

tabernacle of glory construction

tabernacle of glory construction is a topic that encompasses not only the architectural and material aspects of building a sacred structure but also its spiritual and historical significance. This process involves meticulous planning, selection of materials, and adherence to biblical instructions or traditional designs that symbolize divine presence and worship. Understanding the stages of construction, the symbolism behind each component, and the craftsmanship involved provides a comprehensive view of this sacred edifice. This article explores the detailed steps involved in the tabernacle of glory construction, the materials used, the spiritual symbolism, and the challenges faced during the building process. The focus will also include the significance of the tabernacle in religious contexts and how modern interpretations influence contemporary constructions inspired by this ancient design. Below is an organized overview of the main topics covered in this article.

- Historical Background of the Tabernacle of Glory
- Materials Used in Tabernacle Construction
- Design and Architectural Features
- Step-by-Step Construction Process
- Spiritual and Symbolic Significance
- Challenges and Solutions in Construction
- Modern Interpretations and Applications

Historical Background of the Tabernacle of Glory

The tabernacle of glory, often referenced in biblical texts, served as a portable sanctuary for the Israelites during their exodus from Egypt. It was designed as a dwelling place for the divine presence, symbolizing God's covenant with His people. The rich historical context surrounding the tabernacle's construction highlights its role in religious rituals, community identity, and spiritual guidance. The detailed instructions given in the scriptures provided a framework that builders and craftsmen followed meticulously to ensure the sanctity and functionality of the structure.

Origins and Purpose

The tabernacle originated as a mobile sanctuary, allowing the Israelites to worship God while traveling. It was intended to be a sacred space where priests could perform sacrifices and rituals, facilitating a connection between God and the people. This design reflected both practical needs and theological purposes, emphasizing holiness, purity, and divine presence.

Scriptural Instructions

Detailed descriptions of the tabernacle's dimensions, materials, and furnishings are found primarily in the books of Exodus and Leviticus. These instructions dictated every aspect, from the size of the courtyard to the types of fabrics used in the curtains, ensuring a construction that aligned with divine specifications. The adherence to these guidelines was essential to maintain the tabernacle's sanctity.

Materials Used in Tabernacle Construction

The selection of materials in the tabernacle of glory construction was deliberate and symbolic, reflecting both the wealth and spirituality of the community. Precious metals, fine fabrics, and specific types of wood were chosen not only for their durability but also for their ritual significance. Understanding these materials helps illuminate the craftsmanship and the sacred nature of the tabernacle.

Metals and Wood

Gold, silver, and bronze were primary metals used in the construction. Gold symbolized purity and divine glory, while bronze represented strength and judgment. Acacia wood was the preferred timber due to its resistance to decay and symbolic association with incorruptibility.

Fabrics and Colors

Fine linens, dyed in blue, purple, and scarlet, were used for curtains and coverings. These colors held symbolic meaning; for example, blue represented heaven, purple denoted royalty, and scarlet symbolized sacrifice. The fabrics were intricately woven to create a vibrant and sacred atmosphere within the tabernacle.

Additional Materials

- Precious stones for decoration and symbolism

- Oil for anointing and lighting
- Animal skins for coverings and protection

Design and Architectural Features

The tabernacle of glory was designed with a combination of functional and symbolic elements that created a sacred environment conducive to worship. Its architecture consisted of distinct sections, each serving a particular purpose within the religious rites. The layout and features were carefully planned to reflect theological concepts and practical needs.

The Outer Courtyard

The outer courtyard enclosed the tabernacle and housed the altar of burnt offering and the laver for ceremonial washing. This area served as the initial space for worshippers and priests preparing to enter the more sacred inner areas.

The Holy Place

Within the tabernacle, the Holy Place contained the table of showbread, the golden lampstand, and the altar of incense. These fixtures were essential for daily rituals and symbolized sustenance, enlightenment, and prayer.

The Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies)

The innermost chamber housed the Ark of the Covenant, representing the presence of God. Access was restricted to the high priest and only on specific occasions, emphasizing the sanctity and mystery of this sacred space.

Step-by-Step Construction Process

The tabernacle of glory construction was a complex, multi-stage process that required skilled labor, precise measurements, and adherence to divine guidelines. Each stage built upon the previous one, culminating in a structure that was both functional and symbolically rich.

