-day rest and special communion with their God. Jerusalem was destroyed in A.D. 70 about 40 years after Jesus returned to heaven. At that time the Jewish nation still knew very well which day was the seventh-day Sabbath.

There is no record found in God's Word, The Holy Bible, to indicate that Jesus ever changed the Sabbath to Sunday. How could He? Sabbath has always been the seventh day. How does anyone make the seventh into the first?

So concerned was our LORD about the Sabbath day—He is "LORD of the Sabbath"<sup>15</sup>—that He saw to it that no days were lost.

### ***What About the Weekly Cycle Elsewhere in the World?***

 Now let's backtrack. What about the rest of the world, not the Jewish people but the oth-


ers? What did they know about the seven-day cycle?

Modern archeology finds no regular cyclic seven-day period as such in ancient Egypt, Assyria, or Babylonia. While the records of some of the Semitic people show a seven-day cycle with Sabbath on the seventh day, other people lost track of the original seven-day cycle. When sin entered the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve lost their beautiful home.<sup>16</sup> We find that their eldest son, Cain, left God and His worship.<sup>17</sup> The Bible traces the terrible results of his departure from God, yes, and of millions more through the centuries. As they left their Creator and turned to idol worship and astrology, they rejected the seven-day cycle and adopted other means of determining feasts and pagan worship days. Many worshiped the sun, moon, and various planets. Nevertheless, traces of the seven-day week in ancient cultures have at times been revealed.

The ancient Assyrians and Babylonians used a quarter of a lunation (about 29 days equal one lunar month) based on the phases of the moon. However, this was not always an identical week. Therefore it does not identify a consistent weekly cycle. It is true that certain elements of this organization may reflect a vague, distant knowledge of the week and of the seventh-day Sabbath.

With reference to the Old Egyptian, the Egyptians did not follow a seven-day weekly cycle but had three sections of 10 days each in 30-day months, and they added five days at the end of the year to account for 365 days.<sup>18</sup>

### ***How Was the Seven-day Cycle Accepted Worldwide?***

 How then does our world now operate on a seven-day week? How is it possible for people everywhere to recognize

which day is the Sabbath that they might keep it holy?

Between one and two hundred years before Christ was born the Greeks, with the aid of oriental astrologers (called Chaldean astrologers), decided to establish a planetary week with seven consecutive days named Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. The Sun's day coincided with the first day of the Jewish week, and Saturn's day coincided with the last day of the Jewish week, Sabbath. This was apparently coincidental, but it was really providential—directed by God—in view of the fact that the gospel was soon to be carried to the ends of the earth. To all the world the seventh-day Sabbath was to be given as part of the gospel. Having the true seven-day cycle, even with pagan names, would be a great asset to Bible-believing people.

As early as Augustus Caesar (63 B.C.-A.D. 14) this astrological week was introduced in Italy where the Romans had an eight-day cycle, the eighth day being a market day. The seven-day astrological cycle was soon adopted and carried by Roman soldiers all over the Roman empire along with Mithraism, an eastern sun cult which was popular with the Roman military.

It was Constantine, the first "Christian" emperor who first gave legal recognition to the week in the Roman civil calendar. Adding "to the pagan idea of a Sun's day the Christian idea of a weekly rest day" [Sabbath means rest], he "made laws enforcing rest on Sunday, 'the venerable day of the Sun.'"<sup>19</sup>

The pagan seven-day cycle rolled over Europe, blending the names of the days with other European languages. "The Roman astrological names are still current in the European languages derived from Latin. Translated into Germanic names of the equivalent gods, these names have come down into present-day English. The use of the week has spread to the far-flung nations of the world through missionary activity and through the adoption of the Julian-Gregorian calendar for business dealings with the west.

<sup>1</sup>Genesis chapter 1. <sup>2</sup>Genesis 1:31. <sup>3</sup>Genesis 2:2. <sup>4</sup>Genesis 2:3. <sup>5</sup>Mark 2:27. <sup>6</sup>See Exodus 34:1-4, 28. <sup>7</sup>Exodus 20:8-11. <sup>8</sup>See Deuteronomy 5:15. <sup>9</sup>See Exodus chapter 16. <sup>10</sup>See Luke 4:16. <sup>11</sup>See Matthew 5:17-19. <sup>12</sup>John 19:30. <sup>13</sup>See Luke 23:52-24:7; John 20:40-20:1. <sup>14</sup>See Matthew 24:20. <sup>15</sup>Mark 2:28. <sup>16</sup>See Genesis 3:22-24. <sup>17</sup>See Genesis 4:1-16. <sup>18</sup>See Sir Alan Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar*, 3d edit., revised in 1957 (Atlantic Highlands, N. J.: Humanities Press International, Inc.), p. 206. <sup>19</sup>Siegfried Horn, *Seventh-day Adventist Bible Dictionary, Revised edition* (Washington, DC: Review and Herald Publishing Association, 1979), p. 1168:1. Used by permission. <sup>20</sup>Ibid.

"The present weekly cycle is the same, without interruption, as was that of the 1st century."<sup>20</sup> (Some of the European countries replaced the Latin name of Sunday with the equivalent of the Lord's Day—"Domingo," etc.)

### **The Seven-day Week—A Gift of God**



Surely our Maker has had His hand over His very own day—the day in which He has placed a special blessing for His own obedient followers, His children.

Truly our amazing week—weekend and all—is one of God's greatest gifts to our world! Would you, a child of God, like to worship Him this coming seventh-day Sabbath, Saturday, according to His original plan, according to His commandment? You will be joining many millions more around the world if you do, for our heavenly Father has seventh-day Sabbath-keepers scattered all over the earth. You will also be keeping the same day that Jesus kept when He was on the earth.

—Carolyn Stuyvesant, Editor

Refer to No.  
EN23/H5(14)(1)

Navy Department  
U. S. Naval Observatory  
Washington, D. C.  
12 March 1932

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 25 February, 1932, containing questions on the continuity of the weekly cycle is at hand. . . . we have had occasion to investigate the results of the works of specialists in chronology and we have never found one of them that has ever had the slightest doubt about the continuity of the weekly cycle since long before the Christian era. . . . There has been no change in our calendar in past centuries that has affected in any way the cycle of the week. . . .

Sincerely yours,  
James Robertson,  
Director American  
Ephemeris.

Mr. F. D. Nichol  
The Advent Review & Sabbath Herald,  
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.  
[Quoted in Francis D. Nichol, *Reasons for Our Faith*.  
(Washington, D.C.: Review and Herald Publishing Association,  
1947), p. 305].

# Sabbath and the Seven-day Cycle

by Francis D. Nichol

WHEN WE CONSIDER "the seventh-day" Sabbath in terms of the week then are we able to harmonize theology, philology (the science which deals with the meanings of words), and the understanding of the commandment by the Jewish race through all their history.

## The Word Week Analyzed

Take the word week. This word, when found in the Old Testament, comes from a root meaning "seven." To reveal the close relationship between these two terms it should be explained that in ancient Hebrew only the consonants were written. The context, the setting of the word in the sentence, enabled the reader to know which of the possible variant meanings should be understood in each case. Written in this fashion without vowels, the words translated "seven" and "week" are identical. Thus the ancient scribe had to decide by the context whether to give it one pronunciation and read it as "seven," or give it a little different pronunciation and read it as "week," for in the spoken language there was a slight difference in pronunciation.

To be more exact, when the hearer listened to the word as pronounced for "week," there was really conveyed to his mind the thought of "sevenfold," "a combination of seven," or "sevened," which would be a very literal way of translating the Hebrew word for "week." Thus embedded in the roots of that ancient language is found one of the strongest proofs, not only of the exist-

tence but of the great antiquity, of a time cycle of seven days.

## A Contradiction of Terms

To an ancient Hebrew the phrase, "a week of eight days," would have sounded like a contradiction of terms, for how could eight be "sevenfold"? A modern comparison would be the phrase, "a fortnight of sixteen days." For how could a fortnight, a contraction of "fourteen nights," be sixteen?

This important fact as to the meaning of the Hebrew word makes altogether irrelevant the extended comments and tables in the Gamble book regarding the eight-day weeks of certain pagan peoples and the nine-day weeks of others. We are no more concerned with the many time cycles of these peoples than we are with their many gods.

The Scriptures themselves speak of the week long before the giving of the law on Mount Sinai. Laban said to his son-in-law Jacob with regard to Leah: "Fulfill her week" (Genesis 29:27). The history of Jewish customs reveals that this phrase refers to the week of wedding festivities which were considered a part of the ceremony and which lasted seven days. A comparison with verse 22 shows that the feast had

been called, and a comparison with various other scriptures reveals the custom of holding feasts seven days. Thus does the Bible itself corroborate strongly the undisputed understanding of this passage as given by the historians of Jewish customs. And thus does the Bible corroborate the united statements of learned authorities, that the week has been known "from time immemorial."

## What Other Conclusion?

The hosts who gathered at Sinai were a people whose ancestor Jacob was well acquainted with the time cycle called the week, and whose language employed a term meaning "a combination of seven" to describe that cycle. What, then, would be the most natural conclusion when they listened to Jehovah speak twice in the Sabbath commandment of a cycle of seven days—six days shalt thou labor, but the seventh day is the Sabbath—in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and rested the seventh? In the absence of any declaration to the contrary, would they not most obviously conclude that "the seventh day" meant the seventh day of the week, that long-established combination of seven days?

Quoted from Francis D. Nichol, *Reasons for Our Faith* (Washington, D. C.: Review and Herald Publishing Association, 1947) pp. 283-285. Used by permission.

# About the “Chart of the Week”



The  
Quiet  
Hour

is pleased to present the remarkable chart that is reproduced in this magazine. Originally the “Chart of the Week” was printed on four large sheets of paper which could each be framed or glued together end-to-end to form a long scroll. The only copy from the original printing that we can locate is framed in four sections under glass and is mounted on a wall in the office of the General Conference of Seventh Day Baptists. The chart in this magazine was reproduced from a rare facsimile chart which we have reformatted for readability.

We recognize that Dr. William Mead Jones produced this detailed portrayal of the world-wide existence and evidence of the seven-day cycle at a time when the science of archeology was very young, hence the occasional discrepancies between his collection of data and current findings, particularly in the area of the dead languages. But accuracy in these is not essential to his goal of demonstrating that a day has not been lost and that Saturday, not Sunday, is the seventh day.

As I look at this chart I am amazed at the way in which God has preserved His week and a knowledge of the seventh-day Sabbath. How much regard He has for this, His Day! How He longs for quality time with us on the Sabbath which He has made for us!

Of this chart, Historian Don A. Sanford of the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society, writes: “The Chart of the Week listing the name for the week and each day of the week with particular emphasis on the Sabbath in each of some 160 languages was pre-

pared by Rev. William Mead Jones, pastor of the Mill Yard Seventh Day Baptist Church in London, England. It was entered into the office of the Library of Congress according to the Act of Congress in the year 1886. An abridged form of this chart was printed in *The Sabbath Memorial* published in London in July 1880.”

William Mead Jones was born May 2, 1818 at Fort Ann, Washington County, New York. His father, Nathan Jones, was a member of the Baptist church, and in January 1836, William was baptized in the Chenango River. In 1840 he was licensed to preach, and in 1841 was ordained.

Four years later this young minister was sent to Haiti, and by the year’s end he was preaching in French.

After two years he visited his uncle in the United States—a gentleman who kept “Saturday for Sunday.” In a few months William also began keeping the Bible Sabbath. Because of this the Baptist Church recalled him from Haiti. He returned to New York where Seventh Day Baptist friends welcomed him, and he soon was pastoring one of their churches.

A few years later he was sent to Joppa in the Holy Land to found a mission. Here he studied Arabic, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, German and Italian. He conducted his first services in Arabic four years after arriving. Some years later his wife died and was buried there. Soon after this he was recalled to the United States.

In 1872 he was sent to pastor the famous Mill Yard Church in London. Immediately he began to print and circulate tracts and to issue *The Sabbath Memorial*, a quarterly journal advocating Sabbath observance. Over a span

of ten years he frequented the British Museum as he prepared the “Chart of the Week.”

In the preparation of this chart Dr. Jones wrote to many missionaries and others who were abroad in order to find as much information as possible. He belonged to many societies in London which enlarged his circle of scholarly friends, and for several years he also taught Arabic and Hebrew at the City of London College, Moorefield.

His magazines, *The Sabbath Memorial*, carried many fascinating reports concerning his findings about the week and the seventh-day Sabbath.

One of his friends, H. I. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte (1813-1891), a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, was born in London, England. Not until 1848 did he go to France. Though given several political assignments, he tired of that kind of life. Twelve years later in 1870 he returned to England where he engaged in philology (a study of the meaning of words). Prince Lucien prepared the section of the “Chart of the Week” that shows the days of the week in the European languages. For this Dr. Jones was deeply grateful.

An honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon William Mead Jones by Alfred University in 1886. He died February 22, 1895, four years after his friend, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and was buried in Abney Park Cemetery, London.

We at The Quiet Hour count it a privilege to reproduce this chart for the present generation. We wish to thank the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference for their permission and cooperation in this venture.

—Editor

# A Chart of

Shewing the UNCHANGED ORDER of the Days and the testimony of Ancient

By REV.\* WILLIAM

ABBREVIATIONS.—For “r.l.,” read the foreign types from right to left; for “t.b.,” read from top to bottom; read all others from left to right. “bath-day,” “Seventh-day,” “end-day,” &c., as well as “Sabbath,” are indicated by figures in the extreme right-hand column.

PRONUNCIATION.—In reading the transliterations care should be taken to pronounce as nearly as possible after the following examples:— as in *pin*; *o* (long) as in *tone*; *o* (short) as in *broke*; *u* (long) as *oo* in *boom, room, and moon*; *ü* (short) is merely a shortened form of the

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No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)	1.	2.	3.
1	<b>Shemitic— **</b> Hebrew Bible. (World-wide)	(r.l.) שבת shā-vū-āh. Seven.	יום אחד yōm ē-khād. Day One.	יום שני yōm shē-nī. Day Second.	יום שלישי yōm shē-li-shī. Day Third.
2	Hebrew. (Ancient and Modern use.) (* Proceeding on to the Sabbath.)	(r.l.) שבת shā-vū-āh. Seven.	אחד בשבת ē-khad bē-shab-bath. One into* the Sabbath.	שני בשבת shē-nī bē-shab-bath. Second into the Sabbath.	שלישי בשבת shē-li-shī bē-shab-bath. Third into the Sabbath.
3	Targum of Onkelos. (Hebrew Literature.)	(r.l.) שבת shā-vū-āh. Seven.	יום חד yōm khad. Day One.	יום תנין yōm tin-yan. Day Second.	יום תליתי yōm t'-li-thai. Day Third.
4	Targum Dialect of the Jews in Kurdistan.	(r.l.) שבת shā-vū-āh. Seven.	יומית נושבת yoy-met khoy-shē ba Day One of the Seven.	יומית תירושב yoy-met tī-rū-sheb. Day 2nd of the Seven.	יומית תילעושב yoy-met tē-lā-wū-sheb. Day 3rd of the Seven.
5	Ancient Syriac. (* Each day proceeds on, and belongs to, the Sabbath. This is the meaning in all the languages where “into Sab- bath” or “into the Sabbath,” is em- ployed.)	(r.l.) ܫܒܬܐ shab-ba-tho. Sabbath.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ khad bē-shab-bo. One into* Sabbath.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ tren bē shab-bo. Two into Sabbath.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ ti-lo-thō bē-shab-bo. Three into Sabbath.
6	Chaldee Syriac. vul. pronun. Kūrdistān, and Ūrūmia. Persia.	(r.l.) ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ yū-mat shap-tū. Days into Sabbath.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ khad bē-shab-ba. One into Sabbath.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ tren bē-shab-ba. Two into Sabbath.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ tē-la-tha bē-shab-ba. Three into Sabbath.
7	Samaritan. (Old Hebrew Letters.) Nablūs, Palestine.	(r.l.) ܫܒܬܐ shā-vū-āh. Seven.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ yō-ma kha-da. Day One.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ yo-ma t'ni-na. Day Second.	ܫܒܬܐ ܒܫܒܬܐ yo-ma t' li-tha. Day Third.
8	Babylonian. Euphrates and Tigris Valleys, Mesopotamia. (d.) (A written language 3800 B.C.)	𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 ma-a-sū. Quarter of a Lunation.	𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 makh-rū. First.	𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 sa-an-nū. Second.	𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 sal-sa-ai. Third.
9	Assyrian. Euphrates and Tigris Valleys, Mesopotamia. (d.)	𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 ma-a-sū. Quarter of a Lunation.	𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 makh-rū. First.	𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 sa-an-nū. Second.	𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 sal-sa-ai. Third.
10	Assyrian Planetary Names (d.)	Ma-si. Seven chiefs of the days of the week	Double Star, or Regulus: the Sun.	The Star of A-nū-nit. The Moon.	The Star of Nergul. Mars.

