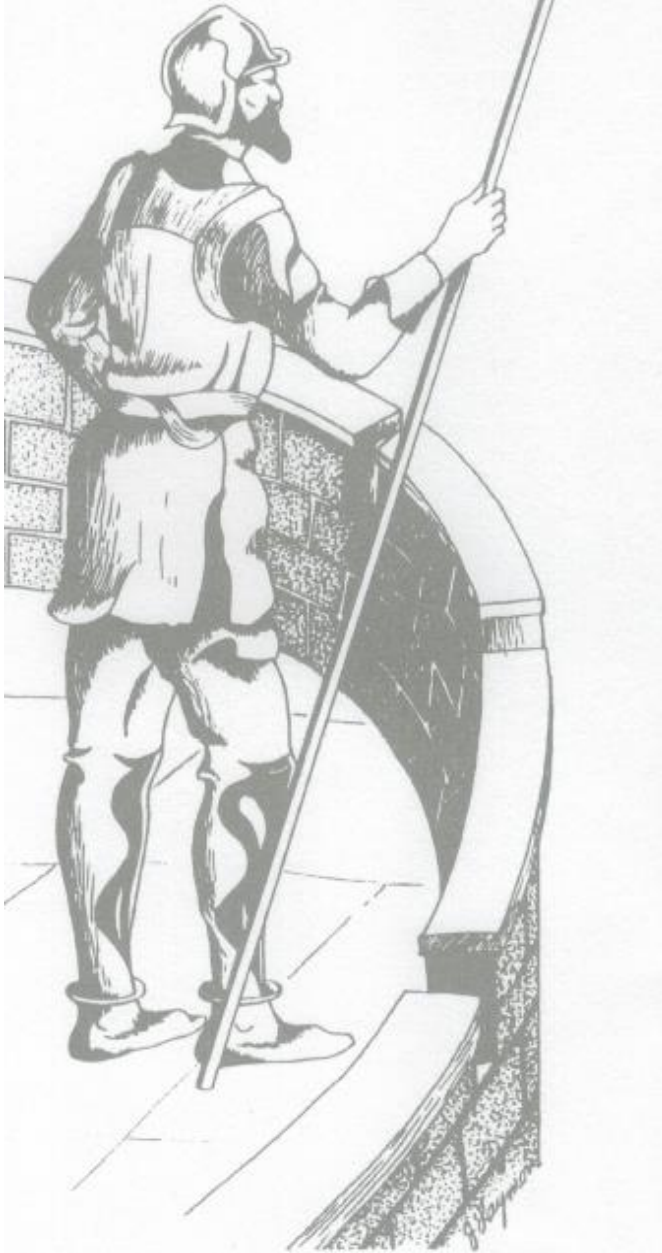


*“Watchman,  
what of the night?”*

*“The hour has come, the hour is striking, and striking at you,  
the hour and the end!”* Eze. 7:6 (Moffatt)



An Inexhaustible Theme –

*“ad mathay”* (Pt. 19)

**Where is the BLUEPRINT of the  
“Everlasting Gospel”?**

Pg. 2

**The Answer for Dr Bingolly is Found in  
Dan. 8:13-14 & 12:11**

Pg. 3

**Additional Source Material on 554—  
Endorsed by the Man in linen!**

Pg. 4

### *Editor's Preface*

First, we are going to have a look at what both Jesus & Paul stated regarding Orthodoxy. Second, we will answer Dr Bingolly's question from Daniel 8 & 12. Third, we are going to look at some history that conforms to what the Man in linen stated to Daniel and confirms the **two Divine chronologies** that prove Dan. 8:14. Before we proceed there is a crucial point to be made—which is speaking **boldly** from the Scriptures—and the Truth of the *“Everlasting Gospel”*.