Preparation and Planning

Before construction began, materials were gathered, and craftsmen were organized under the leadership of skilled artisans such as Bezalel and Oholiab. Plans were reviewed extensively to ensure compliance with the scriptural instructions.

Building the Framework

The foundation involved erecting the acacia wood boards and frames, which formed the walls of the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place. These were overlaid with gold to enhance holiness and durability.

Installing Curtains and Coverings

Layers of fine linen curtains, animal skins, and protective coverings were installed to create the enclosing walls and roof of the tabernacle. These layers provided both physical protection and spiritual symbolism.

Furnishing the Interior

Once the structure was in place, sacred furniture—such as the Ark, lampstand, and altar—were carefully positioned. Each item was crafted according to specific dimensions and materials, reflecting their unique roles.

Final Assembly and Consecration

After construction, the tabernacle was consecrated through rituals and anointing, signaling its readiness for divine worship and use by the community.

Spiritual and Symbolic Significance

The tabernacle of glory construction goes beyond physical building; it embodies deep spiritual meanings and theological symbolism. Each element of the tabernacle represents aspects of the divine-human relationship, holiness, and redemption.

Representation of God's Presence

The tabernacle served as a tangible manifestation of God dwelling among His people. Its design and sacred objects symbolized divine attributes such as holiness, mercy, and judgment.

Symbolism in Structure and Materials

Every material and structural component carried symbolic weight. For example, gold represented divine purity, while the veil signified the separation between God and humanity—a barrier only removed through atonement.

Role in Worship and Community Life

The tabernacle was central to religious practices, festivals, and communal identity. It provided a designated place for sacrifice, prayer, and divine encounter, reinforcing social cohesion and spiritual discipline.

Challenges and Solutions in Construction

Constructing the tabernacle of glory was not without difficulties. The builders faced logistical, material, and technical challenges that required innovative solutions and strict adherence to guidelines.

Material Acquisition and Quality Control

Gathering sufficient quantities of rare materials like gold and fine linens demanded careful resource management and community contributions. Ensuring quality and purity was essential to maintain the tabernacle's sanctity.

Skilled Labor and Craftsmanship

Recruiting artisans with the necessary expertise and coordinating their work required strong leadership and planning. Training and supervision ensured that craftsmanship met the detailed specifications.

Portability and Durability

Since the tabernacle was designed to be dismantled and transported, builders had to balance durability with mobility. The use of lightweight yet sturdy materials and modular construction techniques addressed these challenges effectively.

Modern Interpretations and Applications

Today, the principles and symbolism of the tabernacle of glory construction continue to inspire architects, religious communities, and scholars. Modern reconstructions and conceptual designs seek to honor the ancient traditions while adapting to contemporary contexts.

Architectural Revivals

Some religious groups and institutions have recreated tabernacles or similar structures for worship and educational purposes, emphasizing historical accuracy and spiritual symbolism in their designs.

Symbolic Use in Worship Spaces

Elements inspired by the tabernacle, such as altars, sacred curtains, and lighting, are incorporated into modern church architecture to evoke the sacred atmosphere and theological themes of the original tabernacle.

Educational and Cultural Significance

Studying the tabernacle of glory construction provides valuable insights into ancient craftsmanship, religious history, and cultural heritage, fostering appreciation and scholarly research across disciplines.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Tabernacle of Glory construction project?

The Tabernacle of Glory construction project is a large-scale religious building initiative aimed at creating a grand, sacred space for worship and community gatherings, often inspired by biblical descriptions of the original Tabernacle.

Where is the Tabernacle of Glory being constructed?

The location of the Tabernacle of Glory construction varies depending on the specific project, but many are being built in regions with strong religious communities, such as parts of Africa, the United States, and the Middle East.

What materials are commonly used in the Tabernacle of Glory construction?

Materials often include high-quality wood, gold-plated elements, fabrics like fine linen and silk, as well as modern construction materials such as steel and concrete to ensure durability and grandeur.

Who oversees the construction of the Tabernacle of

Glory?

Typically, the construction is overseen by a combination of religious leaders, architects specializing in sacred architecture, and construction professionals experienced in large-scale projects.

What is the significance of the Tabernacle of Glory in religious communities?

The Tabernacle of Glory serves as a physical manifestation of faith, providing a dedicated space for worship, spiritual gatherings, and religious ceremonies, symbolizing God's presence among the people.

