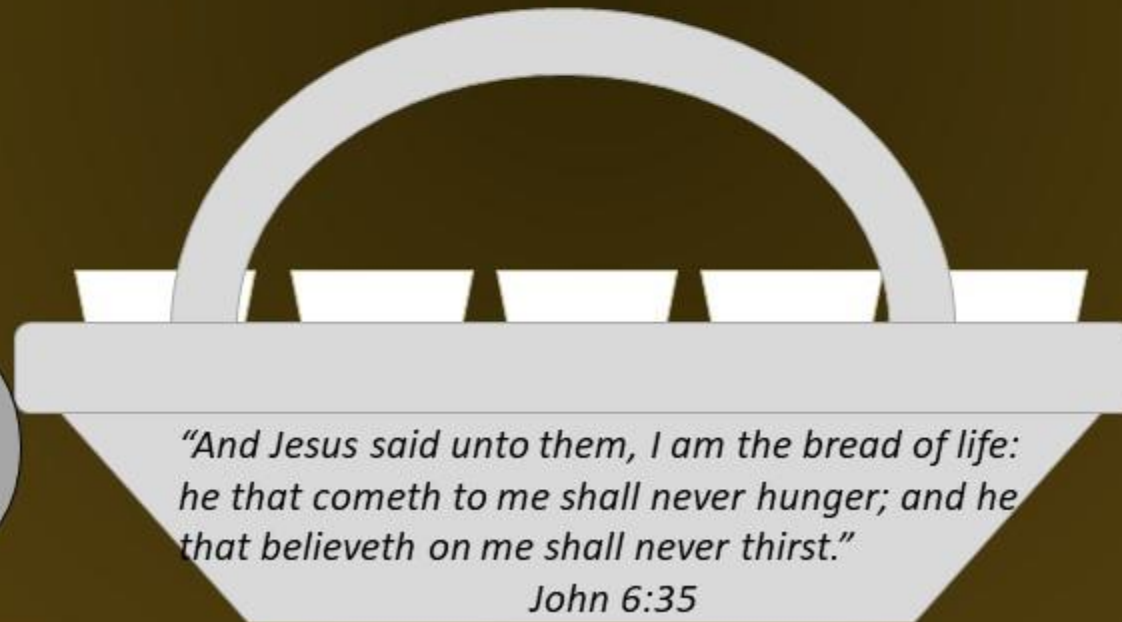


# The Emblems of the Sacrament

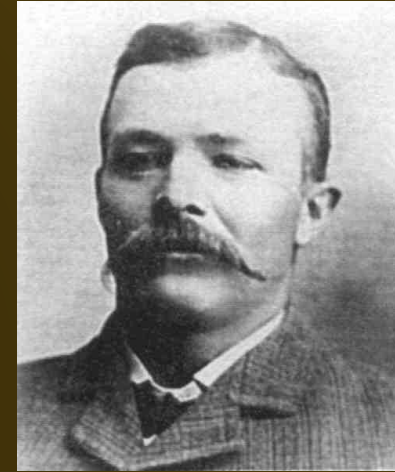
## Doctrine and Covenants 27



# Historical Background

August 1830

Newel Knight and his wife, Sally, traveled to Harmony, Pennsylvania, to visit the Prophet Joseph Smith.



Sally Knight and Emma Smith had been baptized earlier in the summer but had not yet been confirmed because of persecution by a mob.

During the Knights' visit to Harmony, it was determined that Sally and Emma should be confirmed and that the group, along with John Whitmer, would partake of the sacrament together.



When Joseph went out to obtain wine for the sacrament, he was met by a heavenly messenger who communicated the revelation now recorded in Doctrine and Covenants 27.

# Newel Knight

He was born on September 13, 1800 in Vermont to Joseph Knight Sr. and Polly Peck

While boarding in Colesville, N.Y. with the Knight family in 1826, he became acquainted with Joseph Smith

In April 1830 Joseph miraculously rescued Newel from the effects of an evil influence

He was baptized in May of 1830

He remained faithful to the Church during persecution and hardship during his sojourn in Missouri and later in Nauvoo

He was called as a Branch President in Thompson, Ohio in 1831 and led faithful Saints to Missouri, and was on the High Council in Nauvoo

His first wife, Sally Coburn, died because of suffering in Missouri in 1834. They had one son, Samuel Knight

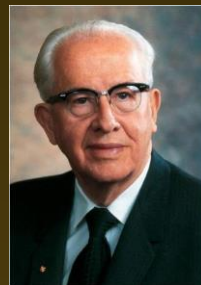
With his second wife, Lydia Goldthwaite, they had 7 children (married 23 Nov 1835)

He died with a lung disorder on January 11, 1847



# Spiritual Emblems

What spiritual purpose  
might these be used for?



“I cannot forget the French Saints  
who, unable to obtain bread, used  
potato peelings for the emblems  
of the sacrament”

President Ezra Taft Benson

# Emblems to Remember

What we use as emblems of the sacrament is not as important as what those emblems help us remember.



**As we partake of  
the sacrament,  
we are to  
remember the  
atoning sacrifice  
of Jesus Christ.**

# Remembering Him



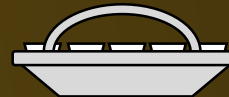
We remember the life of the Jesus and the model He set for us by His own life.