**BOLDNESS:** *“But, lo, he [Jesus] speaketh boldly, and they say nothing unto him. Do the rulers know indeed that this is the very Christ?”* (Jn. 7:26)

Paul *“preached boldly at Damascus in the name of Jesus...And he spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus...”* (Acts 9:27, 29) *“Long time therefore abode they [Paul, Barnabas] speaking boldly in the Lord, which gave testimony unto the word of his grace...”* (14:3)

*“And he [Apollos] began to speak boldly in the synagogue.”* (18:26)

Paul was bold: *“And he [Paul] went into the synagogue, and spake boldly for the space of three months...”* (19:8) *“Nevertheless, brethren, I have written the more boldly unto you in some sort...”* (Rom. 15:15) *“And for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel, For which I am an ambassador in bonds: that therein I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak.”* (Eph. 6:19-20)

Paul admonishes: *“Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.”* (Heb. 4:16) *“So that we may boldly say, The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me.”* (13:6)

That was two millennia ago. Do we grasp the message of the Book of Hebrews and our Great High Priest today? Requires a voice of boldness; testifying of the Man in Linen and His Everlasting Gospel. (c.f. Rev. 12:11, 17) Ought we to pay attention to the fact about the *“throne of grace”*? Yes, it requires **boldness** to approach unto for grace, help and understanding of the Man in Linen.

## THE BIBLE SPEAKS BOLDLY--HEAR YE HIM!

The required judgment hour (Rev. 14:7) is confirmed in Daniel 8:14. The Man in Linen said the 1290 days do NOT end in 1798. It is an exegetical impossibility.

Q: "ad mathay" = "until when...the daily...the transgression [for 1290 yrs] of desolation...?"

A: "Unto two thousand and three hundred days" [1844] (Dan. 8:13-14)

Q: "ad mathay" = "until when shall it be to the end of these wonders?"

A: "a time, times, and an half...And from the time that the daily shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days." (Dan. 12:6-7, 11)

The commencement "from the time" began in 554 A.D. for the 1290. The ending or "Unto" time for the 1290 was set by the Man in linen was to end as per Dan 8:14 = 1844 A.D. There is exactly **1290 years from 554 A.D. to 1844 A.D.**

### Where is the BLUEPRINT of the "Everlasting Gospel"?

ORTHODOXY- Is there such a thing? What is the Biblical BLUEPRINT for orthodoxy? Does it even exist?

These are very important questions in relation to the EVERLASTING GOSPEL because both Jesus & Paul stated what defines Orthodoxy with what is sound doctrine.

Jesus stated in John 4:22 "*salvation is of the Jews*" [John 4:22](#)

Paul stated in Romans 9:4-5 "*Who are Israelites; to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises; Whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed for ever. Amen.*"

[Romans 9:4-5](#)

Now ask any of your friends or the Pastor of any church - can they tell you from the Bible what is the blueprint of the "Everlasting Gospel". If you spoke to a 1000 - most if any would not be able to explain or provide an answer.

Do the feasts define orthodoxy? See Leviticus 23 [Leviticus 23 RSV](#)

Fact is that nowadays we don't have to literally observe the feasts but we do have to internalize their teachings. Now my question to all the Pastors out there is the following: If Jesus fulfilled the first 4 Spring Feasts what makes you think that

He would not fulfil the last 3 Fall feasts? Paul stated in Colossians 2:17 that the feasts were shadows of things to come "*Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ.*" [Colossians 2:17 RSV](#)

Fact is that PASSOVER was a shadow of the Cross and Jesus fulfilled it at the time of the resurrection.

UNLEAVENED BREAD was a shadow of Jesus in the grave and His body would not experience corruption.

FIRST FRUITS were a shadow of the resurrection and Jesus (along with those who rose from the dead and walked around the streets of Jerusalem after Jesus rose from the dead) were the anti-typical fulfillment of First Fruits.

PENTECOST marked the inauguration of the High Priestly Ministration of the Order of Melchizedek and once Jesus went before the Father after being anointed with the oil of gladness the Holy Spirit was poured out on Pentecost letting the church know that they now had a new High Priest.