“In six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day.” Exodus 20:11. (Emphasis ours.)

“I saw another angel flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach to those who dwell on the earth—to every nation, tribe, tongue, and people—saying with a loud voice, ‘Fear God and give glory to Him, for the hour of His judgment has come; and worship Him who made



# the Week:

true Position of the SABBATH, as proved by the combined and Modern Languages.

**MEAD JONES, D.D.**

The letter "d." means that the language is *dead*. The various terms showing the place of the Sabbath, such as "purification-day," literal translations are given and not equivalents, e.g., "as-sabt, the Sabbath," and not Saturday.

a (long) as in *father*; a (short) as in *ab*; e (long) as a in *say*; e (short) as in *eh* and *met*; i (long) as in *machine* (never as i in *pine*); i or i (short) same sound; ai as *eye*. Circumflex and acute accents lengthen vowels. All deviations from this system are adopted from authors.

CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR 1886. BY Rev. W. M. JONES, D.D., IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.

4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	Language which directly refers to the Seventh-day Sabbath.
יום רביעי yôm rë-vi i. Day Fourth.	יום חמישי yôm kha-mi-shi. Day Fifth.	יום הששי yôm hash-shê-shi. Day the Sixth.	יום השביעי      יום השבת yôm hash-shê-vi-i.      yôm hash-shab-bath. Day the Seventh.      Day the Sabbath.	1
רביעי בשבת rë-vi-i bë-shab-bath. Fourth into the Sabbath.	חמישי בשבת kha-mi-shi bë-shab-bath. Fifth into the Sabbath.	ערב שבת קודש ê-reb shab-bath kô-desh Eve of Holy Sabbath.	שבת shab-bath. Sabbath.	2
יום רביעי yôm r'-vi-âi. Day Fourth.	יום חמישי yôm kh'-mi-shai. Day Fifth.	יום שתיתי yôm shi-thi-thai. Day Sixth.	יום שביעאה      שבת yôm sh'-vi-ââ.      sab-bath. Day Seventh.      Sabbath.	3
יומית ארבעושב yoy-met ar-bû-sheb. Day 4th of the Seven.	יומית כמשושב yoy-met kham-shû-sheb. Day 5th of the Seven.	יומית ארומא yoy-met a-roy-ta. Day of Eve (of Sabbath).	יומית שבת קודש yoy-met sha-bat kô-desh. Holy Sabbath Day.	4
אַרְבַּעָה עָבָרָה ar-ba-ôh bë-shab-bo. Four into Sabbath.	חַמֵּשָׁה עָבָרָה kham-sho bë-shab-bo. Five into Sabbath.	עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת ê-rûv-tho. Eve (of Sabbath).	שַׁבָּת shab-ba-tho. Sabbath.	5
אַרְבַּעָה עָבָרָה ar-bâ bë-shab-ba. Four into Sabbath.	חַמֵּשָׁה עָבָרָה kham-sha bë-shab-ba. Five into Sabbath.	עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת ê-rûv-tho, and rô-ta. Eve (of Sabbath).	שַׁבָּת shap-ta. Sabbath.	6
יומא רë-vi-âh. Day Fourth.	יומא kha-mi-sha. Day Fifth.	יומא shê-thi-tha. Day Sixth.	יומא ha-shê-vi-âh. Day the Seventh.      יומא shab-bath. Sabbath.	7
ר'ב'י ri-bâ. Fourth.	ח'מ'י kha-an-sa. Fifth.	ש'ש'י si-is-sâ. Sixth.	ש'ב'י      ש'ב'ת si-bâ-û.      sa-ba-tû. Seventh.      Sabbath.	8
ר'ב'י ri-bâ. Fourth.	ח'מ'י kha-an-sa. Fifth.	ש'ש'י si-is-sû. Sixth.	ש'ב'י      ש'ב'ת si-bû-û.      ***sa-ba-tû. Seventh.      Sabbath.	9
The Star of Nebo. Mercury.	The Star of the King. Jupiter.	Brilliant Star of Mûstelil. Venus.	The Star Zibanit. Saturn.	

In Hebrew the expression "one into the Sabbath" et cetera, represents each day as belonging to the approaching Sabbath.

It was our Creator who invented the week—the 7-day cycle.

Material in the margins of pp. 6-23, 25 is comprised of Scriptures selected by and notes written by the editor.





(\*Seventh-day Adventists avoid using this title; they use Pastor or Elder.)

heaven and earth, the sea and springs of water." Revelation 14:6,7. (Emphasis ours.)

(Note the similarity of these texts from the Old and New Testaments.)

\*\* Shemitic was more commonly used at the time the chart was produced; now it is simply Semitic.

\*\*\* The term "Sabatu" or "Sabbatu" survived in Babylonian terminology but the Babylonians came to apply it only to the second quarter of the full moon on the fifteenth day of the lunar month.

No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)	1.	2.	3.
11	Arabic. (Very old names.)	(r.l.) اسبوع ās-bū-āh. Seven.	أحد au-had. Business day.	أشهر ah-wán. Light Moon.	جبار jū-bar War Chief.
12	Arabic. (Ancient and Modern.) Westn. Asia, E., W. & N. Africa	(r.l.) لاسبوع الجمعة al-ās-bū-āh. jūm-āt. The Seven, Collection (of days).	الأحد al-ā-had. The One (day).	الاثنين al-ith-nīn The Two.	الثلاثاء ath-tha-lā-tha. The Three.
13	Maltese, Malta.	Ghimgh'a. Collection (of days).	H'add. One (day).	It-t'nien. Two (2nd day).	It-t'lieta. The 3 (3rd d.)
14	Gē-ēz or Ethiopic. Abyssinia. (Gē-ēz signifies "original.")	ሰባ : sa-bēh. Seven.	አኩድ ē-hūd. One (day).	ሰኞ sa-nū-yē. Second.	ሠሉስ : sa-lūs. Third.
15	Tigre. Abyssinia. (Closely related to Gē-ēz.)	ሰማን : sa min. Eight. The turn from the 7th or seven complete days. comp. "une huitième" for week of 7 days.	አኩድ : e hūd. One (First day).	ሰኞ : sa-gné. Second.	ሠሉስ : sa-lūs. Third.
16	Amharic, Abyssinia. (Nearly related to Gē-ēz.)	ሰማንት : sa-me-net. Eight. (Same use as in Tigre).	አኩድ : ē-hūd. One. (Also festal Sabbath, vide Galla.)	ሰኞ : sa-gna. Second.	ሠሉስ : mak-sa-gna Third, "the other 2nd"
17	Falasha. (Lang. of the Jews of Abyssinia.)	ሰማንት : sa-me-net.	አድ : ad. One.	ሰን : san. Second.	ሰልስ : seles. Third.
18	Hamitic— Old Egyptian. (Hieroglyphic). (d.)	No word found for Week. (Chons, Amen, At-hor and Seb also represent their respective Planets).	 Ra. Sun.	 Thoth.  Chons. Moon.	 Hor chuta em chetchet. (Hor going backwards). Mars.
19	Coptic. Egypt. (A dead language for 200 years.) (Words with * are names of the numerals).	ΠΙ ΑΝΑΝ, Ζ pī anan, z̄ (z̄ numerical letter for 7). A period of time belonging to the Sabbath.	ΠΙ ΕΞΟΥΥ ΕΜΜΑΖ Α : ΟΥΑΙ pī èhoou emmah ā ouai.* The First Day.	ΠΙ ΕΞΟΥΥ ΕΜΜΑΖ Β : ΣΝΑΥ pī èhoou emmah β snau.* The 2nd Day.	ΠΙ ΕΞΟΥΥ ΕΜΜΑΖ Γ : ΣΟΜΤ pī èhoou emmah γ shomt.* The 3rd Day.
20	Orma or Galla. South of Abyssinia. (This language has two sets of names, the first being the oldest).	ተርቦን : torban and torbo. Seven.	ጊፍቲ : gif-ti. Lady, Virgin Mary Day. Also Sanbata gudda (Rom. C.) Great or Festival Sabbath.	ጊመተ : dji-ma-ta. Second day. Hū-tshi dura. First Trade Day.	ዘምባደ : ጢፍ : zambada t'i-na. 3rd Day to the Sabbath. Hū-tshi-la ma-fa. Second Trade Day.
21	Tamashek or Towārek. (From ancient Libyan or Numidian). Atlas Mountains, Africa.	(r.l.) ⵙⵓⵓⵏⵏ jūm-ā. Collection of Seven days.	ⵏⵉⵢⵓⵏ a-hal i-yen First Day.	ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ a-hal sīn. Second Day.	ⵏⵉⵔⵓⵏ a-hal kē-radh. Third Day.
22	Kabyle or Berber. vul. pronun. (Ancient Numidian.) North Africa.	(r.l.) وِيق wik, also dart and dū-a-rīn. Seven (days).	غَسَّ الْأَحَدِ ghas al-a-had. Day the One (First).	غَسَّ - وَأَسَّ الْأَثْنَيْنِ ghas or wass at-nīn. Day the Two (2nd).	غَسَّ - وَأَسَّ الْاَلثَلَاثَةِ ghas or wass at-lata. Day the Three (3rd).
23	Hausa (Central Africa).	kwāna bōkoi. Seven Days.	lāhade. The One (1st).	altenfn. The Two (2nd).	attaléta. The Three (3rd).
24	Japhetic— Sanskrit. (The classic language of India.) (From 2000 B.C.)	सप्ताह saptaha. Seven.	भानुवार रविवार bhanū-vār. ravi-vār. Sun-day.	सोमवार चन्द्रवार soma-vār. canda-vār. Moon-day.	मङ्गलवार अङ्गारवार mangal-vār. angāravār. Mars-day.
25	Hindi. India.	सप्ताह sūptah. Seven.	रविवार rūbi-vār. Sun-day.	सोमवार som-wār. Moon-day.	कुम्भ kūj. Mars-day.
26	Pali. (The sacred language of India.)	सत्ताहम् sattāham. Seven Days	रविवारो ravivāro. Sun-day.	चन्द्रवारो candavāro. Moon-day.	अङ्गारवारो angārāvāro. Mars-day.

Worship "God, who made the world and everything in it, since He is Lord of heaven and earth, . . . and He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined their preappointed times and the boundaries of their habitation, . . . for in Him we live and move and have our being." Acts 17:24-28.

4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	Languages which directly refer to the Seventh-day Sabbath.
دُبَار dū-bar. Turning day or Midweek.	مونس mūh-nis. Familiar or Society Day.	عَرَبَة ā-rū-bat. Eve (of Sabbath).	شِيَار shī-yār. Chief or Rejoicing Day.	10
الأربع al-ar-bā. The Four.	الخميس al-khā-mīs. The Fifth.	الجمعة al-jūm-āt. Assembly (day, Mūham.)	السبت as-sabt. The Sabbath.	11
L'erbagh. The 4 (4th d.)	H'amis. Fifth (day.)	Il-gimgh'a. Assembly.	Is-sibt. The Sabbath.	
ረቡዕ : ra-bū-ēh. Fourth.	አምስት : kha-mūs. Fifth.	ሀርብ : ā-reb. Eve (of Sabbath).	ሰንበት : san-bat Sabbath.	
ረቡዕ : rē-bū-ēh. Fourth.	አምሳ : kha-mē-sā. Fifth.	ሀርብ : ā-rēb. Eve (of Sabbath).	ሰንበት : san-bat. Sabbath.	
ረቡዕ : re-bū-ēh. Fourth.	አምስት : ha-mūs. Fifth.	ሀርብ : ār-bē. Eve (of Sabbath).	ሰንበት : san-bat. Sabbath.	
ሎባ : loba. Fourth.	አምስት : hams. Fifth.	ሲዳስት : ከን : sedast kan. Sixth.	ዩኒ : ሰንበት : yini sanbat. The Sabbath.	
 Sebkau. Mercury.	 Hor ap sheta. Amen. Jupiter.	 Nutar tua. At-hor. Morning Star: Venus.	 Hor Ka. Seb. (Horus the Bull). Saturn.	
πὶ ἑξοοῦ ἡμέρᾳ δ' : ἦτορ pi èhoou emmah δ' ftou.* The Fourth Day.	πὶ ἑξοοῦ ἡμέρᾳ ε' : τίου pi èhoou emmah ε' tiou.* The 5th Day.	πὶ ἑξοοῦ ἡμέρᾳ ς' : κοοῦ pi èhoou emmah—so-ou.* The 6th Day.	πὶ ἑξοοῦ ἡμέρᾳ ζ' : ψαψα πὶ σαββατον pi èhoou emmah ζ' shashaf.* The 7th Day. The Sabbath.	
አምሳል : ጉደ : zam-ba-da gū-da. 4th day to the Sabbath. Robi. Fourth (day).	አምስት : kams also za-āo. Fifth (day).	ላምታ : tshī-mā-ta (jūm-ā). Assembly (day).	አምሳል : zam-ba-da. Sabbath. Last day of the half-week inclusive of 4th day. Also San-ba-ta tenna. Little, or Humble, or Solemn Sabbath. (A day of no ceremonial display and no work).	
# :    : a-hal kōz. Fourth Day.	○ ⊙    : a-hal sr-mūs. Fifth Day.	• ⊙ :    : a-hal jūm-ā. Assembly Day.	+ ⊙    : a-hal es-sabt. The Sabbath Day.	
غَسَّ - وَأَسَّ الأربعة ghas or wass al-arba. Day the Four (4th).	غَسَّ - الأمامس ghas elh'amis. Day the Fifth.	غَسَّ - وَأَسَّ الجمعة ghas or wass edjema. The Assembly day.	غَسَّ - وَأَسَّ السبت ghas or wass assebt. The Sabbath Day.	
aláraba. The Four (4th).	alamēsū. The Fifth.	aldžummā. The Assembly.	assebatū. The Sabbath.	
बुधवार बह or बुधवार būdh-vār. būdh or būdh-vār. Mercury-day.	बृहस्पतिवार गुरुवार brīhūspati-vār. gūrūvār. Jupiter-day.	शुक्रवार shūkra-vār. Venus Star.	शनिवार शनीवार shani-vār. sani-vār. Saturn-day.	
बुधवार būdh-wār. Mercury-day.	गुरुवार gūrū-wār. Jupiter-day.	शुक्रवार shūkr-wār. Venus-day.	शनिवार shūni-wār. Saturn-day.	
बुध or बुधवारो būdh or būdhvāro. Mercury-day.	गुरुवारो gūrūvāro. Jupiter-day.	शुक्रवारो shūkkavāro. Venus-day.	शनीवारो sanivāro. Saturn-day.	

The word Sabbath means "rest"—  
"cessation."

"Thus the heavens and the earth, and all the host of them, were finished.

"And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had done, and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had done."  
Genesis 2:1,2.

"Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it [set it apart], because in it He rested from all His work which God had created and made."  
Genesis 2:3.

"The Sabbath was made for man [mankind]."  
Mark 2:27.

However, "the Son of Man [Jesus Christ] is also Lord of the Sabbath."  
Mark 2:28.

"When I consider Your heavens, the work of Your fingers,  
The moon and the stars, which You have ordained,  
What is man that You are mindful of him,  
And the son of man that you visit him? . . .  
O LORD, our Lord,  
How excellent is Your name in all the earth!" Psalm 8: 3, 4, 9.

No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)	1.	2.	3.
27	Urdû or Hindûstani: (Mûhammadan and Hindû, India.) (Three names for the week, and two names for the days.)	(r.l.) <b>اتوار اسبوع - ہفتہ</b> haftah. Āsbū-āh. atwāra. Seven. <i>Sabbath Sunday</i>	اتوار - یکشنبہ yek-shamba. atwar. One to Sabbath. <i>Sunday</i>	پیر - دوشنبہ dū shamba. pīr. Two to Sabbath. <i>Monday</i>	منگل - سه شنبہ sah-shamba. mangal. Three to Sabbath. <i>Mars</i>
28	Sindhi. Sindh, India.	<b>हफतो</b> hapta. Seven.	<b>आतेरु</b> a-it rū. Sun(day).	<b>सुंमरु</b> sūm-ma-rū. Moon(day).	<b>मंगलु</b> mangalū. Mars.
29	Sindhi Mûhammadan. Sindh, India.	<b>जुमा</b> jūm-ā.	<b>आचरु</b> ācharū. Sun(day).	<b>सुंमरु</b> sūmmarū. Moon(day).	<b>हङारो</b> aṅāro. Mars (day).
30	Gujarati. India.	<b>रविवार or अठवाडियुं</b> ravivār or athavadiyung. Seven days.	<b>आदितवार</b> adit-vār. Sun-day.	<b>सोमवार</b> som-vār. Moon-day.	<b>मंगलवार</b> mangal-vār. Mars-day.
31	Marathi. India.	<b>सप्तह</b> saptaha. Seven.	<b>रविवार</b> ravi-vār. Sun-day.	<b>सोमवार</b> som-vār. Moon-day.	<b>मंगलवार</b> mangal-vār. Mars-day.
32	Cashmere. India.	(r.l.) <b>هفته</b> hafta. Seven.	<b>آتوار</b> at-wār. Sun-day.	<b>سندروار</b> sandar-wār. Moon-day.	<b>بنگوار</b> bong-wār. Mars-day.
33	Punjabi. India.	<b>माटा</b> sa-ta. Seven.	<b>आष्टिउदार</b> ayat-wār. Sun-day.	<b>सोमदार</b> som-wār. Moon-day.	<b>मंगलदार</b> mūngal-wār. Mars-day.
34	Punjabi Mûhammadan. India.	<b>उहटा</b> hafta. Seven.	<b>आष्टिउदार</b> a-it-wār. Sun-day.	<b>पीर</b> pīr. Moon. (old man).	<b>मंगल</b> mangal. Mars.
35	Bengali. India.	<b>सप्तह</b> saptaha. Seven.	<b>रविवार</b> ravi-vār. Sun-day.	<b>सोमवार</b> som-bār. Moon-day.	<b>मंगलवार</b> mangal-bār. Mars-day.
36	Assamese. Assam, India.	<b>সপ্তাহ</b> saptāha. Seven.	<b>রবিবার</b> rabi-bār. Sun-day.	<b>সোমবার</b> som-bār. Moon-day.	<b>মঙ্গল</b> mangal. Mars.
37	Uriya. Orissa, India.	<b>ସପ୍ତାହ ହାପା</b> sapah and hapa. Seven.	<b>ରବିବାର</b> rabi-bār. Sun-day.	<b>ସୋମବାର</b> som-bār. Moon-day.	<b>ମଙ୍ଗଳବାର</b> mangal-bār. Mars-day.
38	Pashto or Afghan. Afghanistan.	(r.l.) <b>الاسبوع</b> al-isbūah. The seven.	<b>یکشنبه</b> yek-shamba. One to the Sabbath.	<b>دوشنبه</b> dū-shamba. Two to Sabbath.	<b>سه شنبه</b> sha-shamba. Three to Sabbath.
39	Pahlavi or Pahlavi-Pazand. (Ancient Persian).	(r.l.) <b>سپتاه - هفت</b> <sup>(1)</sup> shaba and <sup>(2)</sup> haft. Seven.	<b>میترا - کورشید</b> <sup>(1)</sup> mittira and <sup>(2)</sup> kbūrshid. Sun.	<b>کامریا</b> kamryā. Moon.	<b>بهرام - والاهان</b> <sup>(1)</sup> behram and <sup>(2)</sup> valahlan. Mars.
40	Persian. Persia.	(r.l.) <b>هفته</b> hafta. Seven (days).	<b>یکشنبه</b> yek-shambih. One to Sabbath.	<b>دوشنبه</b> dū-shambih. Two to Sabbath.	<b>سه شنبه</b> sih-shambih. Three to Sabbath.
41	Mythological. Persia and India.	<b>Haft Rang.</b> (Seven Colours.)	<b>Yellow to the Sun.</b>	<b>Green to the Moon.</b>	<b>Red to Mars.</b>
42	Armenian. Armenia.	<b>Տաթի</b> shapat. Sabbath.	<b>Միա Տաթի</b> mia shapti. One to the Sabbath.	<b>Երկու Տաթի</b> yergū-shapti Second to the Sabbath.	<b>Երեք Տաթի</b> yerek shapti. Third to the Sabbath.
43	Kurdish. Kurdistan.	(r.l.) <b>هفتی</b> ahfti. Seven.	<b>یکشنبه</b> yek-shamba. One to Sabbath.	<b>دوشنبه</b> dū-shamba. 2nd to Sabbath.	<b>سه شنبه</b> sa-shamba. 3rd to Sabbath.







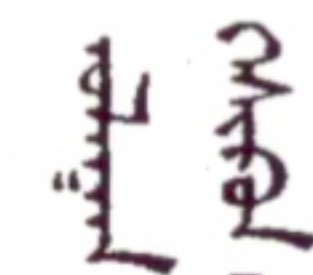
“To whom then will you liken God? . . .  
It is He who sits above the circle of the earth, . . .  
Who stretches out the heavens like a curtain,  
And spreads them out like a tent to dwell in. . . .  
‘To whom then will you liken Me,  
Or to whom shall I be equal?’ says the Holy One.”

4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	Languages which directly refer to the Seventh-day Sabbath.
بدھ - چار شنبه budha. chā-hār shamba. 4 to Sabbath. Mercury.	جمرات - پنجشنبه jumarat. panj-shamba. 5th to Sab. Eve (of Jumâ).	جمہ - جمعہ juma. juma. Assembly (day).	شنبه - سنیچار shamba. sanichār. Saturn Sabbath.	22
बुधरु būdh-rū. Mercury.	विस्पति vispati. Jupiter.	षारु thārūn. Venus.	छरु chhancharū. Saturn	
अर्बा arbē. 4th (day).	खर्मस khamūs. 5th (day).	जमा jūmo. Assembly (day).	छरु chhanchharū. Saturn (day).	
बुधवार būdh-vār. Mercury-day.	गुरुवार gūrū-vār. Jupiter-day.	शुक्रवार shū-kar-vār. Venus-day.	शनिवार sanī-vār. Saturn-day.	
बुधवार būdh-vār. Mercury-day.	गुरुवार gūrū-vār. Jupiter-day.	शुक्रवार shūkra-vār. Venus-day.	शनिवार shani-vār. Saturn-day.	
बुधवार būdh-vār. Mercury-day.	बिसवार bris-vār. Jupiter-day.	جمعہ jūm-a. Assembly (day).	بطوار bat-wār. Idolator's day.	
बुधवार būdh-vār. Mercury-day.	वीरवार vir-vār. Jupiter-day.	सुकरवार sūkar-wār. Venus-day.	घार bar. Day. (Bar is said of a door, a turn; perhaps of opening out and ending for another turn of seven days to begin.)	23









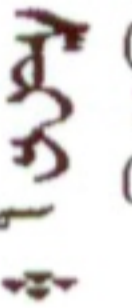
This eighteen-page chart graphically portrays two gigantic systems of worship:

1. The worship of God our Maker on His especially designated seventh-day Sabbath.

2. The worship of heavenly bodies that were made by our Creator-God. The people whom He has made have chosen to

No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)	1.	2.	3.
44	Brahuiky. Belūchistan.	(r.l.) هفتة hafta. Seven.	یکشنبه yek-shambé. One to Sab.	دوشنبه dū-shambé. 2nd to Sab.	سه شنبه shi-shambé. 3rd to Sab.
45	TARTARIC — Tungusian. Manchū. Manchūria. (Manchū and Chinese Characters.) Fac-simile of Manchū writing (full size) by a native of Manchūria. Sent from Peking in 1886. The Manchū alpha- bet is the same as the Mongolian with a few alterations.	The Mongolian Alphabet is the Manchū- Tartar <i>Owignon</i> . The Turks used it before adopting the Arabian characters. It is de- rived from the Syriac Alphabet which was carried into Tartary by the Nestorian Mis- sionaries in the 3rd century. "They filled Tartary and even China with their active propaganda." It is said that Syriac (Ara- maen) was originally written from top to bottom instead of horizontally as now. The Manchū and Mongol perpendicular lines proceed from left to right; the Chinese from right to left.	 shūn. Sun (day).	 bī-a. Moon (day).	 tū-wa. wū-shī-ha. Mars-day.
46	Mongolian. Sharra-Mongolian. Eastern Mongolia.	 do-lo-ghan gū-nūk, and dologan ho-nok; to pass the night; hence seven nights, an idiom for Seven days. <i>comp.</i> Old English use of <i>sen'night</i> contracted from <i>seven night</i> (as <i>fortnight</i> from <i>fourteen night</i> ) for seven nights and days.	 a-dē-ya. Sun.	 sara. Princess, bright moon. Moon.	(1) (2)  (1) ū-lē-gan, (2) gū-sī-gūn. Planet Mars.
47	Kalmuk. Western Mongolia.	do-lon gū-nūk. Seven Days.	na-ran gra-kū. Sun Planet.	somēya. Moon.	mū-ga-mer gra-kū. Mars Planet.
48	Turkish. Osmanlian. Turkey.	أسبوع āsbū-āh. Seven.	بازار گونی bazaar-gūni. Market Day.	بازار ایرتعی bazaar irtēci. Morrow after Market.	صالی sā-li. Third (Day).
49	Lazen. Pashalik of Trebizond.				
50	Kazani-Tartar. Kazan, East Russia.	At-na. Day. (idiomatic for the seven days.)	atna kōné. Market day.	dū shamba. 2nd to the Sabbath.	shī-shamba. 3rd to the Sabbath.
51	DRAVIDIAN— Tamil. India.	வாரம்கிழமை vāramkilamai. A Period of time.	நாயிரறுக்கி ழமை nayirrukilemai. Sun-day.	தின்கிழமை tīnkatkilamai. Moon-day.	செவ்வாய்க்கி ழமை chevāykkilamai. Mars-day.
52	Malayalam. India.	ആചവട്ടം archavattam. Day circle (of Seven.)	നായരച്ച nayarorcha. Sun-day.	തിങ്കളാഴ്ച tinggalorcha. Moon-day.	ചൊവ്വച്ച chovorcha. Mars-day.
53	Kodagu or Coorg. Southern India.	ദിനാഴ്ച yélu-nālu. Seven days.	നാരാച്ചി nārāche. Sun-day.	തിങ്കളാച്ചി tingalāche. Moon-day.	ചൊവ്വാച്ചി chovūāche. Mars-day.
54	Kanarese. India.	ಐವೆ ವಾರ (1) hafta. (2) vāra. Seven. A Day.	ಭಾನುವಾರ ಆದಿವಾರ (1) bhanū wāra. (2) adi wāra. Sun-day.	ಸೋಮವಾರ sōma wāra. Moon-day.	ಮಂಗಳವಾರ mangala wāra. Mars-day.
55	Telūgū. India.	ఆత్వారము (1) athwāra. (2) varamū Space of Seven Days.	ఆదివారము adiparamū. Sun-day.	సోమవారము somavaramū. Moon-day.	జువారము jūyūvaramū. Mars-day.
56	Singhalese. Ceylon.	සතිය දවස satiyé dawas. Seven Days.	ඉරිදා iridā. Sun-day.	සඳුදා san-dū-dā Moon-day.	අහාරුවාදා angaharūwādā. Mars-day.

"Thus says the LORD, . . . 'I am the First and I am the Last; besides Me there is no God.'" Isaiah 44:6. When King Josiah reigned over Judah (about B.C. 620), he found idolatrous priests around Jerusalem burning incense "to the sun, to the moon, to the constellations, and to all the host of heaven." 2 Kings 23:5. They were worshiping false gods.

4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	29
چهارشنبه chahār-shambé. 4th to Sab	پنجشنبه panj-shambé. 5th to Sab.	جمعه jūm-a. Assembly.	— awal-i-hafta. شنبه shambé First or Chief of the Seven. <b>Sabbath.</b>	
 水 mū-ko wā-shī-ha. Mercury-day.	 木 mou wū-shī-ha. Jupiter-day.	 金 ai-yen wū-shī-ha. Venus-day.	 土 boi-huan wū-shī-ha. Saturn-day.	
 bū-tā. Mercury.	(1)  (2)  (1)ghatassūn grak, and (2) var-has- ba-ti. Planet Jupiter.	(1)  (2)  (1) tsol-man. Morning Star. (2) shū-ga-ra. Venus.	sa-ni-tsar, and bēmba The Son of the Sun: Saturn. "The Mongols use 'Bēmba' as another and especial term for the Seventh-day. They strictly keep it from the transaction of secular business. They neither give out nor take in any property at their houses, nor collect or pay debts, or start on a journey on that day."	30
eulūmsi grā-kū. Mercury Planet.	gū-tūs-sūn gra-kū. Jupiter Planet.	bassang gra-kū. Venus Planet.	bēm-bē gra-kū. Saturn Planet. The centre or culmination of the other days.	31
چارشنبه chār shamba. Four to Sabbath.	پنجشنبه panj, shamba. Five to Sabbath.	جمعه jūm-ā. Assembly (day).	يوم السبت yóm-es-sabt. Day the <b>Sabbath.</b>	32
صبا تاندي ssābātāndī. Fourth to the Sabbath.		پاراسقه pārāské. Preparation.	صبا تون ssābātūn. <b>Sabbath.</b>	33
char-shamba. 4th to the Sabbath.	kechē-atna. Fifth-day.	jūm-ā. Assembly.	at narti. Hindmost of the series of Seven Days. Subbota. <b>Sabbath.</b>	34
புதன்கிழமை pūthankilamai. Budh or Mercury-day.	வியாழக்கிழமை viyalākkilamai. Jupiter-day.	வெள்ளிக்கிழமை villikkūnamar. Morning Star or Venus-day.	சனிக்கிழமை sinnikkilamai Saturn-day.	
बुधनरा būdhnorcha. Mercury-day.	व्यालरचा vyālorcha. Jupiter-day.	वेल्लियोरचा velliyorcha. Silence, Venus-day.	सानियोरचा saniyorcha. Saturn-day.	
ಪೊದನಾಚೆ podanáche. Mercury-day.	ಬೆಲಾಚೆ bēláche. Jupiter-day.	ಬೊಲಿಾಚೆ bolliáche. Venus-day.	ಚಾನಿಾಚೆ chaniáche. Saturn-day.	
बुधवार būdha wāra. Mercury-day.	ब्रिहस्पतिवार brihaspati wāra. Jupiter-day.	शुक्रवार shūkra wāra. Venus-day.	शनिवार shani wāra. Saturn-day.	
బుధవారము būdhavaramū. Mercury-day.	గురువారం gūrūvaram. Jupiter-day.	శుక్రవారము shūkrūvaramū. Venus-day.	శనివారము sanivaramū. Saturn-day.	
बुधद badādā. Mercury-day.	ब्रहस्पतिदा brahaspatindā. Jupiter-day.	सिकुरदा sikūrādā. Venus-day.	सेनासुरदा senasūrādā. Saturn-day.	