How long does it typically take to complete the Tabernacle of Glory construction?

The construction timeline varies widely depending on the project's scale and resources but generally ranges from several months to a few years.

Are there any unique architectural features in the Tabernacle of Glory construction?

Yes, many Tabernacle of Glory constructions feature unique architectural elements such as ornate altars, intricate carvings, stained glass windows, and symbolic designs rooted in biblical references.

Can the public visit the Tabernacle of Glory during or after construction?

Public access policies depend on the project's management; some sites allow guided tours during construction, while others open fully upon completion to welcome worshippers and visitors.

What challenges are commonly faced during the Tabernacle of Glory construction?

Challenges include securing sufficient funding, adhering to religious and architectural specifications, managing construction logistics, and ensuring the project respects cultural and environmental considerations.

How can individuals contribute to the Tabernacle of Glory construction?

Individuals can contribute through donations, volunteering, spreading awareness, or providing professional services such as design, engineering, or project management to support the construction process.

Additional Resources

1. *The Tabernacle of Glory: Blueprint for Divine Dwelling*

This book offers an in-depth exploration of the biblical tabernacle, focusing on its spiritual significance and architectural design. It guides readers through the detailed construction of the tabernacle, emphasizing its role as a symbol of God's presence among His people. The author connects ancient craftsmanship with modern applications for believers seeking a deeper connection with God.

2. *Building the Tabernacle: A Step-by-Step Guide to Sacred Architecture*

Designed as a practical manual, this book breaks down the construction of the tabernacle into manageable steps, complete with illustrations and material lists. It highlights the importance of each component, from the altar to the veil, explaining their purposes and symbolism. This resource is ideal for students, pastors, and enthusiasts interested in biblical construction techniques.

3. *Secrets of the Tabernacle: Unlocking the Glory Within*

Delving into the mystical aspects of the tabernacle, this book reveals hidden meanings behind its design and layout. The author provides insights into how the tabernacle serves as a metaphor for spiritual transformation and divine glory. Readers are invited to discover the profound connection between the physical structure and God's eternal plan.

4. *The Glory of the Tabernacle: God's Dwelling Among His People*

This work examines the theological significance of the tabernacle as God's earthly residence. It traces the history of the tabernacle's construction and its role in Israelite worship, highlighting moments of divine revelation. The book also discusses how the concept of the tabernacle influences contemporary worship and church architecture.

5. *Constructing Holiness: The Tabernacle and Its Sacred Elements*

Focusing on the holiness embedded in the tabernacle's design, this book explains the symbolism of its materials, colors, and dimensions. It explores how each element contributes to creating a space set apart for God's presence. The author also reflects on the spiritual disciplines inspired by the tabernacle's sacredness.

6. *Tabernacle of Glory: Crafting the Sanctuary of God*

This book blends historical research with theological reflection to provide a comprehensive understanding of the tabernacle's construction. It includes detailed descriptions of the artisans' work, the materials used, and the divine instructions given to Moses. Readers gain appreciation for the meticulous craftsmanship that made the tabernacle a place of glory.

7. *Divine Architecture: The Tabernacle as a Model of Glory*

An academic yet accessible study, this book investigates the architectural principles behind the tabernacle's design. It compares the tabernacle with other ancient sacred structures to highlight its unique features. The author also discusses how the tabernacle's architecture conveys theological truths

about God's nature and presence.

8. *The Tabernacle's Glory: From Wilderness to Worship*

This narrative-driven book traces the journey of the tabernacle from its initial construction in the wilderness to its role in Israelite worship practices. It highlights the moments when God's glory filled the tabernacle and what those events meant for the people. The book also considers the tabernacle's legacy in modern faith communities.

9. *Glory in Every Stitch: The Art and Meaning of the Tabernacle*

Focusing on the intricate artistry involved in the tabernacle's construction, this book explores the craftsmanship of the priests and artisans. It discusses the significance of embroidered curtains, gold overlays, and other detailed features. The author connects these artistic elements to the broader theme of divine glory manifesting through human creativity.

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tabernacle of glory construction: Maimonides Review of Philosophy and Religion Volume 2, 2023 , 2023-09-04 The Maimonides Review of Philosophy and Religion is an annual collection of double-blind peer-reviewed articles that seeks to provide a broad international arena for an intellectual exchange of ideas between the disciplines of philosophy, theology, religion, cultural history, and literature and to showcase their multifarious junctures within the framework of Jewish studies. Contributions to the Review place special thematic emphasis on scepticism within Jewish thought and its links to other religious traditions and secular worldviews. The Review is interested in the tension at the heart of matters of reason and faith, rationalism and mysticism, theory and practice, narrativity and normativity, doubt and dogma.

tabernacle of glory construction: Return to the Church Christ Is Building Walter W. Fox Jr., 2021-10-25 The focus of this book is how and why Christ is building His church. There are men building churches, and there is the church Christ is building. The church Christ is building is not natural; it's spiritual. It's the lampstand church. Jesus walked among the lampstands in each of the seven churches in Revelation. The One who holds the seven stars in His right hand, the One who

walks among the seven golden lampstands. Revelation 2:1. (NASB) Christ has been restoring truth lost after the early church ended with the persecution of Christians under Emperor Domitian (81-96 AD). God will fulfill His eternal purpose by restoring the priesthood of all believers and the lampstand church. You also, as living stones, are being built up as a spiritual house for a holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ, 1 Peter 2:5. (NASB) The priesthood is the preparation for perfecting the bride of Christ who will rule and reign with Christ in eternity future. The eternal purpose of God for this present world and His creation and the church age is to prepare a Kingdom people to rule over the world yet to come. For He did not subject to angels the world to come, Hebrews 2:5.

tabernacle of glory construction: History and Interpretation Matt Patrick Graham, William P. Brown, Jeffrey K. Kuan, 1993-01-01

tabernacle of glory construction: *Chronicles and the Politics of Davidic Restoration* David Janzen, 2017-05-18 David Janzen argues that the Book of Chronicles is a document with a political message as well as a theological one and moreover, that the book's politics explain its theology. The author of Chronicles was part of a 4th century B.C.E. group within the post-exilic Judean community that hoped to see the Davidides restored to power, and he or she composed this work to promote a restoration of this house to the position of a client monarchy within the Persian Empire. Once this is understood as the political motivation for the work's composition, the reasons behind the Chronicler's particular alterations to source material and emphasis of certain issues becomes clear. The doctrine of immediate retribution, the role of 'all Israel' at important junctures in Judah's past, the promotion of Levitical status and authority, the virtual joint reign of David and Solomon, and the decision to begin the narrative with Saul's death can all be explained as ways in which the Chronicler tries to assure the 4th century assembly that a change in local government to Davidic client rule would benefit them. It is not necessary to argue that Chronicles is either pro-Davidic or pro-Levitical; it is both, and the attention Chronicles pays to the Levites is done in the service of winning over a group within the temple personnel to the pro-Davidic cause, just as many of its other features were designed to appeal to other interest groups within the assembly.

tabernacle of glory construction: *Seeking Him* Nancy Leigh DeMoss, Tim Grissom, 2009-09-23 Revival is not just an emotional touch ... but a complete transformation! It can happen ... in your heart ... in your home ... in your church ... in your world. Seeking Him is a 12-week interactive study on personal revival. Get ready to experience the freedom and joy of an honest and humble heart, true repentance, God's amazing grace, genuine holiness, a clear conscience, radical forgiveness, sexual purity, and walking in the Spirit. Each week includes five days of individual study, questions for group discussion and interaction, testimonies of changed lives, and 'Making it Personal' questions and exercises. God says that if you seek Him you will find Him. What are you waiting for?

tabernacle of glory construction: *The Abiding Presence* Mark Scarlata, 2018 With an emphasis on the nature and importance of divine presence, The Abiding Presence provides a unique perspective on the overarching theology of Exodus drawing particular attention to God's revelation at the burning bush, Sinai, and the tabernacle. Exploring the rich theological themes that emerge from the final form of the narrative the commentary also reflects on how these themes were employed by New Testament authors in understanding the life and ministry of Christ. Bridging the gap between accessibility and scholarly rigour, this commentary offers an excellent tool for ordinands, students, teachers in higher education and preachers to engage with the theology of the book in its Old Testament context as well as how its message is revealed in the New Testament and continues to speak today. Contents: 1. Introduction 2. Presence in Absence (1.1 - 2.25) 3. Presence in a Name (3.1 - 7.7) 4. Presence in Creation (7.8 - 15.21) 5. Wandering in the Wilderness (15.22 - 18.27) 6. Divine Presence, Holiness and Law (19.1 - 24.18) 7. Creating Space for the Divine (25.1 - 31.18) 8. Sin at Sinai (32.1 - 34.35) 9. The Abiding Presence and the Climax of Creation (35.1 - 40.38)