Hebrews 7:1-3 "*For this Melchisedec, king of Salem, priest of the most high God...first being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of peace; Without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of God; abideth a priest continually.*"

So, if Jesus fulfilled the First 4 Spring Feasts why would anyone think that He would not fulfil the last 3 Fall Feasts?

[5agendas - ancient mysteries](#)

Paul said in Hebrews 8:4-5 that the **original blueprint** of the **Everlasting Gospel** is found in Leviticus 4. This included the daily sin offerings for individual as well as corporate forgiveness. The **original blueprint** completion of the **Everlasting Gospel** is described in Day of Atonement in Leviticus 16 and God describes for our dullness how He resolves the sin problem in sinful flesh.

Any discussion about 'orthodoxy' must include the "**Daily**" ritual for corporate & individual services of Atonement resulting in forgiveness of sin. They are as follows:

- Leviticus 4:13-21 = The corporate. [Leviticus 4:13-21 RSV](#)
- Leviticus 4:22-35 = The individual. [Leviticus 4:22-35 RSV](#)

Any discussion about orthodoxy must include the Day of Atonement because God describes the '**yearly**' **cleansing** of the records of both the corporate and the individual are found in Leviticus 16 [Leviticus 16 RSV](#) [c.f. Dan 8:14, Heb. 9:26]

**Conclusion 1**— Since Jesus said salvation is of the Jews [Jn. 4:22] what is revealed in Leviticus 4 and 16 is the

**original blueprint** of salvation and the Everlasting Gospel — and there is no coincidence that the same thing is revealed in the **7 annual feasts**.

PASSOVER represented the Daily ritual of individual forgiveness — and the DAY OF ATONEMENT represented the final cleansing or eradication of the records of forgiven sin at the End of the Age. Thus, fulfilling the Spring Fall metaphor of ancient Israel's 7 annual feast days.

In relation to CHRIST— He is the PASSOVER LAMB which = the fulfillment of the Daily ritual. Secondly, He is the Great High Priest of the Order of Melchizedek from the context of putting away sin by the sacrifice of Himself as depicted in Hebrews 9:26 during the consummation of the ages which Paul describes as anti-typical fulfillment or final fulfillment of the Day of Atonement in the latter days utilizing the Fall metaphor.

So, there you have it. The **Two immutable things** of which God cannot lie. (c.f. Heb. 6:18)

1) Jesus as the Son of God and Perfect Sacrifice

2) Jesus as our High Priest of the Order of Melchizedek who puts away the records of our forgiven sins at the End of the Age.

How do we know this? Hebrews 9:23 states it *"It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these."* [Hebrews 9:23 RSV](#)

The context of this final cleansing was not on Calvary! Calvary provided the Perfect Sacrifice which was finished on the Cross but the utilization of its merits represented the blood of the bull and that of the goat on the Day of Atonement's. Meaning - that this Sacrifice would also be used for His final latter day cleansing of the records, on the Day of Atonement or Yom Kippur. It is clearly defined in Hebrews 9: 23 from the context of the same chapter and the going into the Sanctuary or Holy places in the heavens which translates as the Hagia or Sanctuary. See Hebrews 9:24 & Hebrews 8:2

*"For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us:" "A minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man."* [Hebrews 9:24 RSV](#) -- [Hebrews 8:2 GNV](#)

The Day of Atonement is based on the fulfillment of Dan. 8:14 & Rev. 14:6-7 *"And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed."* *"And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell*

*on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters."* [Daniel 8:14 GNV](#) -- [Revelation 14:6-7 GNV](#)

**Conclusion 2**— The Day of Atonement was considered a day of Judgement since the high priest was the chief officiant who would cleanse the records of their sins which were previously forgiven during the daily services.

**Conclusion 3**— Sin records of confessed and forgiven sin were never cleansed during the daily services, they were forgiven. The records were on display in the form of blood throughout the course of the year on both the Altar of Incense which was for the corporate and the Altar of Burnt Offering in the Court which was for the individual.