Languages which directly refer to the Seventh-day Sabbath.

Through the centuries Satan has sought to destroy humanity's faith in God our Maker. Ezekiel, a prophet of God, was in vision about B.C. 600 when he saw "about twenty-five men with their backs toward the temple of the LORD and their faces toward the east, and they were worshipping the sun toward the east." Ezekiel 8:16.

The prophet goes on to describe God's plan to destroy this practice among His chosen people because He knew it would destroy them if it were continued.

"The sons of the foreigner who join themselves to the LORD, to serve Him, and to love the name of the LORD, to be His servants—everyone who keeps from defiling the Sabbath, and holds fast my covenant—even them I will bring to My holy mountain, and make them joyful in My house of prayer.... My house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations." Isaiah 56: 6, 7.

Is God selfish when He says He is the only God? Not at all! He alone made humanity. He alone can save humanity. Though God's creation was all "very good," humankind chose to obey a created being, Satan. This choice has brought ruin to our planet and its population. But praise God, He is our Saviour!

No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)	1.	2.	3.
57	MONOSYLLABIC— Ancient Chinese. (Astronomical). Names of the Cycle of 28 days. It ever repeats itself without regard to years. This 7 and 28 day Cycle is used in Corea, Manchuria, Mon- golia and Tibet.	七 <sup>t'si.</sup> 政 <sup>cheng.</sup> Or Seven Regulators, equivalent to Week. This method of reckoning the week is very old, and is a four-fold witness to the unchanged order of the series of seven days so well known in ancient and modern times. It has been a safeguard against the loss of a day of the week, and of one day being exchanged for another. Each day has its place assigned by four different planetary names.	1st Week. 房 fang. Corresponding animal: Hare. 2nd Week. 虛 hū. Corresponding animal: Rat. 3rd Week. 昴 mao. Corresponding animal: Cock. 4th Week. 星 sing. Corresponding animal: Horse. Sun.	1st Week. 心 sin. Corresponding animal: Fox. 2nd Week. 危 wei. Corresponding animal: Swallow. 3rd Week. 畢 pih. Corresponding animal: Raven. 4th Week. 張 chang. Corresponding animal: Deer. Moon,	1st Week 尾 wei. Corresponding animal: Tiger. 2nd Week 室 shih. Corresponding animal: Boar. 3rd Week 獬 tsui. Corresponding animal: Monkey. 4th Week 翼 yeh. Corresponding animal: Snake. Mars.
58	Chinese (Roman Catholic). (Adopted long prior to those of the Protestant.)	li pai or lai pai.	唐 chan li yih. 禮 Day of looking up and worshipping.	唐 chan li erh. 禮 Worship-day 二 Two.	唐 chan li san. 禮 Worship-day 三 Three.
59	Chinese (Protestant). (Missionary names changed from the above, probably within a century.)	禮拜 li pai or lai pai.	禮拜日 li pai or lai pái' yat. Respectful, Worshipping.	禮拜一 li pai yih. Worship-day One.	禮拜二 li pai erh. Worship-day Two.
60	Mūhammadan Chinese. (Persian and Arabic Names.)	jūm-ā. For want of space these native characters are placed horizontally.	依其聖日 yae k'i shan bai. 1st to the Sabbath.	輪聖日 dū shan bai. 2nd to the Sabbath.	峯聖日 hieh shan bai. 3rd to the Sabbath.
61	Annamite. Annam.	旬禮 tuán lě. Kind or sort of rites or ceremonies equivalent to a Series of Days.	賜次壹 ngây thú' nhút. Day in order the First.	賜次貳 ngây thú' hai. Day in order Two.	賜次參 ngây thú' ba. Day in order Three.
62	Tai or Siamese. Siam.	อาทิตย์ athlit. Sun. (By extension, seven days.)	วัน อาทิตย์ vān athlit. Day Sun.	วัน จันทร์ vān chan. Day Moon.	วัน อังคาร vān ang khan. Day Mars.
63	Kambojan. (Khmer.) Kamboja.	សប្តិក atūt. Sun. (By extension, seven days.)	ថ្ងៃសប្តិក thngay atūt. Day Sun.	ថ្ងៃចន្ទ thngay chān. Day Moon.	ថ្ងៃអង្គារ thngay angkear. Day Mars.
64	Mranma or Burmese. Bürmah.	ခုတ်ခုတ် hkoo-hnit yek. Seven Days.	တနင်္ဂနွေ ta-ning-g-ga-nuay. Day devoted to the Sun. (one day thou to the Sun.)	တနင်္လာ ta-ning-lā. One thou to the Moon.	အင်္ဂါ ing-gā. Mars.
65	Ancient Peguan. Pegu-Burmah.	သတ္တဟ sattahá. Seven (days).	မူဝါ mooā. (Day) One.	ဝါ bā. (Day) Two.	ပီ pee (pf). (Day) Three.
66	Modern Peguan. Burmah.	သတ္တဟ sattahá. Seven (days).	အတိုက် atūt. Sun (day).	စနေ chaun. Moon (day).	အင်္ဂါ a' gnāer. Mars (day).
67	Sban. Burmah.	သတင် hsa táng. Seven Days.	တနင်္ဂနွေ ta nungnūn. Sun-day.	အင်္ဂါ ta nang-lā. Moon-day.	အင်္ဂါ angka. Mars (Day).
68	Manipuri. South of Assam.	চায়োল choyol. Seven.	নোং মাইচিন nongmáichin. Sun.	নিংথৌকাব ningthaukába. MOON.	লাপাকপকা laepákpokpa. Mars.
69	Khasi. Cossyah Hills, East of Bengal.	Ka shi taiew. A Seven days.	Ka sngi U Blei. A day devoted to the Sun.	Ka sngi sombar. Moon-day.	Ka sngi hát Majai. A day to Mars.
70	Ancient Rong or Lepcha. Darjeling and Sikim Hills, East of Nepal and South of Tibet.	ཏཱ་མའོ་ dūn-hrök. A Period of Seven Days.	མི་སེ་ལ་ཡཱ་ཀ་ mī sa-ayák. Fire Day.	འུང་སེ་ལ་ཡཱ་ཀ་ úng sa-ayák. Water Day.	ལང་སེ་ལ་ཡཱ་ཀ་ lang sa-ayák. War Planet Day.

Not only is the Sabbath rooted in God's creation, but it speaks of God's deliverance—His salvation.

“Observe the Sabbath day by keeping it holy . . . Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God . . . Remember that you were slaves in the land of Egypt



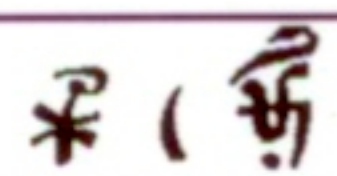
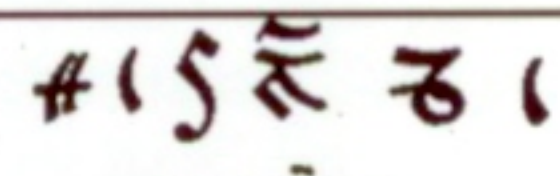
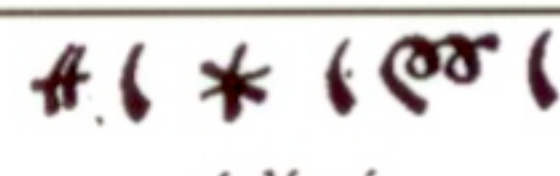
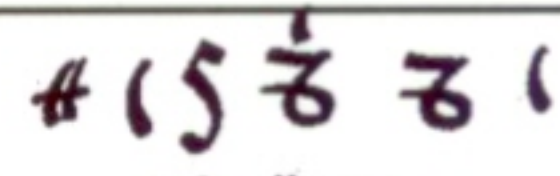

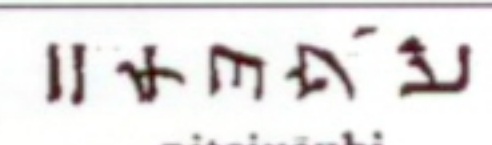
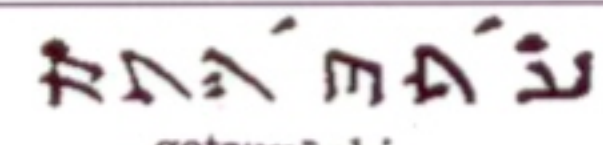
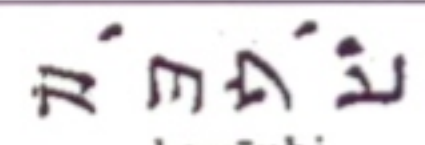


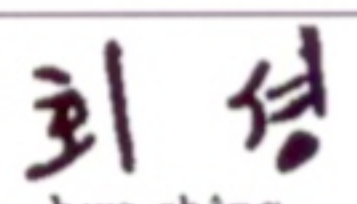
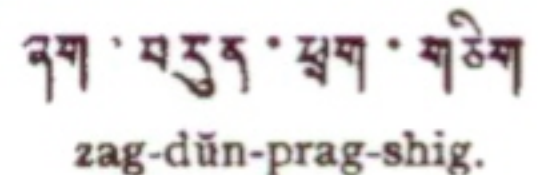
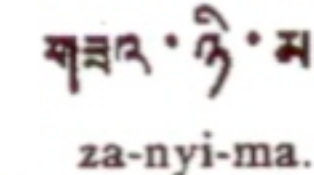
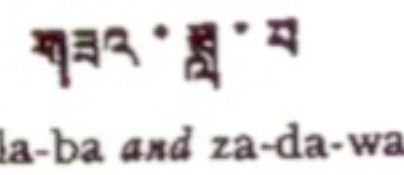
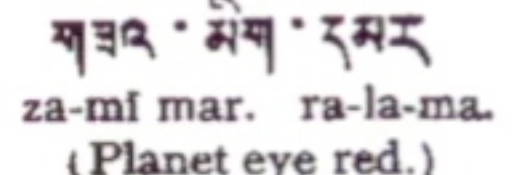
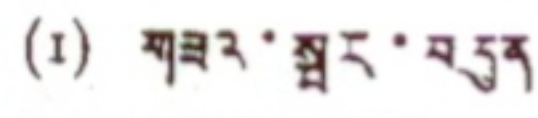
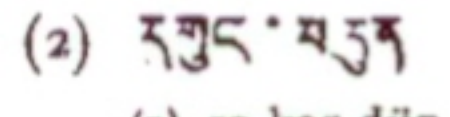
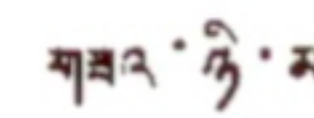
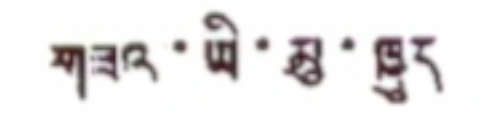
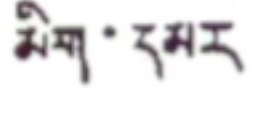
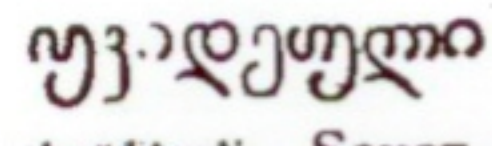
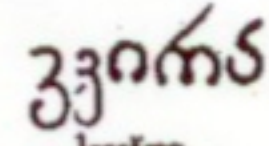
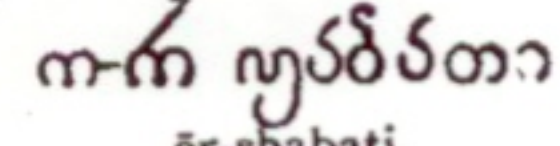
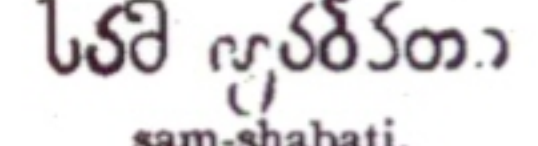
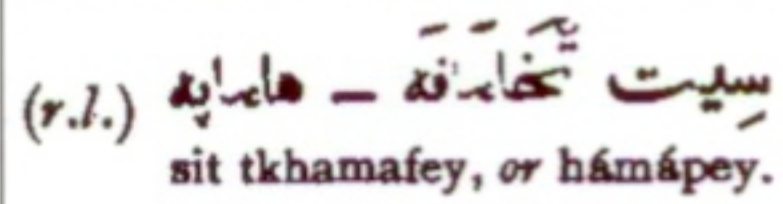
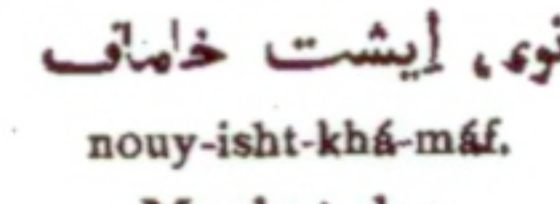
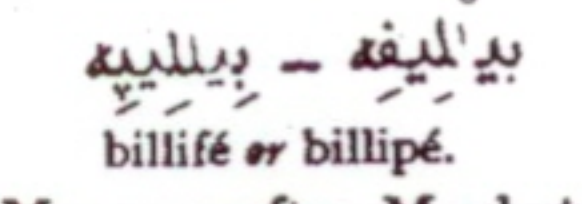
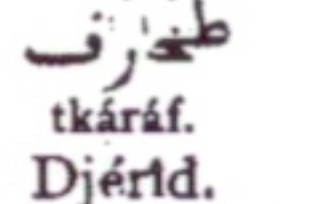
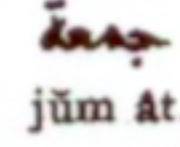
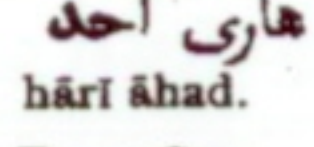
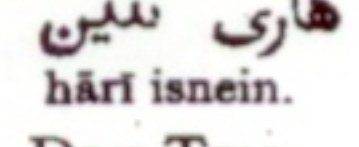
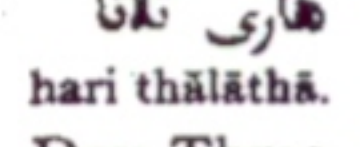
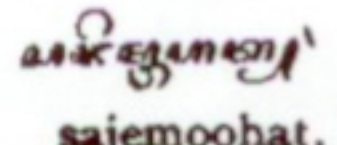
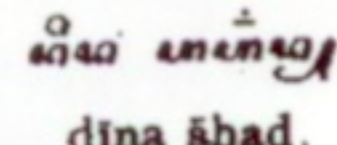
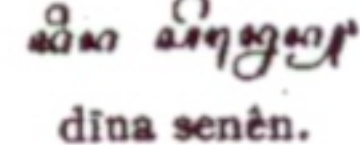
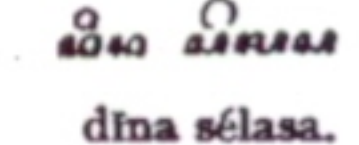
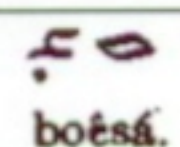
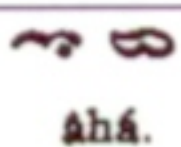
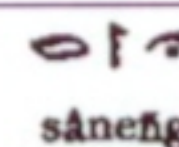

