

## **Appendix 4 - Oxford English Dictionary**

The gauntlet was thrown down to this author by someone who was not convinced by the arguments in this book that the phrase “elders in every church” and “elders in every city” was singular in number per each church and city. In spite of the factual usage in other Scripture passages showing this to be an accurate understanding of these verses, “carcasses of every beast” (Leviticus 11:26) being my personal favorite, they stated that if I could show them in an English book, they would believe it.

Never one to quit on a project, and always wanting to strive for the truth, I patiently waited until I could purchase the greatest English literary work, other than the Bible, ever undertaken. This is the Oxford English Dictionary. This exhaustive work is in 20 hardbound volumes with three hardbound supplements. This work boasts over 500,000 words with the etymology of each word and over 2,500,000 sentence examples of how the words were used down through the centuries from 1025 A.D to the present.

In this appendix I will let the Oxford English Dictionary do the convincing and I will but comment to clarify what I found in the dictionary. I will conclude with the two words which have caused the most disagreement over these passages in Acts 14 and Titus 1,

### **Church Polity: In Defense of One Pastor**

“each” and “every.”

When I suggested to the person challenging my English understanding that “elders in every church” means “one per church,” his rebuttal statement was: “No, it means elders, plural, in *each* church.” I smiled inwardly because this person actually made my point for me. If the Scriptures wanted more than one elder in *each* church, it would most certainly have said, “Ordain elders in *each* church.”

With the search capabilities of the CD version of the dictionary, it was relatively easy to type in “in every” and have all the times those two words were used together throughout the work. The following words contained the phrase “in every” used in the precise way Acts 14:23 and Titus 1:5 uses the phrase.

#### **Word - Rural Dean**

**Definition- 5.** A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a division of an archdeaconry; more fully called *rural dean*; formerly (in some cases) *dean of Christianity*; see Christianity. 4. (There were also *urban deans* (*decani urbani*): see Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 339.)

The rural dean had, in England till the Reformation, and in France till the Revolution, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, which are still retained in some Roman Catholic countries. In England the office and title became almost obsolete from the 16th c., but have, since 1835, been generally revived for purposes of diocesan organization. See Dansey, *Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*, 1835. (Kennett, Du Cange, etc., have cited *decanus episcopi* in

## Benjamin Townsend

this sense from the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' xxvii; but *episcopi* is an interpolation not in the original text, the *decanus* spoken of being really in sense 2 above.)

**Usage-** 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 104

**Bishop Lloyd went so far+as to name Rural Deans in every Deanry of the Diocese.**

*(Comment: There was one Rural Dean per Deanery. Bishop Lloyd would not even think of naming more than one Dean per Deanery.)*

### Word - Dogbolt

#### Definition-

†1. Some kind of bolt or blunt-headed arrow; perh. one of little value that might be shot at any dog. *Obs.*

**Usage-**1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 16 **Is not this +sacrilegious abuse of Gods+benefits+to make them dog~bolts in every bow, to draw out for the managing of any impious fact?**

*(Comment: Without sounding sarcastic I will just state that very few bowmen shooting more than one arrow comes to any rational mind.)*

### Word - Escheator

#### Definition-

An officer appointed yearly by the Lord Treasurer to take notice of the escheats in the county to which he is appointed, and to certify them into the Exchequer.

***escheator-general:*** a superintendent or chief of escheators. The office having practically fallen into disuse, procedure in cases of escheat, is now regulated by the Escheat Procedure Act, 1887.

### **Church Polity: In Defense of One Pastor**

**Usage-** 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit. M'sex & Herts.* ii. 1 It [Herts.] was annexed to Essex. And one Sheriffe supplied both Counties, and did also one Eschetor. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. ix. (1743) 78 **The Lord Treasurer hath the nomination of the Escheators in every county.**

*(Comment: There was but one Echeator per county, as there was one Shire-reeve [Sheriff] per county.)*

#### **Word- Hearse**

##### **Definition-**

**2. a.** An elaborate framework originally intended to carry a large number of lighted tapers and other decorations over the bier or coffin while placed in the church at the funerals of distinguished persons; also called *castrum doloris*, *chapelle ardente*, or *catafalco*.

**Usage-** 1896 Peacock in *Andrews Church Gleanings* 218 It was the custom in the case of rich families to erect one of these hearses in every church where it [the body] rested for the night.

*(Comment: Now we have "hearses in every church" predefined by "one of these" to show that there is only one per church.)*

#### **Word- Hermaphrodite**

**Definition-** 3. *Bot.* **a.** Of a flower: Containing both stamens and pistils. **b.** Of a plant: **Bearing both stamens and pistils in every flower.**

*(Comment: This phrase is actually used in the definition here, meaning that it is still to this day the common usage of this phrase. Any third grade student knows there is only*

## Benjamin Townsend

*one pistil per flower.)*

### Word- Jail-delivery, Gaol-delivery

**Definition-** 1. The clearing a jail of prisoners by bringing them to trial, esp. at the assizes; hence, the judicial process by which every prisoner awaiting trial in a jail is either condemned or acquitted at the assizes.