The Day of Atonement was never for the forgiveness of sin it was only for the cleansing of the forgiven sins that were confessed throughout the course of the year during the daily services. Once a year those records of forgiven sins were cleansed or erased on the Day of Atonements and the record was placed on Azazel the Goat which represented Satan. The Jewish Encyclopedia states that Azazel represented an unclean spirit. This unclean spirit would have to represent Satan.

**Conclusion 4**— Hebrews 8:5 upholds the fact that Leviticus 4 & 16 as well as the 7 Annual Feasts represent the **original blueprint** since this verse states that the earthly **services** were a copy and shadow of the heavenly.

**Conclusion 5**— We cannot deviate from the dictum of Heb. 8:5 *"Who serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things"* [Hebrews 8:5 GNV](#)

**Conclusion 6**— This is orthodoxy— John 4:22 *"salvation is of the Jews"*

**Conclusion 7**— Anything else is *"another gospel"* (Gal. 1:6).

**Conclusion 8**— The book of Hebrews summarises the orthodoxy of the **"Everlasting Gospel"** of Rev 14:6.

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## **The Answer for Dr Bingolly is Found in Dan. 8:13-14 & 12:11**

Now that our readers have had more of a chance to ponder the question and watch the video that we first mentioned in the March (2019) issue and reviewed in the June issue regarding the question posed by Dr Bingolly. And the question again was —

'If the Catholic Church was supposed to do all these things in Daniel 8:10-13, what happened in 1844 that stopped it? In other words, what did the Catholic Church start or stop doing in 1844 that ended the two thousand three hundred years of prophecy?'

What the Catholic Church started or stopped doing in 1844 is irrelevant based on the fact that God was in full control—because our attention must concern His final **3 AGENDAS**.

God permitted this Transgression and Abomination of Desolation by the “*little horn*” (i.e. a combination of a king-priest combine of Holy Roman Empire beginning with Justinian and his Pragmatic Sanction and the Papacy-counterfeit man in linen) to last for **1290** years from **554** A.D. to **1844** A.D. Then as the Man in linen said (recorded by Daniel) — from this time forth there was a commencement of the cleansing of the Heavenly Sanctuary by Christ our Great High Priest after the order of Melchisedec ...

the ... “*Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed*” (Dan. 8:14) is what stopped the *little horn’s* Transgression and Abomination of Desolation. In fact, it’s what was taking place in the Heavenly Sanctuary from 1844 that reveals the reason why the 1290 ends in 1844 right along with the 2300.

When the light on the “*daily*” – Tamid and the ‘yearly’ Final Atonement Ministration of a “*NECESSARY*” *cleansing* (Heb. 9:23) by Christ began to be known once more in the minds of the people; for it was no longer “*taken away*” which implies that the purpose of the “*daily*” was obscured in the minds of men during the **1290 yrs** of Transgression & Abomination of Desolation. That came to an end!

In 1844 the “*daily*” was restored as the Perfect Sacrifice for the continuation of the “*Everlasting Gospel*” in respect to the ‘yearly’ or Final Atonement Ministration— “*It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.*” (Heb. 9:23)

### [Additional Source Material on 554—Endorsed by the Man in linen!](#)

The following are historical resources proving what the Man in Linen said about the commencement of the Abominations (Dan. 8:13, 12:11) from **554** — **is true** and why 508-538-1798 fails. (emphasis in bold.)

[roman-artifacts Roman and Greek Coins 5th Century](#)

#### **‘Gothic Wars 535 -554 AD**

The Gothic War was a war fought in Italy and the adjoining regions from 535 AD until **554** AD between the army of the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine) and the tribes under the control of the **Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy** (which began after Odovacar deposed the last Western Emperor in 476 AD). It is

commonly divided in **two phases, the first (535-540)** which ended with the fall of Ravenna and the apparent conquest of Italy by the Romans, and the **second phase (540/541-553)**, where the Gothic resistance was reinvigorated under **Totila** (Baduila) and was suppressed only after a long war by the **General Narses**, who also defeated the Frankish-Alamannic invasion of **554 AD**.’