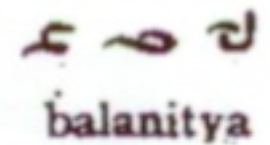
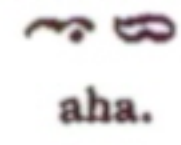
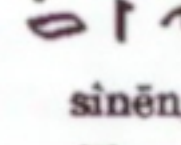
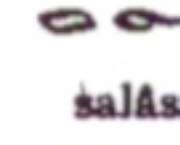
4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	Languages which directly refer to the Seventh-day Sabbath.
1st Week 箕 ki. Corresponding animal: Leopard. 2nd Week 壁 pih. Corresponding animal: Porcupine. 3rd Week 參 tsan. Corresponding animal: Ape. 4th Week 軫 chan. Corresponding animal: Worm. Mercury.	1st Week 斗 teu or doe. Corresponding animal: Griffin. 2nd Week 奎 kwei. Corresponding animal: Wolf. 3rd Week 井 tsing. Corresponding animal: Tapir. 4th Week 角 kioh. Corresponding animal: Dragon. Jupiter.	1st Week 牛 niu. Corresponding animal: Ox. 2nd Week 婁 leu. Corresponding animal: Dog. 3rd Week 鬼 kwei. Corresponding animal: Sheep. 4th Week 亢  k'ang. Corresponding animal: Dragon. Venus.	1st Week 女 nü. Corresponding animal: Bat. 2nd Week 胃 wei. Corresponding animal: Pheasant. 3rd Week 柳 liu. Corresponding animal: Muntjak. 4th Week 氏 ti. Corresponding animal: Badger. Saturn.	
唐 禮 四 chan li ssü. Worship-day Four.	唐 禮 五 chan li wü. Worship-day Five.	唐 禮 六 chan li leu. Worship-day Six.	唐 禮 七 chan li t'si. Worship-day Seven.	35
禮 拜 三 li pai san. Worship-day Three.	禮 拜 四 li pai ssü. Worship-day Four.	禮 拜 五 li pai wü. Worship-day Five.	禮 拜 六 li pai leu. Worship-day Six.	
卅 六 日 ch'è ha shan bai. 4th to the Sabbath.	卅 七 日 p'an chih shan bai. 5th to the Sabbath.	卅 八 日 chü má. Assembly.	卅 九 日 sai bí tai. Sabbath.	36
時 次 第 四 ngây thú' bôn. Day in order Four.	時 次 第 五 ngây thú' nãm. Day in order Five.	時 次 第 六 ngây thú' sáu. Day in order Six.	時 次 第 七 ngây thú' bảy. Day in order Seven.	37
วัน พุธ vân phut. Day Mercury.	วัน พฤหัสบดี vân pra: hát. Day Jupiter.	วัน ศุกร์ vân suk. Day Venus.	วัน เสาร์ vân sáo. Day Saturn	
ថ្ងៃ ពុធ thngay püt. Day Mercury.	ថ្ងៃ ព្រហស្បតិ៍ thngay preihós. Day Jupiter.	ថ្ងៃ សុក្រ thngay sök. Day Venus.	ថ្ងៃ សៅរ៍ thngay saü. Day Saturn.	
ବୁ ଦା ହୋ boda-da-hōō Mercury.	କ୍ରା ଧା ବା ଦା kyā-tha-ba-day Jupiter.	ଘୋ ରୁ କ୍ରା gho-ru-krā Venus.	ଶ ନି ସ sa-ni-sa. Saturn.	
ပ န paun. (Day) Four.	မ သု န m' sôn. (Day) Five.	တ ရ t'row. (Day) Six.	တ ပ န t' pauh. (Day) Seven.	38
ပ တ ဝ ပ pooto' wāer. Mercury-day.	ပြ ဗ တ ပ praowp' tee. Jupiter-day.	သ ဂ ဂ saik. Venus (day).	သ ဂ ဂ s' gnō-saw. Saturn (day).	
ပ တ ဝ ပ pooké ta hoo. Mercury-day.	ကျ သ ပ တ ပ kya hcappatè. Jupiter-day.	သ ဂ ဂ hsauk kya. Venus-day.	သ ဂ ဂ sanè. Saturn (Day).	
शु क्र यु शु yimsakaesa. Mercury.	शु क्र यु शु sagonsel. Jupiter.	शु क्र यु शु irái. Venus.	शु क्र यु शु thanja. Saturn.	
Ka sngi balang. Mid-week.	Ka sngi kaba san. A day the Fifth.	Ka sngi thoh-ding. A day to cut trees; make fire; Passion-day.	Ka sngi sait-jain. A day to wash clothes; Purification-day.	39
銅 星 日 nyen sa-ayák. Copper Planet Day.	木 星 日 süng-mat sa-ayák. Wood Planet Day.	金 星 日 fat sa-ayák. Gold Planet Day.	土 星 日 pün-jeng sa-ayák. Earth Planet Day.	

It is Satan who has led people to worship other gods—wood, water, gold, planets, and whatever else people choose in place of the Creator-God. Satan has held millions in His kingdom where their end is death.

Jesus Christ also has a kingdom which saves people from Satan's kingdom. Jesus says, "Unless one is born again, He cannot see the kingdom of God.... God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." John 3:3-16.

The Sabbath speaks of God's deliverance of people from sin. Someone has said, "Salvation is a means of bringing God's law into our very being. Law brings order; it prevents unpredictability."

and that the LORD your God brought you out of there with a mighty hand and an out-stretched arm. Therefore, the LORD your God has commanded you to observe the Sabbath day." Deuteronomy 5:12-15, NIV.

No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)			
			1.	2.	3.
71	Modern Rong or Lepcha. (as above.)	 dūn-hrōk. A Period of Seven Days. <i>also gzah-dan (the 7 planets).</i>	 zá nyi-ma. Planet Sun.	 zá dá-wá. Planet Moon.	 zá mik-ma. Planet Mars.
72	<u>ISOLATED LANGUAGES.—</u> Japanese. Japan.	 mawari. A turn, a period of 7 days.	 nitciyoubi. Sun-day.	 getsuyōubi. Moon-day.	 kayōubi. Mars-day.
73	Corean. Corea. These characters are a fac-simile of native writing sent by a Missionary in Corea, 1886.	The names of the Corean 28 constellations correspond with the four weeks cycle of the Chinese.	 il. Sun.	 wol. Moon.	 hwa shēng. Fire Star. Mars.
74	Tibetan. Tibet.	 zag-dūn-prag-shig. One Seven Days.	 za-nyi-ma. Planet Sun.	 za-zla-ba and za-da-wa. Planet Moon.	 za-mi mar. ra-la-ma. (Planet eye red.) Planet Mars.
75	Boutan. Little Tibet. The Boutanese held the seven planets in very high esteem, as appears from the many names given to each planet. The septenary cycle also; hence the improb- ability of losing the proper order of the reckoning of the days of the week.	(1)  (2)  (1) sa-kar dūn. Planet days Seven. (2) gügna dūn. Days Seven.	 sa-nyi-ma. Planet Day. Planet Sun. (Has 44 names.)	 sa-nyi-moo khyoodh. (Darkness breaker). Planet Moon. (Has 50 names.)	 mi-dh-mar. (Eye red). Mars. (Has 12 names.)
76	Georgian. Caucasus.	 shvidéooli. Seven. <i>Also shabati: Sabbath.</i>	 kvira. Lordly (day.)	 ōr-shabati. Two to the Sabbath.	 sam-shabati. Three to the Sabbath.
77	Suanian. Caucasus.	There were 150 languages spoken in the Caucasus in Pliny's time.	moushladh'h. Day One.	deshdysh.	taghaash.
78	Ingoush. Caucasus.		kyrynda. Lordly (day.)	orshout.	shynra.
79	Aware or Avar (Daghestan.) Cis-Caucasus.	ant. Seven.		itni qo. Second day.	
80	Circassian. Circassia.	(r.l.)  sit tkhamafey, or hámápey. Space of Seven Days.	 nouy-isht-khá-máf. Market-day.	 billifé or billipé. Morrow after Market.	 tkaráf. Djérid. (Javelin throwing).
81	<u>POLYNESIAN.—</u> Malayan. Sumatra.	(r.l.)  jūm át. Collection (of Days.)	 hārī āhad. Day One.	 hārī isnein. Day Two.	 hari thālāthā. Day Three.
82	Javanese. Java.	 sajemoohat. Collection of Days.	 dina āhad. Day One.	 dina senēn. Day Two.	 dina sélasa. Day Three.
83	Sunda (West Java.)	jūm-a. Collection (of Days).	achad. Ono (day).	senin. Two (2nd day).	salasa. Three (3rd day).
84	Dayak. Borneo.		andau abat. Day One.	andau sananyang. Day Two.	andau salasa. Day Three.
85	Makssar. Southern Celēbes and Salayer Islands	 bośá. Seven.	 āhá. One.	 sāneŋ. (Day) Two.	 salása. (Day) Three.
86	Bāgis. Celēbes.	 balanitya Seven.	 aha. One.	 sinēng. Two.	 salása Three.

Just as God delivered His people from Egypt, so He brings salvation to all who look to Him in faith. Not only the Old Testament, but the New Testament speaks to us about salvation as another reason to keep the Sabbath: "Now we who have believed enter that rest, just as God has said, . . ."

4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	Languages which directly refer to the Seventh-day Sabbath.
#1X110 zá hlák-bo. Planet Mercury.	#1E310 zá phur-bo. Planet Jupiter.	#121101 zá pa-sang. Planet Venus.	#1910 zá phem-bo. Planet Saturn.	
𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹 suiyōubi. Mercury-day. (Water).	𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹 mokuyōubi. Jupiter-day. (Wood).	𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹 kinyōubi. Venus-day. (Gold).	𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹 doyōubi. Saturn-day. (Copper.)	
水星 shū shêng. Water Star. Mercury.	木星 mok shêng. Wood Star. Jupiter.	金星 kūm shêng, or gūm shung. Metal Star. Venus.	土星 t' ôh. Earth Star. Saturn.	
ཇམ་ལ་པ་ལྷ་ལ་མ་ za-lhá-pa and za-la-ma. (Balance, Mid-week.) Planet Mercury.	ཇམ་ལ་པ་ལྷ་ལ་མ་ za-p'ūr-bū. Planet Jupiter.	ཇམ་ལ་པ་ལྷ་ལ་མ་ za-pa-lba-zang. Planet Venus.	ཇམ་ལ་པ་ལྷ་ལ་མ་ za-pen pa. (Planet Seven). The Seventh Planet. Saturn.	40
ཇམ་ལ་ལྷ་ལ་དང་ནི sa-tag-dagna-ni. Half-week Planet. Planet Mercury. (Has 12 names.)	ཇིག་གི་པད་ག tshig-gi-dag. Jupiter. (Has 23 names.)	ཇམ་ལ་ལྷ་ལ་པད་ག sa-pa-sagnos. Planet Venus. (Has 14 names.)	(1) ཇིག་པ་མཛེས་ (2) ཇོ་མ་ཇུ་པ་ལྷ་ལ་མ་ (1) pen-pa. Eye of God = Saturn. (2) ཇོ་མ་ཇུ་པ་ལྷ་ལ་མ་ Seventh Brilliant Star. (Has 12 names.)	41
ကတစ် နှစ်ပတ်တင် otkh-shabati. Four to the Sabbath.	ပဏှစ် နှစ်ပတ်တင် khoot-shabati. Five to the Sabbath.	နတ်ကပ်ပတ်တင် paraskévi. Preparation (day).	ပဏှစ်ပတ်တင် shabati. Sabbath.	42
djournash.	tzash.	ouebysh.	sammtyn. Sabbath.	43
kar. Four.	era.	peryska. Preparation.	shatt. Sabbath.	44
	khamíz qo. Fifth-day.		samat qo. Sabbath Day.	45
بیرسقیز beyreyskeyzee. Space of Four days.	مہفوک mehfok. Space of Five days.	پیرسکہ کوشہ péreské kúshé. Day of Assembly.	مافیزاکا mafizáká. Morrow after Assembly.	
هارى اربعا hāri arbāa. Day Four.	هارى خميس hāri khāmīs. Day Fifth.	هارى جمعة hāri jūm-āt. Day Assembly.	هارى سبتو hāri sabbū. Day Sabbath.	46
дйна рѣбо dīna rēbo. Day Fourth.	дйна кѣмис dīna kēmīs. Day Fifth.	дйна жоомахат dīna joomahat. Day (of the) Assembly.	сप्तो (сप्तु) saptōe (saptū). Sabbath.	47
rēbo. Fourth (day).	khēmīs. Fifth.	jūm-a-hat. Assembly (d.)	saptū. Sabbath.	48
andau rāba. Day Fourth.	andau kamīs. Day Fifth.	andau djouma. Day of Assembly.	sabbū. Sabbath.	49
ارابا araba. (Day) Fourth.	كاميس kāmīsī. (Day) Fifth.	جوم jūm-a. Assembly (Day).	سبتو sattū. Sabbath.	50
ارابا araba. Four.	كاميس kāmīsī Fifth.	جوم jūm-a Assembly.	سبتو sattū. Sabbath.	51

It is God's works that save us, not our own. The Sabbath rest reminds us of this. Yet God works to save us so that we can do good works. Please see Ephesians 2:4-10. God calls for His saved people to rest with Him on His Sabbath—the LORD's day. (See Mark 2:27, 28.)

Preparation (day) refers to Friday on which all preparation such as cooking was—and should be—done for the Sabbath. Please see Exodus 16:5, 23 and Mark 15:42.

“Blessed are those who do His commandments, that they may have the right to the tree of life, and may enter through the gates into the city.” Revelation 22:14.

“There remains, then, a Sabbath-rest for the people of God; for anyone who enters God's rest also rests from His own work, just as God did from his. Let us, therefore, make every effort to enter that rest.” Hebrews 4:3-11, NIV.

No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)	1.	2.	3.
87	Malagassy. Madagaskar.	herinando. Complete Measure.	alahady. The One (day).	alatsinainy. The Second (day).	talata. Three (3rd day).
88	Nuforian. N.W. New Guinea.	ras de fiek. Day in Seven. (Time of Seven Days).	hari. Day (One)	ras besūru. Day Two.	ras bekior. Day Three.
89	AFRICAN. — Swahili. East Equatorial Africa.	jūm-ā. Collection of (Days).	al-āhad. The One (Day).	ath-thē-nīn. The Two (Day).	ath-thēlūth. The Three.
90	Congo. West Equatorial Africa.	The Negroes of the Gold Coast say, "God, the Creator, made Seven Days."	sūmingū. Domingo.	sekūnda, segūnda. 2nd Market Day.	kjetatu. 3rd Feira (fair) or 3rd Market Day.
91	ISOLATED LANGUAGES— Wolof. Senegambia, West Africa.	ayouba. Seven.	āiber. Dimanche.	altiné. The Two.	zalata. Three.
92	Fulah (West Africa.)				telata. Three (3rd day).
93	Mandingo. South of Senegal, West Africa	lākūngo.	allahaddo. The One.	tenning. Two.	tellata. Three.
94	Teda. Central Africa.	degesa. tuddesa. Collection of Days.	lāhadū. The One.	eltnīn. The Two.	tléta. Three.
95	Bornu or Kanūri. Central Africa.	mage. Collection.	lāde. The One.	léterīn. létertīn. The Two.	telāgo. Three.
96	Fulfulde. Central Africa.		lāhade. The One.	altenīn. The Two.	attaléta. The Three.
97	Sonyal. Central Africa.		lāhade. The One.	altenīn. The Two.	attaléta. The Three.
98	Lógonē. Central Africa.	semálge. Seven Days.	sel-lāde. The One.	sele-telen. The Two.	sel-telāko. The Three.
99	Wandalā. Central Africa.	harwūye.	lāde. The One.	létenīn. The Two.	telāgo. Three.
100	Bágrimma. Central Africa.	dzamorta. Collection.	lāhadi. The One.	letnīn. The Two.	dzatalāki. Three.
101	Maba. Central Africa.	mindri. Seven.	ahád. One.	ettenīn. The Two.	éttelēt. The Three.
102	MISCELLANEOUS— Norman French. (10th and 11th Centuries.)	Sepayn, Sepmeme.	Diemane.	Luner.	Jeusday, Jeusdye, Jurisdie.
103	Ancient French. (12th and 13th Centuries.)	Semaine, Semeigne.		Lundi.	Marsdi.
104	D'oc. France. (Ancient and Modern).	semana, semane, Seven Days.	dimenche, dimeche. Day Dominical.	diluns, dilúns. Day Moon(White-day.)	dimars, dimárs. Day Mars.
105	Ecclesiastical. Roman.		Dominica,	Feria Secunda.	Feria Tertia.
106	Parliamentary. British.	Until recently whenever Parliament assem- bled on Saturday, the Clerk wrote the day of the week thus:—"Dies Sabbati."	Dies Solis.	Dies Lunæ.	Dies Martis.
107	Astronomical.		☉ Sun.	☾ Moon.	♂ Mars.