tabernacle of glory construction: *An Intertextual Commentary on Romans, Volume 3* Channing L. Crisler, 2022-10-11 An Intertextual Commentary on Romans is an exhaustive treatment

of the hundreds of Old Testament citations, allusions, and echoes embedded in Paul's most famous epistle. As many scholars have acknowledged, to understand Paul's engagement with Israel's Scriptures is to understand Romans. Despite this acknowledgment, there is a dearth of reference works in which the primary focus is how the Old Testament impacts Paul's argument from Romans 1:1 to 16:27. This four-volume commentary aims to provide just such a reference. The interplay between Romans and its vast sea of Old Testament pre-texts produces unstated points of resonance that illuminate Paul's rhetorical argument from the letter's opening to its closing doxology. Volume 3 examines the scriptural pre-texts in Romans 9:1—11:36. This section of the letter is the most intertextually dense section of the New Testament and the most theologically controversial section in the entire Pauline corpus. If interpreters hope to navigate these exegetical and theological challenges, they must carefully analyze the intertextual subtext of these chapters where Paul engages Israel's Scriptures at every rhetorical turn. This volume provides such an analysis. In this way, it also contributes to the commentary's overarching aim, which is to provide scholars, interpreters, and students with verse by verse analysis of how Israel's Scriptures impact almost every clause of Paul's most famous letter.

tabernacle of glory construction: *The Gospel of the Canaan Journey* Herbert W. Byrne, 2003 From the Preface In commenting on the journey of the children of Israel from Egypt to Canaan, the Apostle Paul said in I Cor 10:11, All these things happened unto them by way of example and are written for our admonition. Here Paul teaches us that we can learn from this account of the history of Israel in two basic ways: (1) by looking at the example they set, and (2) by examining the fundamental principles and admonitions derived from their experiences. In these studies, we hope to accomplish two things: see their example and discover the Gospel of the Canaan journey. It has often been said that there is no gospel in the Old Testament. The writer does not agree with this position and believes that there is just as much gospel in the Old Testament as in the New. It is there in type and symbol, in object lessons. The people looked forward to the cross in Old Testament times, but today people look back to the cross. The Old Testament is the New Testament concealed; the New Testament is the Old Testament revealed. Beautifully pictured in the Pentateuch is the Gospel of the Canaan Journey. These lessons have been prepared to make available practical material suitable for the pulpit, devotionals, Sunday school lessons, and prayer meeting discussions. The method of chronological development reveals the way the gospel is seen today. By making application, the reader is enabled to apply gospel truth and the saving power of Jesus Christ to his own soul and to those to whom he might minister. Herbert W. Byrne

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tabernacle of glory construction: *The Hodder Bible Commentary: Exodus* Simon Vibert, 2025-07-17 'Praise be to the Lord, who rescued you from the hand of the Egyptians and of Pharaoh, and who rescued the people from the hand of the Egyptians. Now I know that the Lord is greater than all other gods, for he did this to those who had treated Israel arrogantly.' Exodus 18:10-11 Exodus is one of the greatest rescue stories ever told. Recording the people of Israel's dramatic escape from slavery in Egypt, it paves the way for the ultimate act of redemption in Christ. Simon Vibert's commentary is a hope-filled illumination of this fantastic story. Retold for modern readers, it shows how God rescues his people, overcomes his enemies and brings himself glory - and what that means for our hope in Jesus Christ today. About the Hodder Bible Commentary 50 volumes. 4 million

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tabernacle of glory construction: *Jensen Survey-2 Volume Set -Old and New Testaments* Irving Jensen, 1982-06-01 This package includes the complete two-volume set of Jensen's Survey of the Testaments: Jensen's Survey of the Old Testament and Jensen's Survey of the New Testament. In Jensen's Survey of the Old Testament, the author provides a useful survey of the Old Testament that will aid in understanding difficult passages. This one volume contains all of Irving Jensen's Bible self-study guides to the Old Testament. In Jensen's Survey of the New Testament, Jensen leads the reader to study and personal reflection, considering the practical implications of Scripture. This one volume contains all of Irving Jensen's Bible self-study guides to the New Testament.