#### **Justinian I Eastern Roman Emperor 527-565 AD**

Justinian I began the re-conquest of large parts of Africa and Italy that had previously been lost to the Vandals and **Ostrogoths**. For a short period of time the Roman Empire was nearly whole again.’

[scaruffi.com politics barbar](#)

**508AD:** Theodoric de facto annexes the Visigoths (southern Gaul and Spain) thus unifying Visigoths and Ostrogoths...

**536AD:** the Roman general Belisarius launches a campaign to recover Italy and destroys the Ostrogothic kingdom

**539AD:** the Ostrogoths conquer Milan

**546AD:** the Ostrogoths led by Totila sack Rome...

**553AD:**the Ostrogoths are expelled from Italy by the eastern Roman armies

**554AD:** the new king of the Visigoths, Athanagild, accepts the emperor's sovereignty over Spain

[scaruffi.com politics romans](#)

**552:** End of Ostrogothic resistance in Italy

**554:** Rome is reduced to a camp of about 30,000 people, while Constantinople has about one million people

**554:** the new king of the Visigoths, Athanagild, accepts the emperor's sovereignty over Spain

**554:** the empire reorganizes Italy as an imperial province (end of the Barbar wars)

[wikipedia Western Roman Empire](#)

‘The most successful were the campaigns of the Byzantine generals [Belisarius](#) and [Narses](#) on behalf of the Eastern Roman Emperor [Justinian I](#) from **533 to 554** (at one point, Belisarius was offered the position of 'Emperor of the West' by the Ostrogoths, and he feigned acceptance to conquer a city).’

[britannica place Italy History](#)

**ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA:** The Eastern emperors in Constantinople regarded themselves as the legitimate rulers of the West, including Italy, after 476; both Odoacer and, for a time, Theodoric had recognized them, and they had strong links with the Roman Senate. In 533–534 Belisarius, general for the Eastern emperor, Justinian (527–565), conquered Vandal Africa; Amalasantha's death was the necessary excuse to invade Italy. **Belisarius arrived in Sicily in 535, and by 540 he had fought his way north to Ravenna. The Ostrogothic king Witigis (536–540) surrendered to him. The Gothic armies of the north, however,**

elected new kings, and Totila (541–552), the most successful of them, kept the war going throughout the peninsula until his death in battle. The Gothic wars were a disaster for Italy; almost no region was untouched by them. Together with the subsequent wars of the Lombard settlement (568–605), they mark the end of the Roman world there. In the 550s and the early 560s, however, the Eastern (thenceforth, Byzantine) Empire succeeded in reestablishing its political order in Italy, and in 554 Justinian issued a Pragmatic Sanction setting forth its terms: Italy was made a province of the Byzantine Empire, with its capital still at Ravenna (Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, however, were to remain administratively separate), and the Ostrogothic political system was to be dissolved. Indeed, the Ostrogoths virtually vanished as a people from then on; they must have been absorbed into the Roman population or into that of the Lombards.'

[wikipedia Gothic War](#)

In Summary:

The 'Gothic War (535–554) (20 years). – Location Italy and Dalmatia. – Result Short term Eastern Roman victory, long term devastation of Italy. – Territorial changes Sicily, mainland Italy and Dalmatia occupied by the Eastern Roman Empire. – Belligerents Byzantine Empire against Ostrogoths. – Commanders and leaders, Byzantine: Belisarius, Narses. – Ostrogoths: Vitiges, Totila, Teia.

The Gothic War between the Byzantine Empire during the reign of Emperor Justinian I and the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy took place from 535 until 554 in the Italian peninsula, Dalmatia, Sardinia, Sicily and Corsica. The war had its roots in the ambition of the East Roman Emperor Justinian I to recover the provinces of the former Western Roman Empire, which the Romans had lost to invading barbarian tribes in the previous century (the Migration Period).

The war followed the Byzantine reconquest of the province of Africa from the Vandals. Historians commonly divide the war into two phases:

- **From 535 to 540:** ending with the fall of the Ostrogothic capital Ravenna and the apparent reconquest of Italy by the Byzantines.
- **From 540/541 to 553:** a Gothic revival under Totila, suppressed only after a long struggle by the Byzantine general Narses, who also repelled an invasion in 554 by the Franks and Alamanni.

In 554 Justinian promulgated the Pragmatic sanction which prescribed Italy's new government...

...The subsequent siege of Rome, the first of three in the Gothic War, lasted from March 537 to March 538... [How then could the Ostrogoths be uprooted in 538, when March 538 was the end of one-of-three sieges of Rome by the Ostrogoths?]

...Gothic revival, 541–551...

The Goths perceived his [Eric] inactivity for what it was and turned to Ildibad's nephew, Totila (or Baduila), and offered to make him king. Totila had already opened negotiations with the Byzantines but when he was contacted by the conspirators, he assented. In the early autumn of 541 Eric was murdered and Totila proclaimed king.

After more than a year Totila finally entered Rome on 17 December 546.

[Circa 547] Several cities, including Perugia, were taken by the Goths, while Belisarius remained inactive and was then recalled from Italy.

In 549, Totila advanced again against Rome.

Byzantine reconquest, 551–554

Near the village of Taginae, the Byzantines encountered the Ostrogothic army, commanded by Totila, who had been advancing to intercept Narses... The attack failed and, by evening, the Ostrogoths had broken and fled; Totila was killed in the rout. The Goths holding Rome capitulated and, at the Battle of Mons Lactarius in October 553, Narses defeated Teias and the last remnants of the Gothic army in Italy.

Expansion of the Byzantine Empire between 527 and 565

Though the Ostrogoths were defeated, Narses soon had to face other barbarians who invaded Byzantine northern Italy and southern Gaul. In early 553, an army of about thirty thousand Franks and Alemanni crossed the Alps and took the town of Parma. They defeated a force under the Heruli commander Fulcaris and soon many Goths from northern Italy joined their forces. Narses had dispersed his troops to garrisons throughout central Italy and had wintered at Rome. After serious depredations throughout Italy, the barbarians were brought to battle by Narses on the banks of the river Volturnus. In the Battle of the Volturnus, the Roman legions held a furious Frankish assault while the Byzantine cavalry encircled them. The Franks and Alemanni were all but annihilated. [49] Seven thousand Goths held out at Campsa, near Naples, until capitulating in the spring of 555. The lands and cities across the River Po were still held by Franks, Alemanni and Goths and it was not until 562 that their last strongholds, the cities of Verona and Brixia, were subjugated. According to Roman historian Procopius of Caesarea, the barbarian population was then allowed to live peacefully in Italy under Roman sovereignty.

**Conclusion:** Historians have proven the Ostrogoths were not uprooted in 538, but in 553 during the second round of warfare. This is the significant problem with 538 A.D. in lieu of the fact that the Ostrogoths retook the city of Rome after that and it was during the second round of warfare from 535 A.D. to 553 that the last 3 Kings of the Ostrogoths were defeated. This is a verified historical fact. Their names were— Witigis, Totila and Teia, thus fulfilling Daniel 7:8, three horns or kings were laid low. You can't have the Ostrogoths uprooted in 538, when historians say the Ostrogothic capital of Ravenna still existed up until 540 A.D. and that the Ostrogoths vanished 'from then on' as being 554 A.D.

This is confirmed by what the Man in linen established that the "from the time" + 1290 yrs (Dan. 12:11) counting back 1290 yrs from 1844 = 554 A.D. Concerning the "daily" & the little horn's transgression & abomination against it and that it would be 1290 years "from the time" "Unto" 1844. The expression "from the time" must be 554 with the purpose of "ad mathay" - "Unto" 1844 (Dan. 8:13-14) Proving the orthodoxy of Jesus' words in John 4:22—a Dual Atonement!

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