God has given His Sabbath to us not only to commemorate His creation and His salvation, but as a sign that He makes us holy when we ask Him and cooperate with Him. (See Exodus 31:13.) Keeping His Sabbath holy as He desires us to by reading His Holy Scriptures, praying to Him, worshiping Him at church, observing His created works in nature, fellowshiping with other Christians, doing works of mercy and sharing our faith—all of these means God uses to help us to live holy lives not only on Sabbath but throughout the week.

4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	71
alarobia. The Fourth (Day).	alkamisy. The Fifth (day).	zoma. Assembly.	alsabotsy. The Sabbath.	52
ras fiak. Day Four.	ras rim. Day Five.		ras fiak. Day Seven.	53
arrobūā. The Fourth (Day).	al-khamīs. The Fifth (Day).	jūm-ā. Assembly (Day).	as-sabt. The Sabbath.	54
kieya. 4th Feria, or 4th Market Day.	kietanū. 5th Feira, or 5th Market Day.	kiesambanū. 6th Feira, or 6th Market-day.	satade. kiansabūlū. Saturday. Sabbado: Sabbath.	55
alarba. The Four.	alkhamesse. The Fifth.	aldiouma. The Assembly (Day).	alere-asser. Last Day. Sabbath.	56
alarba. The Four (4th d.)		alguman. The Assembly.	essibt. The Sabbath.	57
araba. The Fourth.	aramisu. The Fifth.	arajūmā. The Assembly.	sibiti. Sabbath.	58
láraba. The Fourth.	lamisu. The Fifth.	el-dzumma. The Assembly.	essébdū. The Sabbath.	59
laraba. The Fourth.	lamisu. The Fifth.	zumma. Assembly.	sibda. Sabbath.	60
al áraba. The Fourth.	alamisu. The Fifth.	aldzumma. The Assembly.	assebdu. The Sabbath.	61
aláraba. The Fourth.	alamisu. The Fifth.	aldzumma. The Assembly.	assebdu. The Sabbath.	62
sel-láraba. The Fourth.	sel-lamisu. The Fifth.	sel-demā. The Assembly.	se-sibde. The Sabbath.	63
láraba. The Fourth.	lamisu. The Fifth.	zumma. Assembly	sibda. Sabbath.	64
láraba. The Fourth.	lamisi. The Fifth.	ildzimma. The Assembly.	sibbedi. Sabbath.	65
áraba. Fourth.	xamis. Fifth.	dzumma. Assembly.	sab. Sabbath.	66
Merkedy, Mercuredi, Merdie, Meskerdy	Jeodi.	Venerdy, Venardy, and Venredi.	Sabbedi, Samaday, Semadi. Sabbath Day.	67
Merquedi.	Joedi, Jeusidi.	Vendredi, Vendresdi.	Samedi i.e. Sabbath Day.	68
dimecres, dimècrès. Day Mercury.	dijours, dijóóú. Day Jupiter.	divendres, diveindrés. Day Venus.	dissata, dissate. Day Sabbath.	69
Feria Quarta.	Feria Quinta.	Feria Sexta.	Sabbatum.	70
Dies Mercurii.	Dies Jovis.	Dies Veneris.	Dies Sabbati.	71
♃ Mercury.	♃ Jupiter.	♀ Venus.	♄ Saturn.	

Languages which  
directly refer to the  
Seventh-day  
Sabbath.

Centuries ago many African nations had no seven-day cycle; rather, they had three-day, four-day, or other cycles to designate market days.

—Brittanica

Some African groups such as Ethiopians had a seven-day cycle and kept the true Sabbath.

Centuries before Mohammed's time ancient Arabs who were idolaters had a seven-day cycle. Descendants of Abraham, they doubtless knew of the week and the Sabbath. The Sabbath Memorial (See Chart, lines 11, 19.)

The Assembly Day shown here and elsewhere is Friday, designated by Muslims as a day to assemble for prayer in the morning. The Sabbath follows the Assembly Day in Islamic teaching.

"I gave my Sabbaths as a sign between us, so they would know that I the LORD made them holy. . . . Keep my Sabbaths holy, that they may be a sign between us. Then you will know that I am the LORD your God." Ezekiel 20:12-20, NIV.

# THE DAYS OF THE WEEK IN ALL

PREPARED BY H.I.H PRINCE

No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)	1.	2.	3.
108	Básque. Spain and France.	Aste	Igande	Astelen	Astearte
109	Finnish Finland.	Viikko	Sunnuntai	Maanantai	Tiistai
110	Esthonian. Baltic Russia.	Nādal	Pūha-pāaw	Esmas-pāaw	Teisi-pāaw
111	Livonian (Baltic Russia).	Nādiil	Pūva-pāāva	Eezōm-pāāva	Tuoisna-pāāva
112	Lap. Norway.	Vakko	Sodnu-bæive	Vuosarg	Mañebarg
113	Morduin. Russia.	Nedĭa	Nedĭa, Nedĭa ċi, Targa ċi	Ponedel'nik	Vtornik
114	Tsheremissian. Russia.	Ārnā	Ruš-ārñā	Šaʒmā	Koškožam
115	Permian (Russia).	Šim-lun, Nedĭl	Vovzem, Kresēne	Vil-vun	
116	Votiak. Russia.	Arñā	Žuc-arñā, Arñā-nunal	Žuc-arñā-bōre	Vordyskon-nunal
117	Hungarian (Hungary).	Hét	Vasárnap	Hétfő	Kedd
118	Vogul (Russia).	Šat	Jelping-katel	Šat-ponk-katel	Mót-katel
119	Ostiac. Russia.	Ľabyt, Ľabet, Ľabyt-och.	Ľabyt-och-chatl, - - chotl	Ōlyñ-chatl	Kimet-chatl
120	Gaelic. Ireland.	Seachdmhain	Domhnach	Dia Luain	Dia Máirt, Máirt
121	Welsh (Wales).	Wythnos	Dydd Sul	Dydd Llun	Dydd Mawrth
122	Cornish (Cornwall). (d.)	Seithun	De Zil.	De Lin	De Merh
123	Breton (France).	Sizun	Súl, Disúl	Lún, Dilún	Meurs, Dimeurs
124	Greek (Greece). (d.)	'Εβδομάς	Κυριακή	Τῆς Σελήνης	Τοῦ Ἀρεως
125	Modern Greek (Greece).	'Εβδομάς, 'Εβδομάδα	Κυριακή	Δευτέρα	Τρίτη
126	Albanian (Turkish Albania).	Jave	Dile	Hanë	Martë
127	Latin. (d.) Italy	Hebdomas	Dies Solis, Dies Dominicus,-ca	Dies Lunæ	Dies Martis
128	Italian (Italy).	Settimana	Domenica	Lunedì	Martedì
129	Spanish (Spain).	Semana	Domingo	Lunes	Martes
130	Portuguese (Portugal).	Semana	Domingo	Segunda feira	Terça feira
131	French (France).	Semaine	Dimanche	Lundi	Mardi
132	Roman (Spain, Catalonia).	Semmana	Diumenge	Dilluns	Dimars
133	Rhetian. Canton des Grisons, Switzerland.	Jamna, Emna	Dumeingia	Lindischgis	Marsgis

"If you keep your feet from breaking the Sabbath  
 and from doing as you please on my holy day,  
 If you call the Sabbath a delight\*  
 and the LORD'S holy day,\*\* honorable,  
 and if you honor it by not going your own way  
 and not doing as you please or speaking idle words,  
 then you will find your joy in the LORD,

# THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	72
Asteazken	Ostegun	Ostiral	<sup>(1)</sup> Larumbat <sup>(2)</sup> One Quarter (of the moon or lunation).	72
Keskiviikko	Tuorstai, Torstai	Perjantai	Lauvantai, Tuostaintai. Corruptions of Icelandic Laugardagur, q.v.	73
Kolma-pääw, Kesk-nädal	Nelja-pääw	Reede	Lau-pääw (Bath-day). (The first part is a corruption of Icelandic Laugardagur, q.v.)	74
Kuolmõnd-päava	Nellõnd päava	Breidig, Breedig	Púol-päava (Half-day).	75
Gaskvacko	Doresdak	Bærjadak, Fasto-bæivve	Lavardak Corruption of Icelandic Laugardagur, q.v.	76
Sereda	Četverk	Ātņica, Āča	Subbota, Subta <b>Sabbath.</b>	77
Vir-kečā	Iz-ārñā	Kog-ārñā	Kukš-kečā Dry-day (day without work).	78
Sreda	Četvertok	Petņica	Subōta ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	79
Vir-nunal	Pokci arñā, Četvertok-nunal	Biger-arñā-nunal, Ātņica	Kōs-nunal, Arāa-dor, Dry-day (day without work), (Week-back).	80
Szerda	Csötörtök	Péntek	Šumat, Subbota ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	81
Kormit-katel	Nelit-katel	Ātit-katel	Szombat ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	82
Kulmet-chatl	Nelmet-chatl	Vētmet-chatl	Katit-katel (Sixth-day).	82
Dia céadaoine, Céadaoin	Dia dardaoín, Dardaoín	Aoine, Dia haoine	Chōtmet-chatl, Ju-olyn-chatl (1) Sixth-day; (2) Hinder end-day.	82
Dydd Mercher	Dydd Iau	Dydd Gwener	Sathurn, Dia Sathuirn Saturn, day of Saturn.	83
De Marhar	De Jeu	De Guenar	Dydd Sadwrn (Day Saturn).	83
Merc'her, Dimerc'her	Iaou, Diziou, Diziaou	Gwéner, Digwéner	De Zadarn (Day Saturn).	83
Τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ	Τοῦ Διὸς ἡμέρα	Τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἡμέρα	Sadorn, Disadorn (Saturn, Day-Saturn).	83
Τετράδη	Πέμπτη	Παρασκευή	Σάββατον ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	83
Merkurē	Ēyte	Prende, Premte	Σάββατον ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	84
Dies Mercurii	Dies Jovis	Dies Veneris	Šetune (Saturn).	84
Mercoledì	Giovedì	Venerdì	Sabbatum, Dies Saturni <b>Sabbath</b> , Day of Saturn.	85
Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sabato, Sabbato ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	86
Quarta feira	Quinta feira	Sexta feira	Sábado ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	87
Mercredi	Jedi	Vendredi	Sabbado ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	88
Dimecres	Dijous	Divendres	Samedi ( <b>Sabbath</b> -day).	89
Mezziamma, Mezemna	Gievgia	Vendergis	Dissapte (Day-Sabbath).	90
			Sonda Corruption of High German Sonnabend, q.v.	

Languages which directly refer to the Seventh-day Sabbath.

In Revelation 13:18 and 14:9-11 a system of worship is described which God our Maker obviously hates. It is in contrast with the true worship described in Revelation 14:6, 7. Is it possible that it has to do with a day for worship? There apparently is an element of human coercion which would seek to prevent the spontaneous loving relationship to which God calls His people. Apparently whatever it is, it has to do with God's commandments. Hear prophet John as he exclaims: "Here are those who keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus." Revelation 14:12.

and I will cause you to ride on the heights of the land  
and to feast on the inheritance of your father Jacob.

The mouth of the LORD has spoken." Isaiah 58:13,14, NIV.

\* God wants us to keep the entire Sabbath holy and enjoy it as we deepen our relationships with Him and our fellow human beings.

\*\* "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day." Revelation 1:10. "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the LORD."

No.	LANGUAGE. (WHERE SPOKEN, READ, OR OTHERWISE USED.)	WEEK. (NAME OF THE CLUSTER, OR CYCLE, OF SEVEN DAYS.)	1.	2.	3.
134	Wallachian. Roumania or Wallachia.	Septămână	Duminică	Luni	Marti
135	Gothic (Moesia). (d.)	Vikô			
136	Old High German. (d.) South Germany.	Wëcha	Sunnûn tag	Mânetag	Ziestac
137	Old Low German. (d.) North Germany.	Wica	Sunnun dag		
138	Anglo-Saxon. (d.) England.	Wice, Weoce, Wuce, Wëcce	Sunnan dæg	Mônán dæg	Tiwes dæg
139	Friesian. (d.) Holland.	Wike	Sunnandi	Monandj	Tiesdi
140	High German. Germany.	Woche	Sonntag	Montag	Dienstag
141	Low German. North Germany (Holstein.)	Week	Sündag	Maandag	Dingsdag
142	Dutch (Holland).	Week	Zondag	Maandag	Dingsdag
143	Modern Friesian. Holland.	Wike	Snein	Moandei	Tisdei
144	English (England).	Week	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
145	Icelandic (Iceland).	Vika	Sunnudagur	Mánudagur	Þriðjudagur
146	Swedish. Sweden.	Vecka	Söndag	Måndag	Tisdag
147	Danish. Denmark	Uge	Søndag	Mandag	Tirsdag
148	Old Slave (Bulgaria). (d)	Sedmíca, Sedmína	Nedjélja, Voskresénie	Ponedjéljnik	Vtórnik
149	Russian (Russia).	Nedjelja	Voskresenje	Ponedjeljnik	Vtornik
150	Illyrian (Dalmatia, Servia).	Nedjelja	Nedjelja	Ponedeljak	Utorak, Vtornik
151	New Slovenian. Illyria, in Austria.	Tjédon, Tjéden, Kéden	Nedéla	Ponedélek	Tork, Vtork
152	Bulgarian (Bulgaria).	Nedjelja	Nedjelja	Ponedjelnik	Vtornik
153	Polish (Poland).	Tydzień, Niedziele, <i>pl.</i>	Niedziela	Poniedziałek	Wtorek
154	Bohemian (Bohemia).	Týden, Neděle, <i>pl.</i>	Neděle	Pondjerek	Úterek
155	Lusatian (Saxony).	Tydzéń, Njedzele, <i>pl.</i>	Njedzela	Póndzela	Wutora
156	Polabic. (d.) Borders of the Elbe.	Nedéla	Nedéla	Pnedéla, Pnedíla, Pnedí	Tórŷ
157	Lithuanian (Prussian Lithuania).	Nedéla, Nedélé	Nedéla	Pānedelis	Utárninkas
158	Prussian (Prussia). (d.)		Nadele	Ponadele	
159	Lettish (Baltic Russia).	Neddeļa	Swédīna	Pirmdīna	Ōtrdīna
160	English Bible	Week.	The First Day.	The Second Day	The Third Day.

Day is dying in the west;  
Heaven is touching earth with rest;  
Wait and worship while the night  
Sets her evening lamps alight  
Through all the sky.

Lord of life, beneath the dome  
Of the universe, Thy home,  
Gather us who seek Thy face  
To the fold of Thy embrace,  
For Thou art nigh.