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tabernacle of glory construction: *The Sabbath and the Sanctuary* Jared Calaway, 2013 Who can enter the sacred and heavenly presence of God? And how? Jared C. Calaway argues that the Letter to the Hebrews joined an ongoing debate between ancient Jewish and emergent Christian groups by engaging and countering priestly frameworks of sacred access that aligned the Sabbath with the sanctuary.--The jacket.

tabernacle of glory construction: *Impeccable Solomon?* Yong Ho Jeon, 2013-03-06 Solomon's idolatry, his murder of his political enemies, and his role in the breakup of the kingdom, which are bluntly presented in Kings, are omitted in Chronicles. Is King Solomon presented as impeccable in Chronicles, in stark contrast to his portrayal in Kings? Is Solomon idealized in Chronicles at the cost of honest writing of history? To this question, the consensus view says, Yes. However, Yong Ho Jeon takes a different route and maintains that the Chronicler's portrait of Solomon is much more nuanced than many suppose. Jeon employs a reader-sensitive approach that considers the biblical writer's intention to use his readers' prior knowledge and the reading process itself to present a portrait of Solomon. Applying this methodology results in a new interpretation of Solomon not only in Chronicles but in Kings as well.

tabernacle of glory construction: End Time Insights Val Pym, 2014-04-01 Jesus left the infant Church with a Commission to make disciples of all the nations, and a promise that the Holy Spirit would guide us into all truth and show us things to come. As the Pillar of Cloud and Fire led the Israelites to the Promised Land, so the Holy Spirit has led the Church into an unfolding revelation of Truth. Looking back on Church history and the history of Israel in the Bible we can see that God is guiding us according to the pattern He established in Israel. This shows that the Church is soon to move into times of Victory and Glory as we follow the Cloud of the Spirit.

tabernacle of glory construction: The End of the Beginning W.J. Dumbrell, 2001-01-10

tabernacle of glory construction: *The Collected Works of Witness Lee, 1961-1962, volume 1* Witness Lee, Brother Witness Lee began 1961 in the month of January by giving a conference to the church in Taipei, Taiwan, in which he released messages on the vision of the church, and by holding a series of meetings with the elders and the co-workers, in which he spoke on being in one work under one leadership. After the conference, during four days of service meetings, he conducted two prayer meetings with the laying on of hands for the co-workers. From the end of January until the first part of April, Brother Lee held various meetings with co-workers and serving ones in the districts of the church in Taipei on various subjects related to coordination, the priesthood, prayer, changing the way of meeting, and how to lead the young people. On February 6 through 18 he held a conference for university students and high-school graduates over the winter school break. A summary of the contents of this conference is included in Church News in volume 1 of this set, but there is no detailed record of his speaking in this conference. On March 12 through 14 he conducted a three-day conference in Taipei and gave messages on the priesthood and God's building. These messages, along with a number of other messages, are included in volume 2 of this set in the section entitled The Priesthood and God's Building. At the beginning of April, Brother K. H. Weigh visited Taiwan and had private times of fellowship with Brother Lee. On April 11 Brother Lee traveled to the Philippines. During his time there he held a training for young brothers and sisters in Baguio on April 14 through 28. In this training he spoke on life and building in the book of Ezekiel, from Ezekiel 1, 37, and 47. On April 30 through May 19 he gave messages in Manila on the priesthood and prayer. At that time a spiritual storm was brewing in Manila in which the leading co-workers rebelled against Brother Lee's leadership in the work. On May 20 he traveled from the Philippines to Hong Kong and stayed for one week. During that time, beginning on May 21 he conducted a conference concerning the ministry of the priesthood. After his time in Hong Kong, Brother Lee returned to Taipei on May 27. In June Brother Lee gave a series of messages in Taipei on the subject of the exercise of the spirit and the building of God. On August 3 through 19, in the morning he held a conference in Taipei on Ezekiel, and in the evening he spoke on how God becomes man's enjoyment. At the end of October he traveled to Manila and remained there until the middle of December. At the end of November and the beginning of December, he held another conference in Manila on the book of Ezekiel. There is no record of his speaking in this conference. The messages on Ezekiel given in Taipei in 1961, along with another series of messages on Ezekiel given in 1971 in Los Angeles, California, are included in the Life-study of Ezekiel and are not included in The Collected Works of Witness Lee. During his time in Manila he also conducted a study on the book of Galatians and gave messages on various other topics. There is no record of his speaking on these occasions. He departed from Manila on December 14 for the United States. Brother Lee remained in the United States from the middle of December 1961 through the entire year of 1962. He stayed mainly in New York City until March 1962, at which time he moved to Seattle, Washington. While he was in New York City, he held a series of special conferences on the weekends. During the same period of time, he also visited Washington, D.C., for two days on January 6 and 7 and San Francisco, California, for three days beginning on February 16. There is no record of his speaking in Washington, D.C. After moving to Seattle in March, Brother Lee visited the San Francisco Bay Area and held meetings on two occasions, in April and July. On August 31 through September 3 he conducted a conference in Los Angeles. More than thirty brothers and sisters from San Francisco and Sacramento, California, joined the conference. The subject of the conference was the experience