We remember His atoning sacrifice made in our behalf through which He endured shame and incomprehensible pain in order to pay for our sins and bring about the Resurrection.



We remember the covenants we have made with Him and examine how well we are keeping those covenants.



We remember him in our everyday life by asking ourselves:

“What would Jesus do in this situation?” or  
“How would He respond to this challenge” or  
“What would He say if He were here now?”



We use Him as the constant standard by which we measure all of our own thoughts, words, and actions.



# Warned Against Wine

The Lord warned Joseph Smith not to purchase wine or strong drink (any drink with intoxicating qualities) from the enemies of the Church for use in the sacrament.



They were to use only wine that was “made new” by the Saints.

The Word of Wisdom would not be revealed for another two and a half years in D&C 89 and that in the Church today we use water for the sacrament.

# Book of Mormon Wine

Wine was one of the two Sacramental emblems of the ancient Church in Book-of-Mormon lands



*“The manner of administering the wine—Behold, they took the cup, and said:*

*O God, the Eternal Father, we ask thee, in the name of thy Son, Jesus Christ, to bless and sanctify this wine to the souls of all those who drink of it, that they may do it in remembrance of the blood of thy Son, which was shed for them; that they may witness unto thee, O God, the Eternal Father, that they do always remember him, that they may have his Spirit to be with them. Amen.”*

*Moroni 5:1,2*





# New Testament Wine

The New Testament Churches used wine diluted  
with water  
Smith and Syodahl



*“After the same manner  
also he took the cup, when he  
had supped, saying, This cup is  
the new testament in my  
blood: this do ye, as oft as ye  
drink it, in remembrance of  
me.”*

*1 Corinthians 11:25*

Nothing is mentioned as to what was in the cup....it  
was to represent Jesus' blood.



# Joseph's Warning on Wine

"[A] heavenly messenger told Joseph Smith that it mattered not what should be used for the Sacrament, and he was not to purchase wine or strong drink from his enemies.

The reason for this is obvious, for the Prophet had many enemies. However, this reason went further than merely protection against his enemies, for it was a caution against evil and designing persons who would adulterate these things.

Joseph Smith was also told that wine should not be used for the Sacrament unless it was made by the Saints, and should be had new among them."

Joseph Fielding Smith





# Today's Water

“While the Church did not adopt the custom of using water exclusively in the Sacrament at that early time, yet it was from this time that water was used as a substitute for wine, which had been used principally because of its resemblance to blood.

Today throughout the Church water is used in the Sacrament in remembrance of the blood of Jesus Christ which was shed for the remission of sins in behalf of all who repent and accept the Gospel”

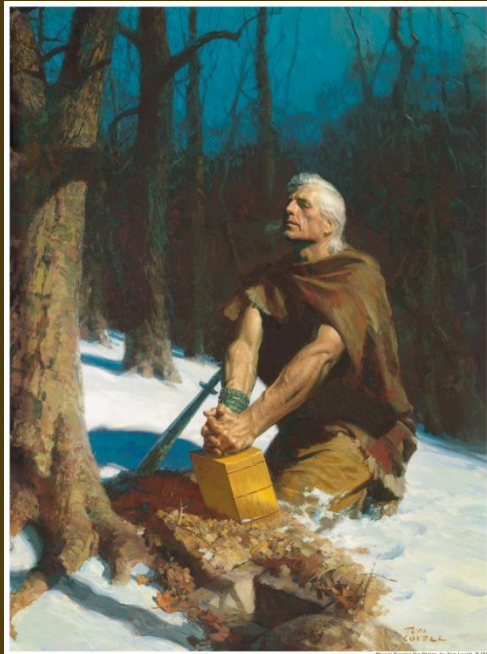
President Joseph Fielding Smith



# Moroni

Reveal the Book of Mormon

Keys of the record of the Stick of Ephraim



# Elias

Committed the keys of bringing to pass the restoration of all things



# John, Son of Zacharias

To ordain Joseph and Oliver Cowdery with  
the Aaronic Priesthood



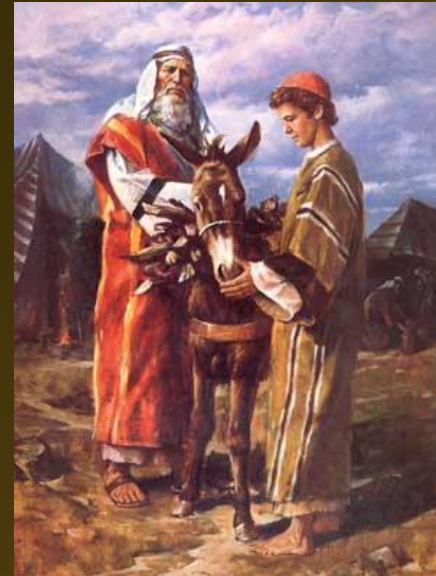
# Elijah

Committed the keys of the power of turning  
the hearts of the fathers to the children,  
and the hearts of the children to  
the fathers