4.	5.	6.	NAME OF SEVENTH DAY (WITH ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING.)	LANGUAGES WHICH DIRECTLY REFER TO THE SEVENTH-DAY SABBATH.
Miercuri	Joi	Vineri	Sâmbătă <b>Sabbath.</b>	91
Mittawēchā	Toniris tac	Friadag	Sunnûn âband, Sambahtag (1) Sun(day's) eve; (2) <b>Sabbath's day.</b>	92
Wôdnes dæg	Þunres dæg	Frige dæg	Saternesdæg, Saterdæg (1) Saturn's day; (2) Saturday.	
Wernisdei	Thunresdi	Frigendi	Saterdi, Saturday; Snevend. Corruption of High German Sonnabend, <i>g.v.</i>	
Mittwoch,—che	Donnerstag	Freitag	Sonnabend, Samstag (1) Sun(day's) eve; (2) <b>Sabbath's day.</b>	93
Midweek	Donnerdag	Fræedag	Sunnabend Sun(day's) eve.	
Woensdag	Donderdag	Vrijdag	Zaturdag (Saturday).	
Wansdei	Thungersdei	Freedei	Sniûnd Corruption of High German Sonnabend, <i>g.v.</i>	
Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Şaturday (Saturn-day).	
Miðvikudagur	Fimmtudagur	Föstudagur	Laugardagur (of bath-day).	94
Onsdag	Thorsdag	Fredag	Lördag Corruption of Icelandic Laugardagur, <i>g.v.</i>	95
Onsdag	Torsdag	Fredag	Løverdag Corruption of Icelandic Laugardagur, <i>g.v.</i>	96
Sredà	Četvérg. Četvertók	Pjatók	Subbóta ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	97
Sereda	Četvertok	Pjatinica	Subbota ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	98
Srieda	Četvrtak	Petak	Subota ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	99
Sréda	Četertek	Pétek	Sobóta <b>Sabbath.</b>	100
Srjeda	Četvertak	Petak	Sùbbota ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	101
Środa	Czwartek	Piątek	Sobota ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	102
Středa	Čtvrtek	Pátek	Sobota ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	103
Srjeda	Štvórtk	Pjatk	Sobota ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	104
Srēda	Péründän	Sköpý	Sübúta <b>Sabbath.</b>	105
Īredà	Ketweřgas	Pétnyczia	Īubatà ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	106
Possissawaite	Ketwirtire	Pentinx	Sabatico ( <b>Sabbath</b> ).	107
Treschdīna	Zetturtdīna	Pīkdīna	Sesdīna (Sixth-day of work).	
The Fourth Day	The Fifth Day.	The Sixth Day	The Seventh Day, The Sabbath.	108

"The calendar day was reckoned by the Hebrews from evening to evening (Leviticus 23:27, 32; cf. Genesis 1:5, 8, 13; etc.) that is, from sunset to sunset (Leviticus 22:6, 7; cf. Mk 1:32) . . . The Romans began it from midnight to midnight." Seventh-day Adventist Bible Dictionary, p. 276.

At sundown—not midnight! What a remarkably beautiful design God used in giving us the privilege of beginning His day with joyful songs of praise, reading His Word and praying together as families and groups or alone. Then at the end of this wonderful day we may close it with prayer and praise. By His grace we are then ready for another week.

FOREIGN TYPES SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. GILBERT, RIVINGTON AND CO. LONDON.

While the deepening shadows fall,  
Heart of love, enfolding all,  
Through the glory and the grace  
Of the stars that veil Thy face,  
Our hearts ascend.

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts!  
Heaven and earth are full of Thee;  
Heaven and earth are praising Thee,  
O Lord most high!

—MARY A. LATHBURY, 1877

# As the Sun Topped the Mango Trees

by G. L. Goodwin

Not until the night before did the missionary know that he and his party would be visiting the village. How did the villagers know two days ahead of time?

*I*t had been a long and tiring day. Mission workers and I had visited outschools and outstations, counseled with the village headmen, prayed with and for believers who had not been able to make contact with our mission for almost a decade. Forging the rivers, following the barely visible tracks made by passing Land Rovers and more recently by insurgents trying to overthrow the government, all added up to what should have been a good night's sleep. But as I lay on my camp cot and looked up through the corrugated metal roof, I could not sleep. The light of a full moon shone through the machine-gun riddled roof. During a recent rebellion airplanes had strafed the school.

One reason I could not sleep was that I was thinking of the words of my African brethren: "Bwana, we must go to Yekea. We must go! There has been no missionary there for many moons. Please let us go!"

"But there is no time," I replied. "We have many things to do here before we leave. I don't see how we can take such a trip."

Several times a day during that entire week they had come to me with that same plea. As we finished our worship on Thursday evening they made one last attempt. It was this final plea that kept ringing in my ears.

Darkness had settled down. The quietness was broken by the sounds from the African bush as the night creatures began their activities. Lying on my back with



my hands folded under my head, I asked, "LORD, what do You want me to do? Should we go to Yekea?"

The thought struck me as if I had been hit with a flash of lightning. We must go to Yekea! We must go! Slipping into my bush clothes, I went to the place where my brethren were sleeping and told them that we would leave at four in the morning.

Brother Uhen, the field treasurer, passed the word around quickly. It was about 70 miles and it would take about 14 hours to make the journey over the tortuous track. We wanted to reach our destination before Sabbath.

Leaving Talla Station in the predawn darkness, we bounced, creaked, and ground our way up hills and across leveled grasslands, forded rivers, and arrived at Yekea just as the sun was touching the tops of the mango trees to the west of the station.

As we drove into the play area near the school building that served as our church, I noticed that the place was teeming with people, almost as if an anthill had exploded.

As the truck stopped, a man jumped onto the cab step, stuck his head through the open window, and counted, "One, two, three ..." Without a split second's hesitation he asked, "How many people are there?"

"Nineteen altogether," I replied.

"They're here! They're here! They've come! Hurry, hurry, it's almost Sabbath and we are waiting for worship!" the man shouted. He directed each of the 19 passengers to certain homes that seemed already

prepared to welcome guests.

Brother Walter Serals and I were shown our room in the home of the head teacher. Our bath water was already in a long dug-out tub. But because it was nearly Sabbath there was no time for a leisurely bath.

Baths having been taken, clothes having been put away, we made our way to the meeting place with Bibles in hand. A man rushed up, exclaiming how happy they were that we had arrived safely. Another mentioned how wonderful it was to have missionaries visit them again after such a long time. Just before the meeting began someone stated that they had been preparing for two days and they hoped everything would be satisfactory.

"Two days!" I answered. "Brother, I didn't know I was coming until last night, after the tree hyrax began its evening song. How could you have known about it for two days?"

### **Mind a Jumble of Unanswered Questions**

**A**s the familiar Sabbath hymn "Day Is Dying in the West" was being sung reverently we marched into the overcrowded building. In my mind was a jumble of unanswered questions. It was apparent that these people had been expecting us. Everything was well arranged, even a baptism the next day. Food was prepared, places to stay arranged for, bath water drawn, and luscious fruit awaited us in our rooms.

During the song service I asked the one sitting next to me how they knew we were coming. The sus-

pense was so great that I do not even remember what I preached about, but I do remember that after the service, as we made our way out to our sleeping quarters, the head teacher explained the mystery.

On Wednesday night one of the dedicated teachers had had a dream. In that dream he saw two missionaries and 17 African workers and families in a large green truck pull onto the school grounds just as the sun was touching the tops of the mango trees. He was told to have everything prepared so that their guests could be ready to welcome the sacred hours of the Sabbath when the last bit of the sun sank beyond the western horizon.

The experience impressed me with God's interest in His earthly children. It also impressed me with the importance of careful preparation and observance of the blessed Sabbath day. We always must be ready to welcome our Special Guest on Friday night, when the sun begins to touch the tops of the mango trees.

Reprinted from the *Adventist Review*, October 16, 1980. Used by permission of the author.



*"The seventh day is the Sabbath of the LORD your God."* —Exodus 20:10

**Editor's Note:** Pastor Gilbert Goodwin, now retired, was a Seventh-day Adventist missionary in Africa for 14 years. He served in Malawi, Burundi, Rwanda and Congo. "This experience occurred in 1969," he stated recently. "It was one of the most thrilling events of my life. I often think of what if—what if I hadn't gone? But it didn't happen that way!"

### *Acknowledgements*

The Quiet Hour gratefully acknowledges the generous assistance of the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society, Janesville, Wisconsin, for providing information for the production of this magazine along with permission to reprint "A Chart of the Week" and the letter, both by Dr. William Mead Jones.

The Quiet Hour appreciates the excellent help of the Del E. Webb Memorial Library, Department of Archives and Special Collections, Loma Linda, California.

Many thanks also go to other friends of The Quiet Hour who have provided scholarly help in making this publication, ***Our Amazing Week***, a reality.



G. H. Babcock, Esq.  
Cor Sec Am Sab T Society.\*  
Plainfield, N.J.

56, MILD MAY PARK,  
LONDON, N.

2 Decr 1886

Dear Brother,

Eld Haskell of the S. D. Adventists having applied to me to know my terms for my forth coming "Chart of the Week" in lots of 2000 copies, it has occurred to me that I should have regard for those of my own household & therefore write to say that I have offered the chart in sheets neatly printed on good paper at one shilling nine pence per copy for the first thousand & one shilling six pence per copy for the second thousand & subsequent orders. The mounting had better be done in the States & so avoid duty. The forgoing includes packing in tin lined cases & carriage paid to steamship in London. I make the same offer to you. For those who cannot afford the mounted chart I can furnish the chart on strong paper in sheets to be pasted together in the States at a penny extra per copy.

I should be pleased yea encouraged greatly if my own people could make an order as above. The types especially prepared for the chart & other expenses have been heavy. I would like to recoup myself even though the labor of many years be offered freely to the cause without hope of other reward than that a powerful weapon has been prepared with which to mow down the shilly shally, shiftless, lying assertions that a day has been lost & that Sunday is the Seventh Day! May our blessed Lord speed the onward march of His Sabbath truth. Amen.

The chart is promised by the first of January, & it is very important that it be not delayed long after that date. It is very important that I know about how many will be required before the edition is printed. Will you kindly reply as soon as you can.

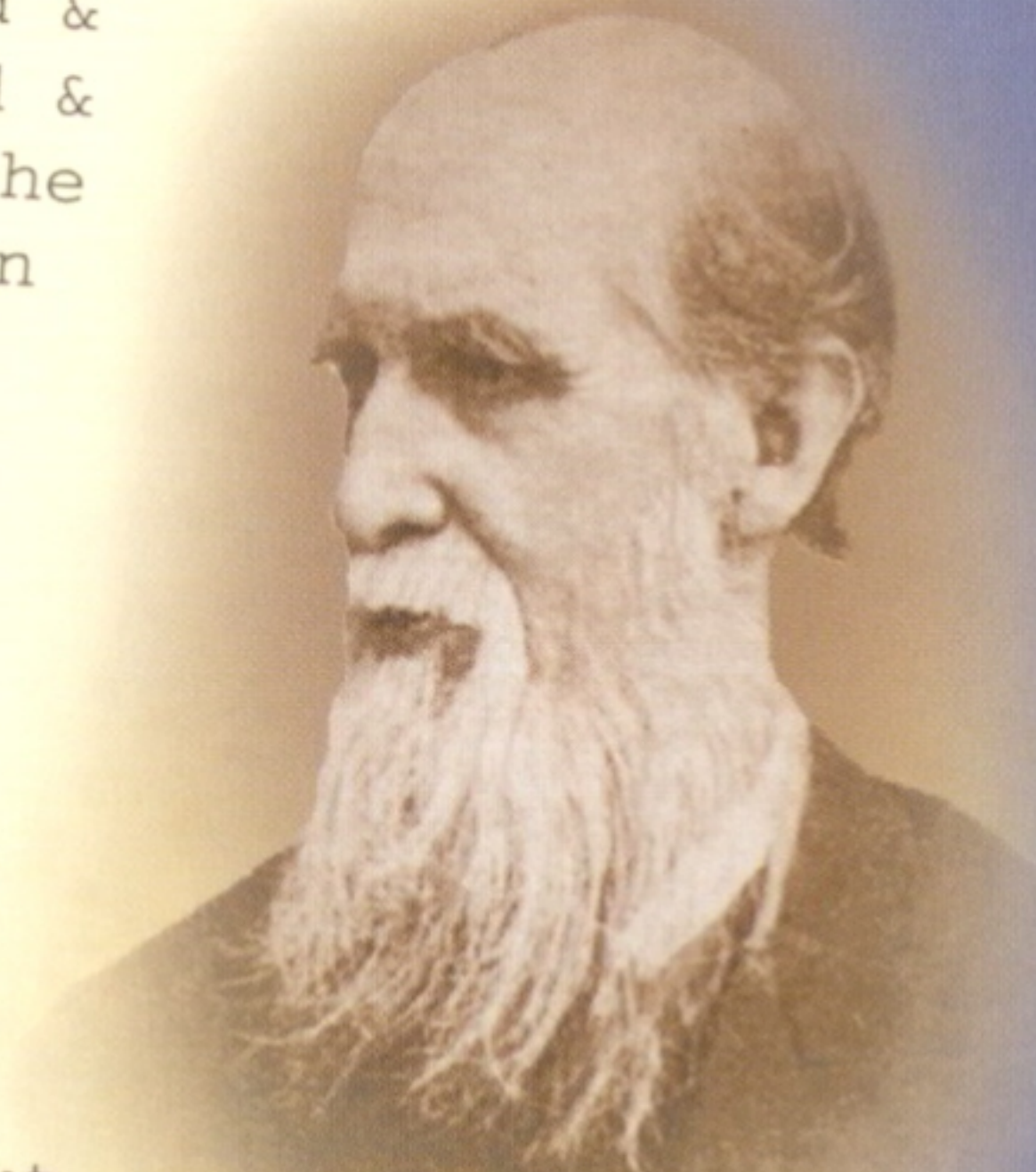
My wife though still a suffering invalid is a little better the past three weeks.

With our united & kind regards,  
I am Dear Brother.