**Usage-**1487 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 4 §2 **The next generall gaille delyvere of the same gailles in every Shire.**

*(Comment: There is only one jail per Shire.)*

### Word- Mass-house

**Definition-** In 17–18th c. a common designation used by Protestants for a Roman Catholic place of worship.

**Usage-** 1644 in Wallington *Notices of Reign of Chas. I* (1869) II. 205 **They build their Mass-houses in every street.**

*(Comment: Notice that several of the usages of “in every” are in the 1600’s.)*

### Word- Ordination

**Definition-** II. 2. a. The action of ordaining, or conferring holy orders; appointment or admission to the ministry of the Church; the fact of being ordained.

**Usage-** 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 87 **Bishops have power of ordination of presbyters in every city,** Tit. i. 5; 1 Tim. 5. 22.

*(Comment: Here we have the same usage as Paul used in Titus 1:5. Here it also means one per city. That is because the Church of England believes the Scriptures teach one overseer per church.)*

## **Church Polity: In Defense of One Pastor**

### **Word- Parent**

**Definition-** 1. a. A person who has begotten or borne a child; a father or mother. Also *parent-in-law*, a father-in-law or mother-in-law.

**Usage-** 1916 *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Social Sci.* LXVII. 139 **The Congress [of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations] assumed the task of organizing Parent-Teacher Associations in every school.**

*(Comment: It is far fetched for anyone to believe there is more than one PTA per school. This one could stand on its own to prove to even the biggest sceptic the proper usage of the phrase "in every".)*

### **Word- Phalanstery**

**Definition-** a. In Fourier's scheme for the reorganization of society, A building or set of buildings occupied by a *phalanx* or socialistic community; hence, such a community itself, numbering about 1,800 persons, living together as one family, and holding property in common.

**Usage-** 1850 Marg. Fuller *Life Without* (1860) 148 **Visions of phalansteries in every park.**

*(Comment: It would be impractical to build more than one phalanstery per park.)*

### **Word- Rendry**

**Definition-** Surrender.

**Usage-** 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xvii. 596 **Touching the rendrie and deliverie of the fortresses in every cittie.**

*(Comment: How many fortresses should there be in a city?)*

## Benjamin Townsend

### Word- Substantial

**Definition-** 7. Of structures, etc.: Of solid material or workmanship.

**Usage-** 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 §3 **Goode and substanciall bulwarkes+in every landyng place.**

*(Comment: How many bulwarks can a person have in a landing place?)*

### Word- Superintendent

**Definition-** c. In the Church of Scotland, a minister chosen to preside over and visit the parochial ministers of a particular district, to direct its administration, and to ordain ministers.

**Usage-** c1630 Sir T. Hope *Minor Practicks* (1729) §56

**The several Kirks were planted by the Superintendants appointed in every Province, by the General Assembly.**

*(Comment: Only one Superintendent was appointed in each Province. They, in course, visited ministers in their district.)*

### Word- Swing,

**Definition-** v.- c. Of a bell: To send *forth* a peal of sound.**Usage-** 1852 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. ix. 294 **The bells in every church steeple swung forth their peals of gladsomeness.**

*(Comment: Even if we can stretch this to a few churches with more than one bell, it would be against logic to think that the common understanding was more than one bell in all the churches everywhere and absolutely no church anywhere could have one bell in it or they would be perverting Scripture.)*

## Church Polity: In Defense of One Pastor

### Word- Turn-out

**Definition-** n.(a)- **B. attrib.** or as *adj.* That turns out, or is turned out, in various senses.

**Usage-** 1908 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 7/2 The 'turn-out' switch rings electric bells in every room in the building [fire station].

*(Comment: How many bells should be per room in a building? Probably the same amount in a church steeple?)*

### Word- Wednesday

**Definition-** The fourth day of the week.

**Usage-**1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5 §11 **Every Wednesdaye+which heretofore hath not by the Lawes or Customes of this Realme bene used and observed as a Fische Daye+shalbe hereafter observed and kepte as the Saterdays in every Weeke bee or ought to be.**

*(Comment: This is a good one to end on. A person may try to explain away "Sheriffs in every county" by suggesting Deputy Sheriffs should be included (this was actually done by someone), but let them explain how there can be more than one Saturday in a week. If a person still is not convinced in the literal usage of the phrases "Elders in every church" and "Elders in every city," then they never will be. However, I can rest my case. Now I would challenge anyone who has the belief that there is more than one Overseer-elder in a church to provide as many examples for their side in the Bible, in Courts of Record, and in English books as I have given.)*