of Christ for the building up of the church. On the last day of the conference many renewed their consecration to the Lord. During the time when Brother Lee was residing in Seattle, he met privately with a few Chinese students from the Far East together with twenty or thirty other Christians. On November 11 the saints in Seattle began to break bread. Although conferences had been planned in which he would speak in Taiwan, prior to these conferences Brother Lee received a clear leading from the Lord to not return to Taiwan but remain in the United States and begin the work of the Lord's recovery there. This was a significant turn in the move of the Lord in His recovery on the whole earth, especially in the spread of the recovery to the Western world. Around the third week in November, Brother Lee traveled from Seattle to San Francisco and Sacramento. After spending three days in Sacramento, he traveled to Los Angeles at the end of the month. There is no record of his speaking in Sacramento. Beginning on December 22, Brother Lee conducted a ten-day conference on the all-inclusive Christ. This was the first major conference after the Lord initiated His recovery in the United States. The attendees at this conference included an American brother from New York City; three responsible brothers from Louisville, Kentucky; one sister from near Chicago, Illinois; five or six Caucasian brothers and sisters and two Chinese saints from Sacramento; more than twenty from San Francisco; plus the local saints and some Caucasian visitors. During this conference Brother Lee conducted four meetings each day, starting at 6:30 A.M. The second morning meetings and the evening meetings were on the subject of the all-inclusive Christ. The first morning meetings and the times of fellowship in the afternoon were on miscellaneous topics. The conference ended on the last day of the year and was followed by fasting and prayer that lasted past 1:30 the next morning. The Collected Works of Witness Lee, 1961-1962, volume 1, contains messages given and letters and personal notes written by Brother Witness Lee from November 26, 1960, through September 17, 1961. Historical information concerning Brother Lee's travels and the content of his ministry during this period can be found in the general preface that appears at the beginning of this volume. The contents of this volume are divided into eight sections, as follows: 1. Six issues of the periodical Church News published on January 22 through September 17, 1961. These issues contain letters and reports written from November 26, 1960, through August 23, 1961. They are included in this volume under the same title. 2. A set of personal notes written from December 31, 1960, through an unknown date in 1961. Most of the notes are undated. These notes are included in this volume under the title Witness Lee's Personal Notes. 3. A message given in Taipei, Taiwan, in 1961. The date of the speaking is unknown. This message is included in this volume under the title A Strong Spirit and a Good Deposit. 4. Six messages given in Taipei, Taiwan, on January 10 through 31, 1961. These messages were previously published in a book entitled The Blueprint and the Ground for the Building Up of the Church and are included in this volume under the same title. 5. Ten messages given in Taipei, Taiwan, on January 15 through 24, 1961. These messages were previously published in a book entitled The Vision of the Building of the Church and are included in this volume under the same title. 6. Thirteen messages given in Taipei, Taiwan, on January 25 through April 11, 1961. These messages are included in this volume under the title Coordination in Service. 7. Sixteen messages given in Taipei, Taiwan, on January 31 through April 10, 1961. These messages are included in this volume under the title Exercising the Spirit in Prayer for the Priesthood. 8. Five messages given in Taipei, Taiwan. Messages 1 through 3 were spoken on February 15 through April 8, 1961. The dates for Messages 4 and 5 are unknown. These messages are included in this volume under the title Words concerning the Young People.

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