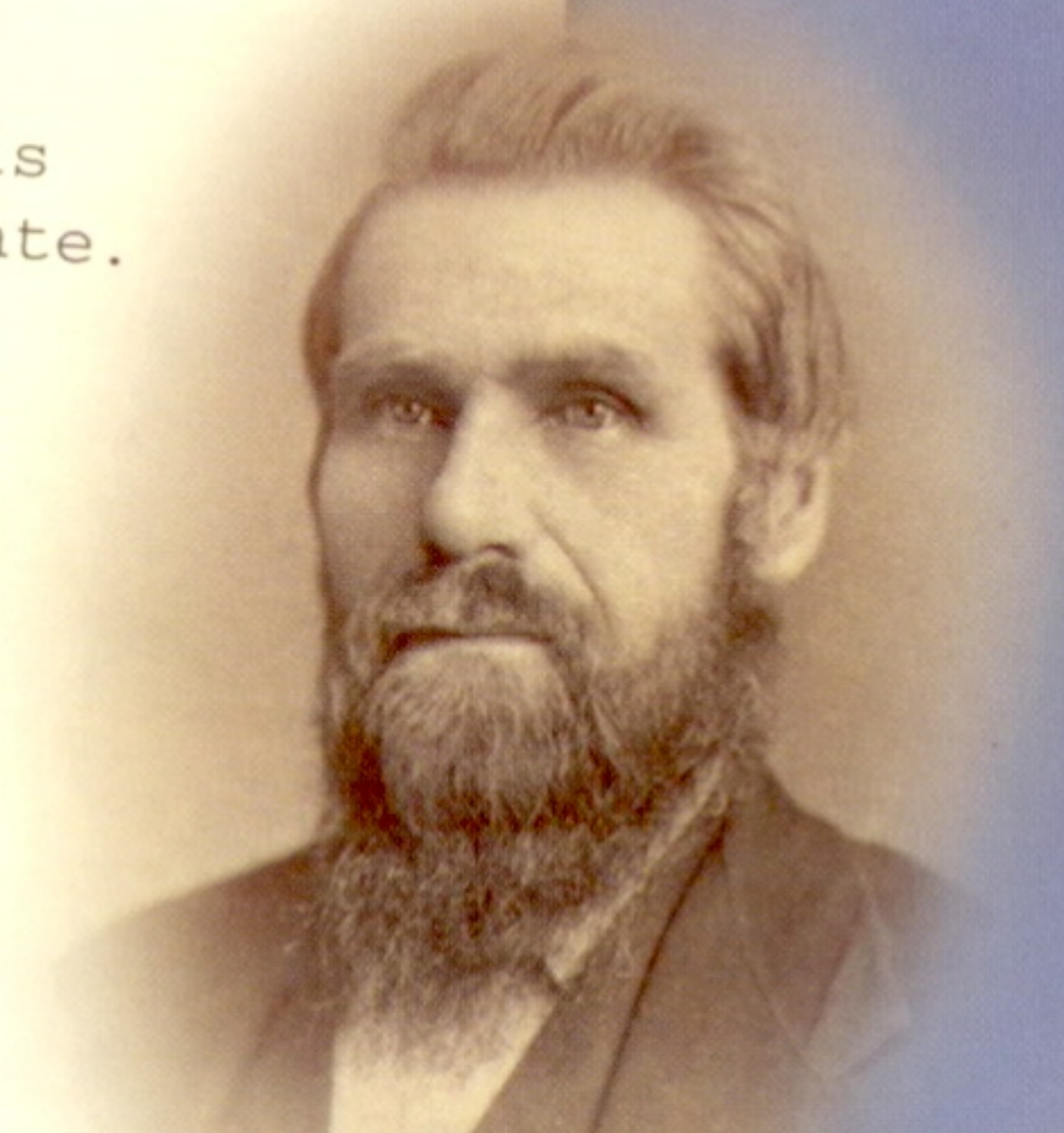
*Yours very truly*  
W M Jones

\*Corresponding Secretary American Sabbath Tract Society (of the Seventh Day Baptists.)  
NOTE: In the interest of space, the body of the letter has been typed exactly as the handwritten copy.

PHOTO CREDITS: Dr. William M. Jones, courtesy of the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society.  
Elder Steven N. Haskell, courtesy of Loma Linda University.



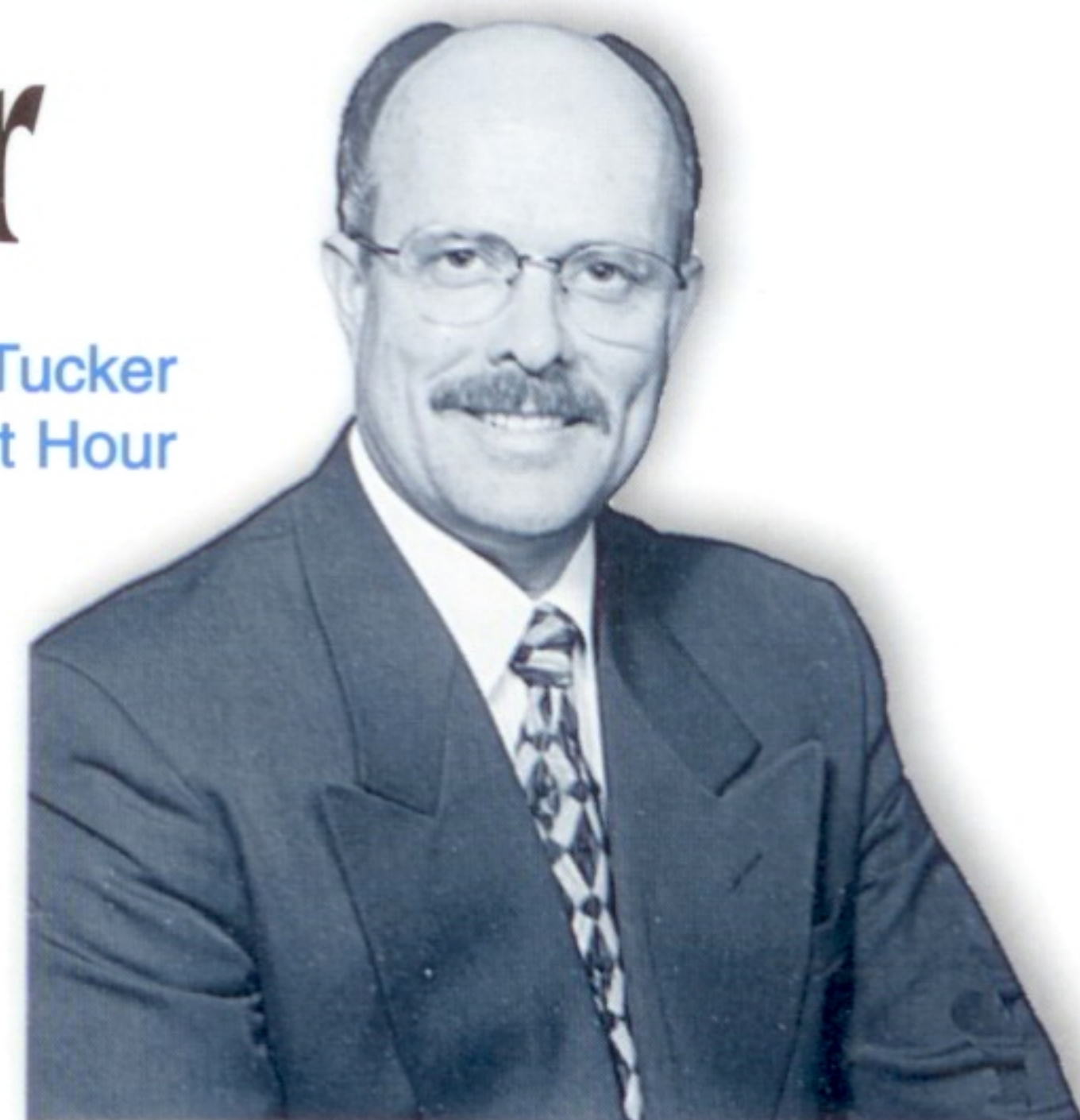
Dr. William M. Jones  
1818-1895



Elder S. N. Haskell  
1833-1922

# Sabbath, Relevant for All Time

Bill Tucker  
President, The Quiet Hour



**T**HE SABBATH TO me has been like a focal point for reflection, for praise, for worship of my Creator God, Jesus Christ. The Sabbath has been a haven for spiritual and physical rest, though for many of us preachers, it can be the busiest day of the week. The Sabbath has been a special time for family to enjoy the wonders of God's creation. It has given our family countless memories of many activities that have included church, family worship, singing around the piano, sharing joy with shut-ins, enjoying many scenic spots, special Sabbath games, and let's not forget specially prepared meals. All this and more we have shared, but it is nothing like the experience to come when we join with our Creator-God in heaven and the new earth.

As I reflect upon the Sabbath of the Lord and the Scriptures, I am reminded of several passages that indicate the relevance of the Sabbath today, tomorrow, and yes, for eternity. In Hebrews 13:8, we are reminded that Jesus is "the same yesterday, today, and forever." His personal habit was a Sabbath-keeping habit (see Luke 4:16). Jesus stated that not even a crossed "t" or a dotted "i" would be removed from His law. He also stated that nothing of the law would pass away until heaven and earth would pass away (see Matthew 5:18). In the book of

Isaiah chapter 66, verses 22 and 23, we are given the perpetuity of the Sabbath in these words, "For as the new heavens and the new earth which I will make shall remain before Me," says the Lord, "so shall your descendants and your name remain. And it shall come to pass that from one New Moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, all flesh shall come to worship before Me," says the Lord. This verse has a primary and secondary application. The primary application was to what ancient Israel could have had. The secondary application is to what spiritual Israel will have in the earth made new. Even in the New Earth all God's people will be keeping the Sabbath of the Lord, the same Sabbath day that the Bible instructs us to honor and remember.

All over the world millions of people from all walks of life and religious backgrounds are being drawn to the blessed Sabbath. A chief of an animist tribe one day was instructed by a voice from the heavens to stop working on Saturday, that it was God's holy day. He was also told that a teacher would come and instruct their tribe further. Because of that supernatural event and the studies that followed, today more than 400 from one tribe in the South Philippines are keeping the Sabbath of the Lord. Throughout

Russia, China, North America, South America, Africa, India, Japan, Korea and the islands of the sea, God's people are being led to keep the Sabbath.

Wherever I have had the privilege of showing the "Chart of the Week," many people have seen confirmed in their own language, the unchanging week as attested by more than 150 languages. With this special historical magazine dedicated to the truth of the Sabbath, I want to pay special tribute and give thanks to the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society for their tremendous contribution in helping to preserve from their roots this blessed truth concerning the Sabbath. The Quiet Hour appreciates so very much receiving permission to print this historical documentation in this special magazine.

To those reading this document: Anyone who can refute this evidence by presenting to us a passage of Scripture that would authorize or mandate from the Lord the keeping of Sunday, the first day of the week, a \$1,000 reward will be given. Please direct any questions or correspondence to: The Quiet Hour, Box 3000, Redlands, CA 92373.

# CLIPS FROM THE PAST

This chart by Eld. W. M. Jones, of London, is now ready for sale at this Office. Previous descriptions have made our readers familiar with its contents. It is designed to answer the statements so frequently made, 1. That the week has not been a uniform division of time; 2. That there is no certainty to the order of the days of the week; 3. That no one knows which is the first day of the week and which is the seventh day of the week; 4. That the original Sabbath was Sunday; that the day was changed when Israel went out of Egypt, and that Christians are now keeping the Edenic Sabbath. This chart shows the unbroken continuity of our weekly cycle, and the rightful place of the Sabbath from the beginning of spoken language and of time itself. Size of chart 18 by 84 inches. Price on paper, 75 cents; mounted on rollers, \$1.25.

—*The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*,  
May 3, 1887, p. 288.

Jones, William Mead (1818-1895). Prominent Seventh Day Baptist minister and scholar; editor of *The Sabbath Memorial* (London, England). He was the pastor of the historic Mill Yard church in London at the time SDA's began their work in Europe. J. N. Andrews and other early missionaries in Europe maintained cordial relationships with him.

—*Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia*, Don F. Neufeld, editor,  
(Washington, D. C.: Review and Herald Publishing Association, 1976), p. 708:2.  
Used by permission.)

Whereas, The "Chart of the Week" about to be issued in enlarged form by Eld. W. M. Jones, of London, England, is an incontrovertible testimony to the unbroken continuity of the creation week, an unanswerable argument to the Sunday-seventh-day theory, and a positive proof of the perpetuity of the seventh-day Sabbath, showing that out of more than one hundred and fifty languages and dialects the large majority recognize Saturday as the Sabbath; therefore—

25. Resolved, That we express our hearty appreciation of the faithful, painstaking, arduous, and conscientious labors of Eld. Jones, and cordially recommend the use of his chart to our fellow-laborers in the great harvest field.

These resolutions were adopted, and the Conference—

Adjourned to call of Chair.

GEO. I. BUTLER, Pres.

U. SMITH, Sec.

## The Review and Herald.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., MAY 3, 1887.

### THE CHART OF THE WEEK.

This chart by Eld. W. M. Jones, of London, is now ready and for sale at this Office. Previous descriptions have made our readers familiar with its contents. It is designed to answer the statements so frequently made, 1. That the week has not been a uniform division of time; 2. That there is no certainty to the order of the days of the week; 3. That no one knows which is the first day of the week and which is the seventh day of the week; 4. That the original Sabbath was Sunday; that the day was changed when Israel went out of Egypt, and that Christians are now keeping the Edenic Sabbath. This chart shows the unbroken continuity of our weekly cycle, and the rightful place of the Sabbath from the beginning of spoken language and of time itself. Size of chart 18 by 84 inches. Price on paper, 75 cents; mounted on rollers, \$1.25.

Whereas, The "Chart of the Week" about to be issued in enlarged form by Eld. W. M. Jones, of London, England, is an incontrovertible testimony to the unbroken continuity of the creation week, an unanswerable argument to the Sunday-seventh-day theory, and a positive proof of the perpetuity of the seventh-day Sabbath, showing that out of more than one hundred and fifty languages and dialects the large majority recognize Saturday as the Sabbath; therefore—

25. Resolved, That we express our hearty appreciation of the faithful, painstaking, arduous, and conscientious labors of Eld. Jones, and cordially recommend the use of the chart to our fellow-laborers in the great harvest field.

These resolutions were adopted, and the Conference—

Adjourned to call of Chair.

—Geo. I. Butler, Pres.; U. Smith, Sec.

This resolution was adopted at the Seventh-day Adventist General Conference Session held at Battle Creek, Michigan, November 18, 1886-December 6, 1886. Quoted in *The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*,  
December 7, 1886, p. 700.

# The Sabbath

## Was Made For Man

by Clifford Goldstein

*Even if the New Testament  
Sabbath is Saturday, does it really  
matter?*

When the LORD warned our first parents about the forbidden fruit or warned the antediluvians of the Flood or warned Lot about Sodom, did He mean what He said? When He promised Israel that they would return from Babylon or promised that the Messiah would come or promised that obedience would bring blessing, did He mean it? And when He ordered that the seventh day—not the first, the third, or the fifth—be kept as the “Sabbath of the LORD thy God,” did He mean what He said as well?

Of course!

What right, then, have we to choose another day, when the LORD specifically chose the seventh?

The apparent arbitrariness of the seventh day, as opposed to any other, far from allowing us latitude to disregard it, presents the greatest reason to keep it. Unlike the day, the month, and the year—the seven-day cycle culminating on Sabbath is independent of any astronomical phenomena regarding the moon, sun, or stars. Nothing in nature gives it practical significance. While the Sabbath command-

ment has a distinct practical value, the specific day, in and of itself, doesn't. Thus, although in one sense keeping any other day could “work,” keeping the seventh day is an act of faith par excellence.

Practical reasons exist for not stealing, killing, or committing adultery, none of which necessarily have to do with a relationship to Jesus. Atheists with moral values often refrain from these sins as well. By obeying the fourth commandment, however, the believer unquestionably enters into the vertical plane. “As the Christian takes heed of the Sabbath day and keeps it holy,” writes Raoul Dederen, “he does so purely in answer to God's command, and simply because God is his Creator. Thus, the Sabbath commandment comes nearer to being a true measure of spirituality than any of the other commandments, and, as in the days of Israel of old, it is often more of a test of loyalty to God than is any of the others.”

Those who keep the seventh day, as opposed to any other, don't do so from any specific practical purpose; on the contrary, in today's Sunday-oriented society, keeping Sabbath “demands a radical, conscious, deliberate decision to follow Christ.” Christians who keep the seventh day do it for the most fundamental reason—because God commands them to. For those saved by God's grace alone, what other reason is needed?

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Quoted from Clifford Goldstein, *A Pause For Peace*, (Nampa, ID.: Pacific Press Publishing Association 1992), pp. 114-115. Used by permission.

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# God's Law of Love

- “You shall have no other gods before Me.
- “You shall not make for yourself any carved image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; you shall not bow down to them nor serve them. For I, the LORD your God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children to the third and fourth generations of those who hate Me, but showing mercy to thousands, to those who love Me and keep My commandments.
- “You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain, for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.
- **“Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the LORD your God. In it you shall do no work: you, nor your son, nor your daughter, nor your manservant, nor your maidservant, nor your cattle, nor your stranger who is within your gates. For in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day. Therefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it.**
- “Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long upon the land which the LORD your God is giving you.
- “You shall not murder.
- “You shall not commit adultery.
- “You shall not steal.
- “You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
- “You shall not covet your neighbor’s house; you shall not covet your neighbor’s wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his donkey, nor anything that is your neighbor’s.”

—Exodus 20:3-17  
(Emphasis ours)

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