# Joseph and Jacob, and Isaac, and Abraham,

Promises Remain





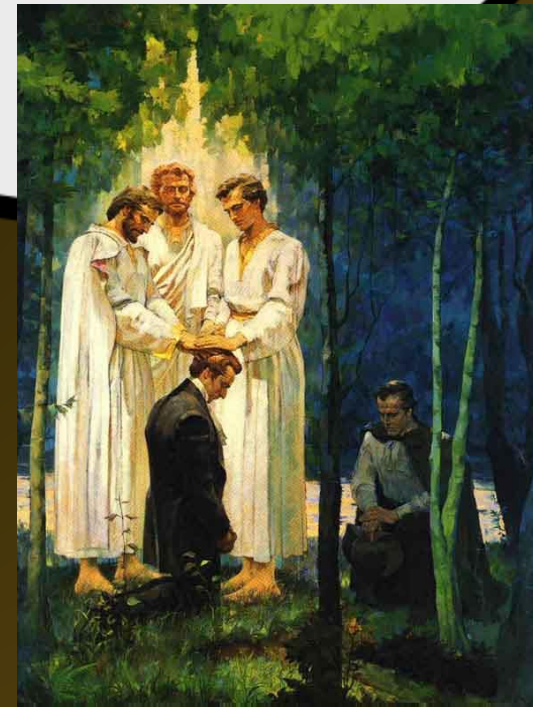
# Michael---Adam

The Father of All

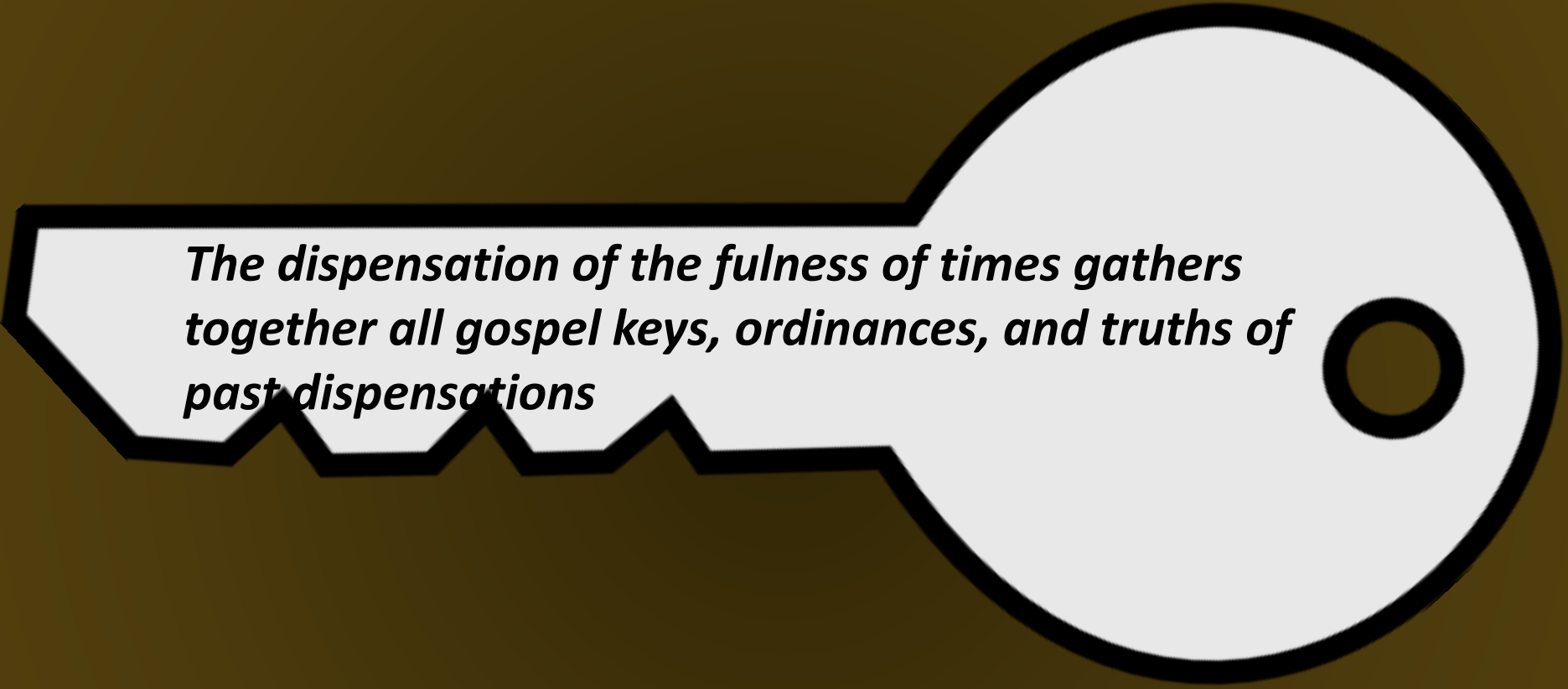


# Peter, James, and John

“...by whom I have ordained you and confirmed you to be apostles, and especial witnesses of my name, and bear the keys of your ministry and of the same things which I revealed unto them;”