***Oxford Definitions of "every" and "each."***

## Benjamin Townsend

### Word- each

[The historical forms inseparable from this word represent three distinct but nearly synonymous words in OE. 1. OE. *l̥c*, app. = OFris. *ellík*, *elk*, *êk*, Du. *elk*, OHG. *eogilîh* (MHG. *iegelîh*, mod.G. *jeglich*):—WGer. Phrase *\*aiwo(n galiko-z*, corresp. to OE. (see *a adv.*, *ay*, and *alike*). The phrase may perhaps best be explained as evolved from the adverbial *\*aiwo(n galikô* ‘ever alike’, = the frequent OHG. *eogilîcho*. In OE. (as in OFris. and Du.) the second word seems to have lost the prefix, and the *i* of *\*á-líc*, *\*álic*, produced the umlaut in the first syllable. (See, however, 3 below.) The OE. *l̥c* with long vowel is perhaps the ancestor of our modern form; but already in the OE. period the vowel was dialectally shortened, and appears as *ælc*, *elc*, and *ylc*. The two former gave rise to such ME. forms as *alc(h)*, *ache*, *elch*; the OE. *ylc* seems to be recorded only in the (Mercian) Vesp. Psalter, but must have been widely diffused, as it became in southern ME. *ulch* (*ü*), *ilch*, in west midland *uch* (*ü*), *ich*, and in east midland and north. *ilk*, which still survives in north. dial. and in Sc. (In *Havelok* the form *ilc*, *ilk* is occas. reduced to *il* before a cons.)

2. OE. *½ehwilc* = OHG. *gihwelîh* (see *y-* and *which*). This is the source of early ME. *iwilch*, *iwulch*, probably also of *uwilch*, *uich*; it is possible also that the 14–15th c. *uch(e)* may be from this source instead of being a continuation of the earlier *uch* (*ü*) from OE. *ylc*. (Layamon writes *iwildel*, *iwidel* for *iwilc del*; similarly the Lambeth Homilies have *uwil* before cons., and accus. *uwilne*.)

3. OE. *hwilc* = OHG. *eogihwelîh*, f. WGer. *\*aiwo(n*, OE. *á*, *ó*, *ay*, always + *\*gahwalWko-z* = OE. *ehwilc* (see above).

### Church Polity: In Defense of One Pastor

(The umlaut is supposed to be due to the *i* in *1/4i-*, earlier form of the prefix *1/4e-*.) This word seems to be represented in ME. by the forms *ewilc* (*eulne* for *\*eulcne* accus. occurs once in Layamon), *euych*, *eilc*, *ewc*, *euch*; the forms *eich*, *eyche*, in 15–16th c. may possibly in some cases belong to this series rather than to *a*, to which they are referred above.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

B. Signification and uses. I. As adj. used *attrib.*

1. Every (individual of a number) regarded or treated separately.

The early use of *each* corresponded closely to the mod. use of its compound *every* (= *ever each*), the only difference being that it has always been possible to use *each* when only two things are referred to. Thus a sentence with a sing. subject preceded by *each* would (formerly) have been but slightly if at all altered in meaning by the substitution of a plural subject preceded by *all*. In modern usage *each* has assumed the sense of the Lat. *quisque*, and implies a distribution of the predicate or object parallel with the distribution of the subject (or conversely). An exception to this rule results from the fact that we cannot use *every* when only two persons or things are spoken of, so that in this case *each* retains its original extended use.

a. followed immediately by a n. (In OE. sometimes pl.; afterwards always sing.)

†b. with *a* or *an* (*one*) before the n. (= mod. *each, every*).  
*Obs.* (For Sc. examples see ilka.)

c. with *one* used absol. (often distributing a pl. subject or object; cf. 4). In mod. use generally superseded by *every*

### Benjamin Townsend

*one*, or by *each* absol. For Sc. examples see *ilkane*.

d. Phrases. *on (fin) each side, fon each a side*.

(now usually = *on both sides*; formerly also = *on every side*). In same sense, *fon, in each half each day*. †used *attrib.* and in genitive case in sense 'every day', as applied to clothing, etc. *feach other+*: = *every other* (i.e. every alternate)+. *feach a deal, feach deal*: every whit. *feach kins*: of every kind, every kind of; the northern form appears in one word as *ilkin*. *each way*: a betting term denoting that a horse, etc., has been backed for both a win and a place; also *attrib.* and *transf.*

e. *ever each*: original form of *every*, q.v.

†2. After *without (buton)*: = *any*. Cf. *all* A. 4.

II. Absol. (quasi-*pron.*)

3. With reference to a n. going before, or followed by *of*. Sometimes incorrectly with pl. vb.

4. a. Distributing a plural subj. or obj. So *equal each to each*, said in Geometry of corresponding parts.