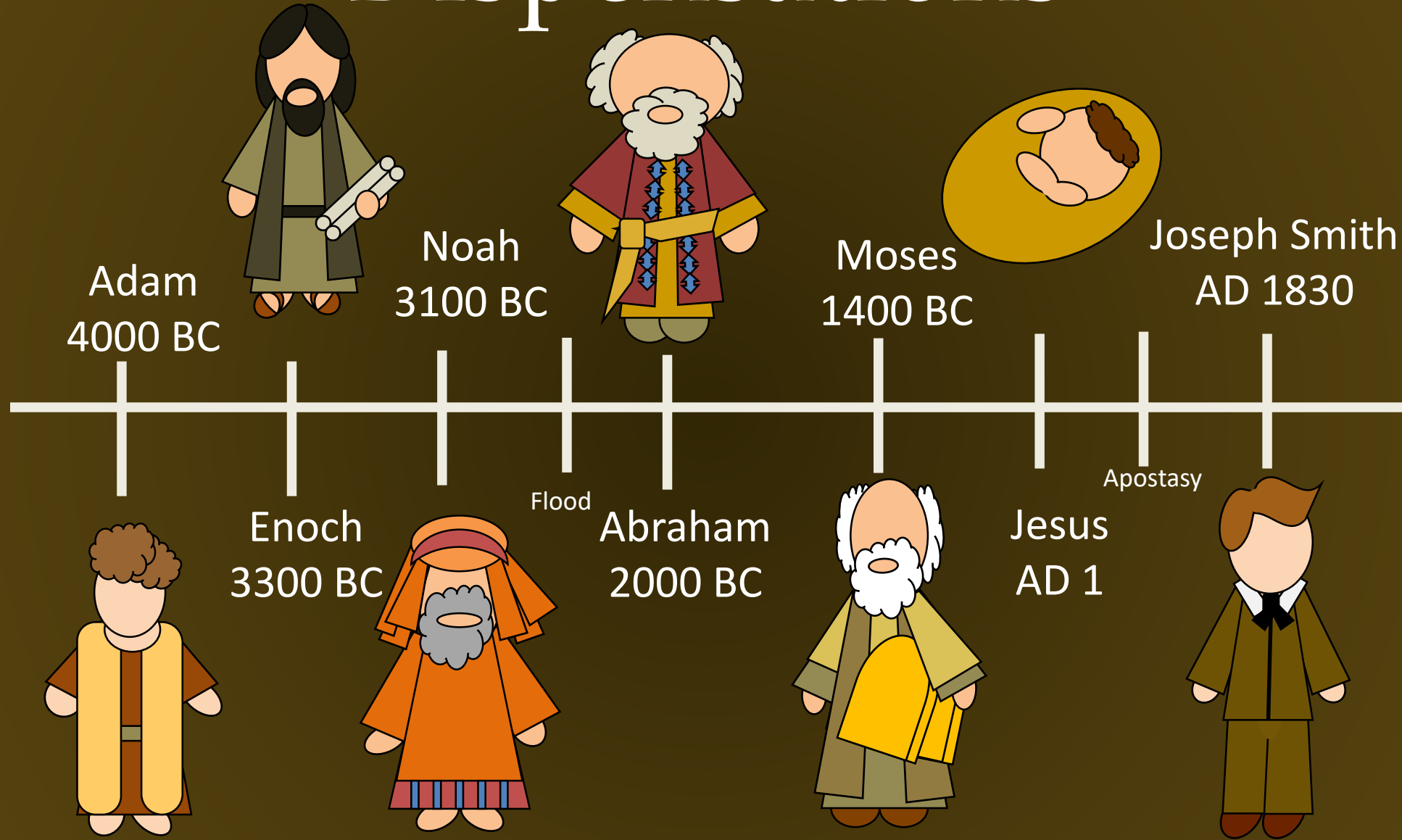


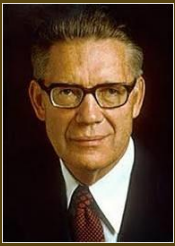
# Keys of the Kingdom



*The dispensation of the fulness of times gathers together all gospel keys, ordinances, and truths of past dispensations*

# Dispensations

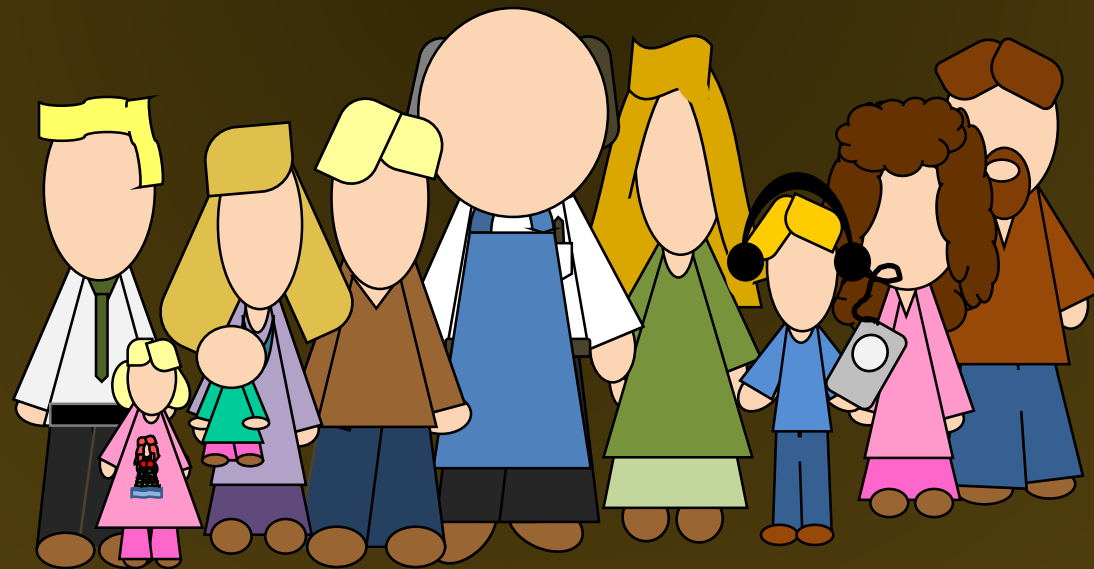




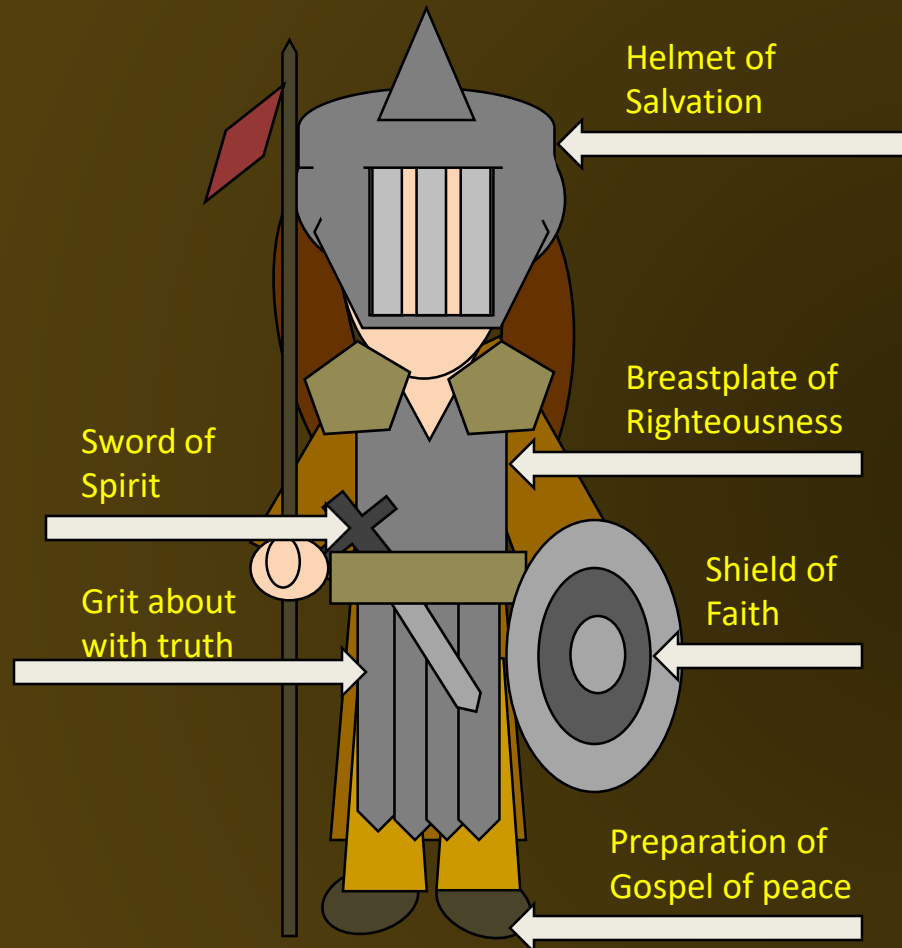
# Every Faithful Person

“Every faithful person in the whole history of the world, every person who has so lived as to merit eternal life in the kingdom of the Father will be in attendance and will partake, with the Lord, of the sacrament”

Bruce R. McConkie



# The Whole Armor of God



“We have the four parts of the body that the Apostle Paul said [are] the most vulnerable to the powers of darkness.

The loins, typifying virtue, chastity. (The loins is that part of the body between the lower rib and the hip into which you will recognize are the vital organs which have to do with reproduction.)

The heart, typifying our conduct.

Our feet, our goals or objectives in life

and finally our head, our thoughts.” ”

Harold B. Lee

***If we take upon ourselves the whole armor of God, we will be able to withstand evil.***

“I like to think of this spiritual armor not as a solid piece of metal molded to fit the body but more like chain mail. Chain mail consists of dozens of tiny pieces of steel fastened together to allow the user greater flexibility without losing protection.

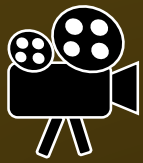


I say that because it has been my experience that there is not one great and grand thing we can do to arm ourselves spiritually. True spiritual power lies in numerous smaller acts woven together in a fabric of spiritual fortification that protects and shields from all evil”

Elder M. Russell Ballard



Sources:



Video: **Put on the Whole Armor of God**(3:10)

*Who's Who in the Doctrine and Covenants* by Ed J. Pinegar and Richard J. Allen pg. 85 also  
[rootsweb.ancestry.com](http://rootsweb.ancestry.com)

President Ezra Taft Benson (“Prepare for the Days of Tribulation,” *Ensign*, Nov. 1980, 33–34).

*Book of Mormon Student Manual* Religion 121-122 pg. 419

Hyrum M. Smith and Janne M. Sjodahl *Doctrine and Covenants Commentary* pg. 134

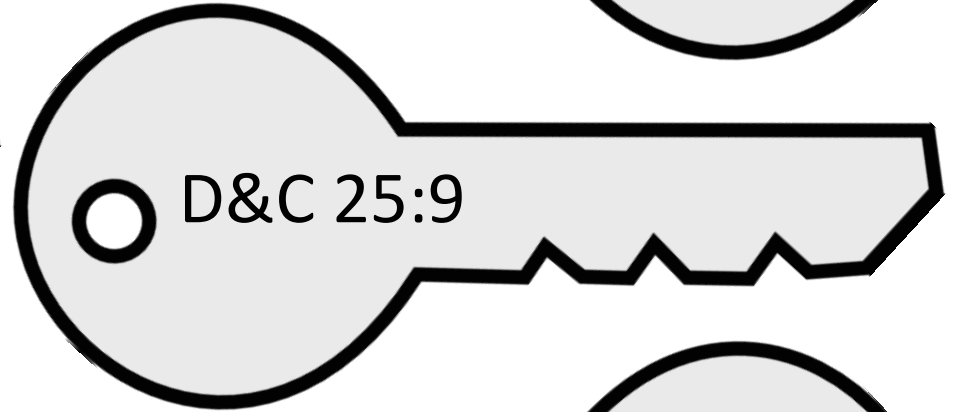
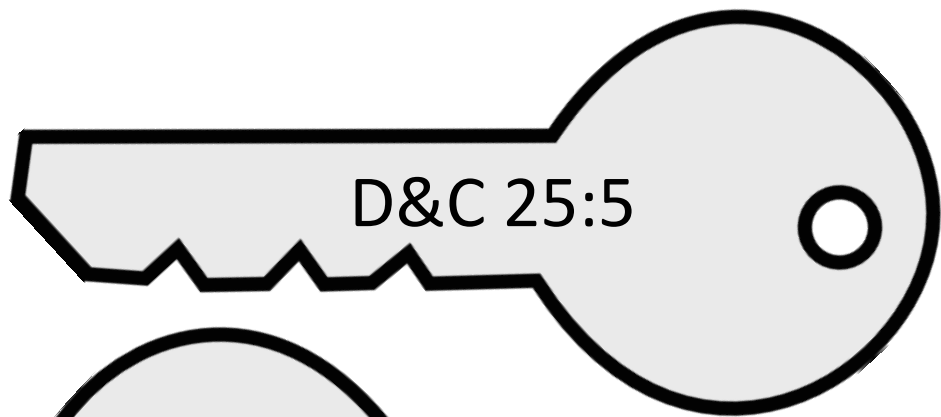
President Joseph Fielding Smith (*Church History and Modern Revelation*, 2 vols. [1953], 1:132;  
see also *Doctrine and Covenants Student Manual*, 2nd ed. [Church Educational System manual,  
2001], 55).

Bruce R. McConkie (*The Promised Messiah: The First Coming of Christ* [1978], 595).

Harold B. Lee, *Feet Shod with the Preparation of the Gospel of Peace*, Brigham Young University  
Speeches of the Year [Nov. 9, 1954], 2).

Elder M. Russell Ballard (“Be Strong in the Lord,” *Ensign*, July 2004, 8).



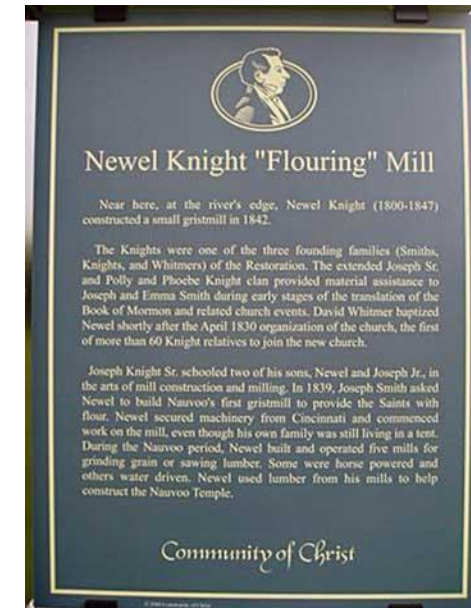


Each scripture reference names one or more of the individuals the Savior said would be present at the great sacrament meeting

BIOGRAPHY: Came west with the Abraham O. Smoot - George B. Wallace Company (1847)

History:

**Samuel Knight** was born in a log cabin in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri on October 14, 1832. His father, Newel Knight, had been born in 1800 in Vermont, but had spent most of his life in upstate New York until his move to western Missouri in 1831. His mother, Sally Coburn Knight, born in 1804, was likewise a native New Englander. Soon after his parents joined the "Mormon" church, they moved to Kirtland, Ohio, then to Independence, Missouri. In Missouri, Sally had their child, which she named "Samuel", because she had "asked him of the Lord." During the persecutions they camped on the banks of the Missouri River, in shanties. Most were soaked by the rain that poured down and Sally became sick. Samuel was 13 months old. His mother was expecting their second child. Both Newel and Sally came down with malaria. In the midst of these awful circumstances, on Sep. 15, 1834, Sally gave birth to a son who they named Eli. He did not survive the day. Tragically, Sally also died. His father Newel had received a mission call, so his Aunt Esther (his mother's sister) cared for Samuel. Samuel did not see his father for another year. While Newel was in Kirtland on his mission, he met Lydia Goldthwaite, and they were married in November, 1835 by Joseph Smith. They arrived back in Missouri in May 1836. Lydia was the only mother Samuel ever knew, and many years later, he said that Lydia treated him "better than her own children." After Joseph Smith was killed, 11 year old Samuel was in the conference when he "was surprised to hear the voice of Joseph Smith. He arose in astonishment and beheld the transfiguration of Brigham Young...." The family departed Nauvoo, Illinois for the trek west. At the age of 13 Samuel would be considered a man and would be expected to perform a man's duties on the trail. For more information on Samuel Knight and Lydia see <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~knight57/direct/knight/aqwg579.htm#11101>



Sacrament Tray and Cup used in LDS Sacrament meetings (Silver)

Since *Elias* refers to more than one person, references to him are sometimes confusing. Elder Bruce R. McConkie explained:

“Correcting the Bible by the spirit of revelation, the Prophet restored a statement of John the Baptist which says that Christ is the Elias who was to restore all things. ([JST], John 1:21–28.) By revelation we are also informed that the Elias who was to restore all things is the angel Gabriel who was known in mortality as Noah. (D. & C. 27:6–7; Luke 1:5–25; *Teachings*, p. 157.) From the same authentic source we also learn that the promised Elias is John the Revelator. (D. & C. 77:9, 14.) Thus there are three different revelations which name Elias as being three different persons. What are we to conclude?

“By finding answer to the question, by whom has the restoration been effected, we shall find who Elias is and find there is no problem in harmonizing these apparently contradictory revelations. Who has restored all things? Was it one man? Certainly not. Many angelic ministrants have been sent from the courts of glory to confer keys and powers, to commit their dispensations and glories again to men on earth. At least the following have come: Moroni, John the Baptist, Peter, James, and John, Moses, Elijah, Elias, Gabriel, Raphael, and Michael. (D. & C. 13; 110; 128:19–21.) Since it is apparent that no one messenger has carried the whole burden of the restoration, but rather that each has come with a specific endowment from on high, it becomes clear that Elias is a composite personage. The expression must be understood to be a name and a title for those whose mission it was to commit keys and powers to men in this final dispensation.” (*Mormon Doctrine*, p. 221; see also D&C 110:12–16.)

## The Dispensation of the Fulness of Times

Elder David W. Patten, one of the first Apostles and martyrs in this dispensation, said: “Now the thing to be known is, what the fullness of times means, or the extent or authority thereof. It means this, that the dispensation of the fullness of times is made up of all the dispensations that ever have been given since the world began, until this time. Unto Adam first was given a dispensation. It is well known that God spake to him with His own voice in the garden, and gave him the promise of the Messiah. And unto Noah also was a dispensation given; for Jesus said, ‘As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of Man;’ and as the righteous were saved then, and the wicked destroyed, so it will be now. And from Noah to Abraham, and from Abraham to Moses, and from Moses to Elias, and from Elias to John the Baptist, and from then to Jesus Christ, and from Jesus Christ to Peter, James, and John, the Apostles—all received in their time a dispensation by revelation from God, to accomplish the great scheme of restitution, spoken of by all the holy prophets since the world began; the end of which is the dispensation of the fullness of times, in the which all things shall be fulfilled that have been spoken of since the earth was made.” (In *History of the Church*, 3:51.)



## **Wine ---One Source of interest---not gospel doctrine. This might be too much information.**

1. What do the words mean?

A. "Yayin/Oinos" - can mean "fermented/unfermented" wine; can mean "intoxicating/non-intoxicating" wine

1) Prov. 23:29ff – must be "fermented" – cannot be grape juice

2) Isaiah 16:10 – cannot be "fermented" – must mean grape juice

3) Pliny the Elder says, "good wine" was one destitute of spirits – (Lib. IV CB)

4) Horace wrote of wine that was non-intoxicating in his Odes (l. 18)

5) Plutarch, in Moralia, wrote of wine that neither affected the brain nor passions and remarked that he liked wine that was non-intoxicating.

6) Barnes, in his commentary on the Gospel of John, states, "the common wine of Judea was the pure juice of the grape without any mixture of alcohol and was harmless."

7) Aristotle wrote of wine as both fermented and unfermented (Meteorological 384a 4-5 / 388 b 9-13).

8) Athenaeus wrote of unfermented wine taken from the fields (Banquet 1, 54 / 2, 24 / 6, 89).

9) The Septuagint (an intertestamental Greek translation of the Old Testament) translates the Hebrew word "tiros" (new wine) as "oinos" 33 times. Obviously, they believed oinos could be unfermented.

10) The word "yayin" (O.T. wine) can refer to newly pressed (unfermented) wine (Encyclopaedia Judaica, 1971, vol. 16, p. 538).

11) Josephus wrote that the "fruit of the vine" was unfermented juice.

12) The Jewish Encyclopedia, 1901 (vol. 5, p. 165) states that Jesus would have used the unfermented wine of the Seder Service to institute the Lord's Supper.

B. "Tirosh/Gleukos" – means "new wine" – Acts 2:13 (not fully aged)

C. "Shakar" – means "strong drink" – same word as "drunk" – I Sam. 1:14-15

1) 1901 Jewish Encyclopedia – shakar means "unmixed wines"

2) T.W.O.T. – "Wine was the most intoxicating drink known in ancient times. All the wine was light wine, i.e. not fortified with extra alcohol. Concentrated alcohol was only known in the Middle Ages when the Arabs invented distillation ("alcohol" is an Arabic word) so what is now called liquor or strong drink (i.e. whiskey, gin, etc.) and the 20% fortified wines were unknown in Bible times." (vol. 1, p. 865)

3) Dr. Ed Dobson states unequivocally, "drinking beverages with strong alcoholic content was prohibited. In fact, even the Greeks thought people who did that were barbaric . . . the Bible and culture condemn unmixed drinks and strong drink." (sermon 4/22/88)

4) McNeil – everything we have today is strong drink by these standards.

## 2. How was wine stored?

A. Boiled until thickened – non-intoxicating – “The wine Jesus and most other Jews drank was ‘oinos’, a drink made by boiling or evaporating fresh grape juice down to a heavy syrup or paste in order to prevent spoilage and simplify storage. To make a beverage, water would be added as needed to a small quantity of the syrup. That mixture was nonalcoholic, and even when allowed to ferment, it was not intoxicating because it was mostly water.” (The MacArthur New Testament Commentary, Matthew 8-15, p. 261-262)

1) The Talmud, a codification of Jewish law, states that the Jews regularly used boiled wine (Erubin 29a).

2) Pliny the Elder, in his Natural Histories, wrote of wine that had the consistency of honey and could last ten years.

3) Dr. Caspar Neumann (a chemistry professor) said, “It is observable that when sweet juices are boiled down to a thick consistency, they not only do not ferment in that state, but are not easily brought into fermentation when diluted with water.. “ (Nott, London ed., p. 81).

B. Liquid stored in jars/skins – fermented (mixed with water) – Professor Robert Stein explains that wine was stored in large jars called “amphorae”. The wine was taken from these jars and poured into large bowls called “kraters”, where it was mixed with water. Wine was never served directly from the “amphorae” without first being mixed with water. The ratio could be as high as 20 parts water to one part wine. (Christianity Today, June, 1975, pp. 9-11)

“To begin with, the wine was mixed with water and indeed . . . the benediction (blessing) should not be pronounced ‘til the water had been added to the wine.” (The Life & Times of Jesus Christ the Messiah, II, p. 208, Alfred Edersheim)

Jews (Jesus) always diluted their wine with water, usually to the proportion of three parts water to one part wine.” (The Bible Expository Commentary, vol. 1, p. 292, Warren Wiersbe)

In the 1901 Jewish Encyclopedia, vol. 12, p. 533 it states that “yayin” (wine” was always diluted with water.

B.C. Homer, in his Odyssey, advocates a 20-parts water to one-part wine ratio.

Pliny, in his Natural Histories, advocates an 8:1 ratio.

The Jewish Talmud states that if wine is not mixed in at least a 3:1 ratio it is no longer wine.

## Conclusion

“The wine that was consumed in biblical times was not what we know as wine today. It was more of a concentrated grape juice with its intoxicating properties basically removed. You cannot defend wine-drinking today on the basis of wine-drinking in Bible times because the two are totally different.” (Living in the Spirit, p. 31, John MacArthur)

A brochure from the American Educational Materials, Anaheim, California, gives a running history of alcohol up until 1985. It comments on the alcohol at the time of Jesus Christ as being “ancient fermenting of fruit juice, man’s oldest tranquilizer, very low alcohol content”.

“It (wine) was invariably fermented (no refrigeration), it was not always inebriating and in most instances was but slightly alcoholic.” (Unger Bible Dictionary, p. 1168)

“The strength of natural wines is limited by two factors. The percentage of alcohol will be half of the percentage of the sugar in the juice. And if the alcoholic content is much above 10-11%, the yeast cells are killed and fermentation ceases. Probably ancient wines were 7-10%.” (T.W.O.T., p. 376)

Therefore, much of the wine was boiled, removing its alcoholic content. Jewish people mixed their fermented wines at least 3:1 with water. If the wine had a 7-10% alcoholic content, mixing it would reduce the alcoholic content to between 1.75% and 2.50%. In our culture, a drink has to exceed 3.2% to even be considered “alcoholic”. In Jesus’ day, one would have to drink all day in order to become drunk. This explains the comment of Paul to churches that their pastors “not be given to much wine”. (I Timothy 3:3)

The process of distillation was not invented until after 1000 AD, so ancient wines could not have a high alcoholic content (Encyclopedia Britannica).

You simply cannot defend social drinking on the idea that Jesus drank fermented wine because much of the wine of the day was unfermented and the fermented wine of the day would have been mixed with water and thus sub-alcoholic.

<http://www.fbcgrovecity.org/pdf/Wine%20in%20Bible%20Times.pdf>