†b. *Each* (uninflected) has been occas. used to distribute a pron. in genit. pl.

c. Often with reference to price; = *apiece*.

### Word- every

[OE. *lfre l/c*, \**lfre ylc*: see *ever adv.* and *each*.

The OE. *l/c, ylc*, was a compound of *á*, synonymous with *lfre*; but, owing to umlaut and contraction, the etymological force of the word had become obscured, and *lfre* was prefixed in order to express more distinctly the original sense. Although the phrase was always written in OE. (as sometimes in ME.) as two words, it had in 10th c. already come to be felt as a compound, and when it is

### Church Polity: In Defense of One Pastor

governed by a prep. this is placed before the first of the two words. The forms marked a descend from *|fre |lc*, and the b forms, including the mod. *every*, from *|fre ylc*. It does not appear that *|fre* was prefixed to the other two words, *|¼hwilc* and *¼ehwilc*, which enter into the history of each.]

I. As *adj.* used *attrib.*

1. Used to express distributively the sense that is expressed collectively by *all*.

Originally this sense was expressed by *each*, from which *every* differed only in emphasizing the element of universality in the signification. Thus Wyclif writes ‘*euery langour and eche sekenesse*,’ it being unnecessary to repeat the emphasis. When *every* had ceased to be recognizable as a compound of *each*, the two words were at first often used somewhat indiscriminately, but their functions were gradually differentiated. In mod. usage, *every* directs attention chiefly to the totality, *each* chiefly to the individuals composing it. It may also be observed that *each* usually refers to a numerically definite group, in contrast to the indefinite universality expressed by *every*: thus ‘Each theory is open to objection’ relates to an understood enumeration of theories, but ‘Every theory is open to objection’ refers to all theories that may exist.

a. followed immediately by a n., or by a n. preceded by a descriptive adj.; occas. with vb. in *pl.*

b. preceded by a possessive pronoun.

c. with a superl. adj. (preceded by *the*) interposed before the n. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The sense would now be expressed by *even the least*, etc., treated as a parenthesis).

†d. with *a* or *an* before the n. *Obs.*

## Benjamin Townsend

e. (*a*) with ns. referring to time, as *day*, *year*, etc. in advb. phrases indicating repetition (cf. everyday); also (*b*) before a cardinal numeral, to indicate successive groups of objects; (*c*) before an ordinal, successive intervals of action; so *every other* (*day*, etc.), where *other* = 'second'; also *attrib.*; *fevery other while*: at alternate periods; every now and then; (*d*) *every time*, on all occasions, without fail or exception, certainly; freq. used as an affirmative exclamation. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

f. Phrases, *on every side*: everywhere, in every direction. In same sense, *fin* or *on every end*, *on every half*. *every man Jack*, *every mother's son* (*colloq.*): every single individual. *every now and then*, *every now and again*, *every once in a while* [corruption of *ever*, etc.]: at intervals, from time to time. *every bit*, *every whit*: altogether, entirely, quite. *every here and there*: at various points or places. *every last*: absolutely every (*colloq.*, orig. *U.S.*). *every so often* (or *oft*): from time to time, at intervals. *every which way* (also *ever(y) which a way(s)*: orig. and chiefly *U.S.*, everyway, in all directions; so *every which*: whichever, every. Also every-deal.

†2. With plural n. (chiefly with defining word interposed): All severally (cf. Gr. 'jarsoi). *Obs.*

3. With loss of distributive sense: = 'All possible', 'the utmost degree of'.

4. In senses now commonly expressed by *each*. a. In *every man*, used to distribute a plural. (*arch.*) †b. Each of two (*obs. exc. dial.*).

†5. = any; in sentences expressing possibility.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*pron.*)

†6. Everybody, every one. *Obs.*

### Church Polity: In Defense of One Pastor

7. **a.** Each, or every one, *of* (several persons or things). Formerly often with verb in pl. *Obs.* exc. in legal documents.

**b.** *esp.* in phrase ***all and every*** (= L. *universi et singuli*). The phrase is also occas. used in concord with a n. in sing. or pl.

†**c.** Each (of two). *Obs.*

†**8.** Distributing a plural. *Obs.*; = each.

**III.** Combinations.

†**9.** **every other.** = Each other: used as a reciprocal pronoun. (In early use *every* is subj. and *other* obj.; later the phrase appears as a compound.) *Obs.*

**10.** **every one.** (In 16–17th c. the form *everych one* was often divided *every chone*.) †**a.** *adj.* = sense 1a. *Obs.*

**b.** *adj. absol.* With reference to a n. or pron. going before, which it usually distributes; or followed by *of*. Often incorrectly with pl. vb. Sometimes = Each (of two things).

**c.** *pron.* Everybody; sometimes written as one word. The pron. referring to *every one* is often *pl.*: the absence of a sing. pron. of common gender rendering this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary.