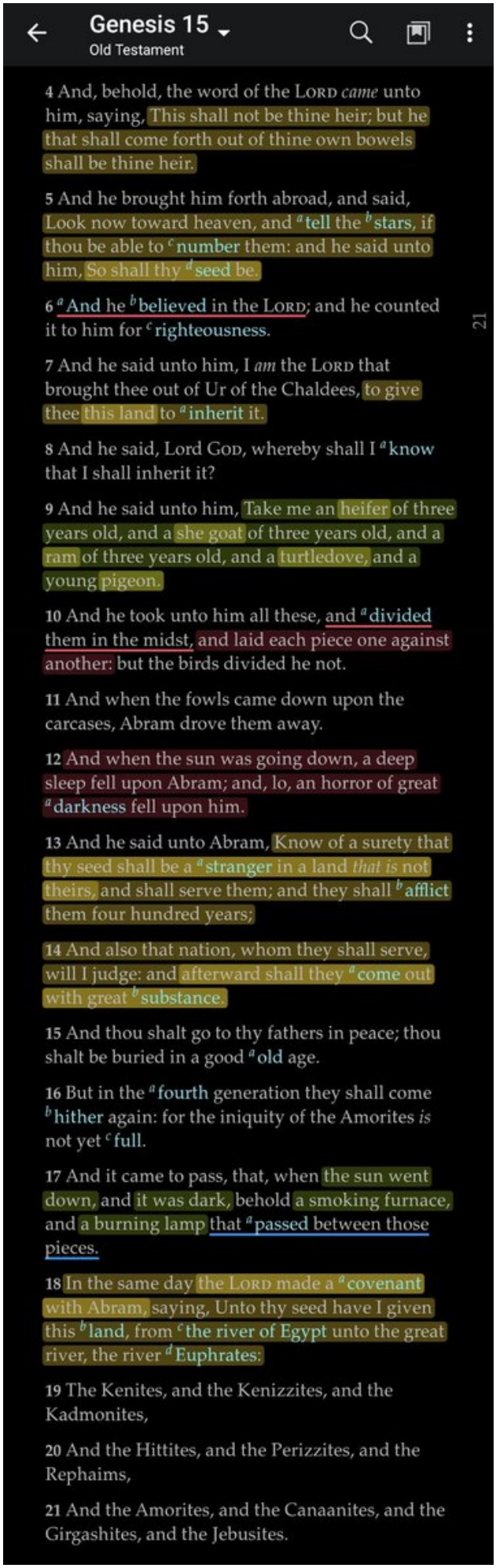
Twitter Thread by Leiland

Leiland
@LeilandTanner

Saw a post that triggered a wild spirit journey of remembrance.

To make a covenant anciently they parted certain animals and 'passed through' the parts, then they partook of [consumed] their part. This was a ritual of purification and of covenant.

See here esp. v. 9-10, 17-18



Jeremiah explicitly supports this too; as do many other accounts in the scripture and in history all over the world, they attest to this tradition of parting a sacrificial animal [body] and passing through the parts and blood as a covenantal and a

purification ritual.

handmaids:

17 Therefore thus saith the LORD; Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming [a] liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbour: behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the LORD, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine; and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth.

18 And I will give the men that have transgressed my covenant, which have not performed the words of the covenant which they had made before me, when they [a] cut the calf in twain, and [b] passed between the parts thereof,

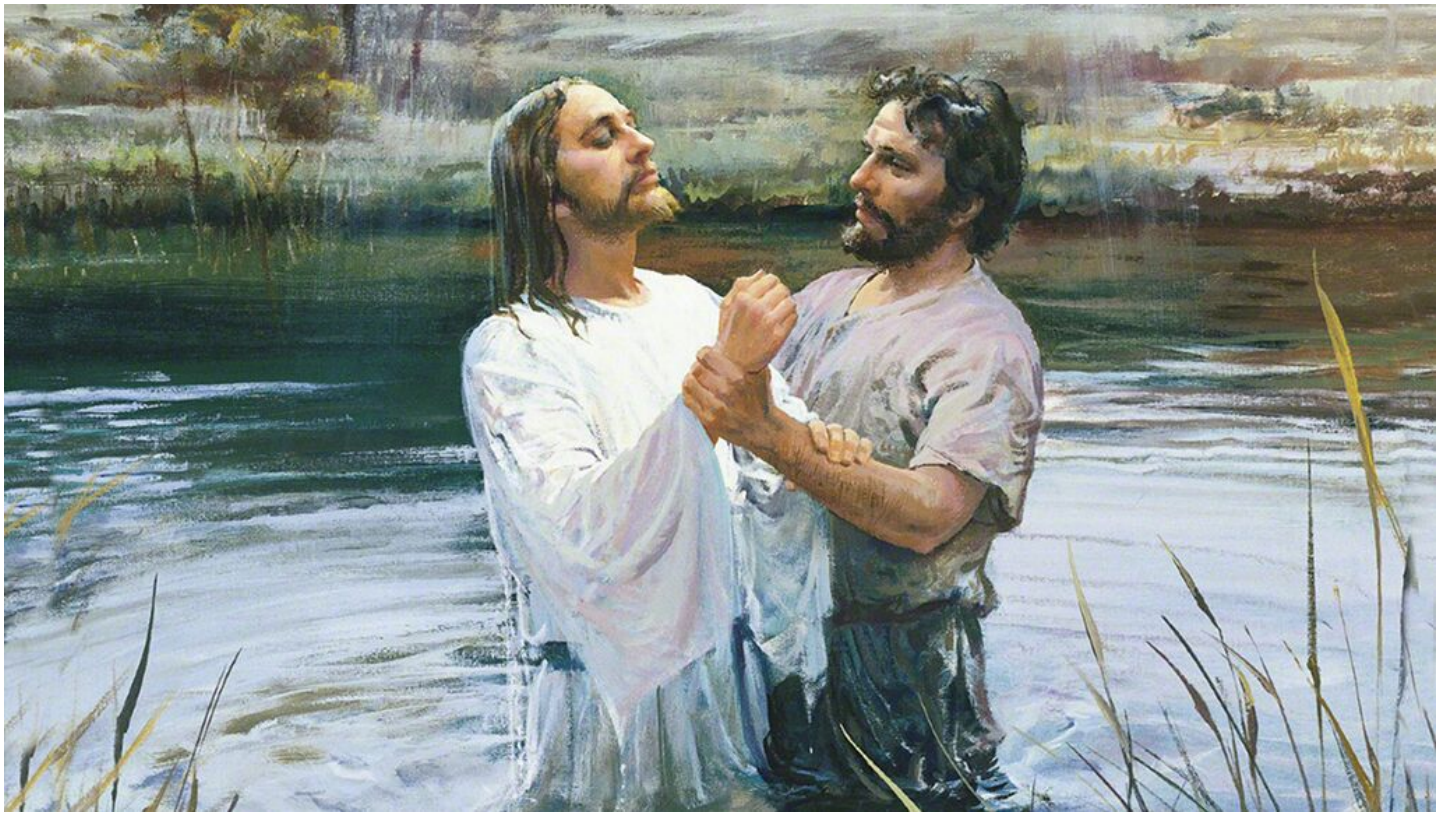
19 The princes of Judah, and the princes of Jerusalem, the eunuchs, and the priests, and all the people of the land, which passed between the parts of the calf;

20 I will even [a] give them into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of them that seek their life: and their dead bodies shall be for meat unto the fowls of the heaven, and to the beasts of the earth.

This connected the dots to the Covenant with Israel as the Waters of the Red Sea [and various bodies of water later] parting and the purified 'passing through' - or back it up and transpose this idea to the marking of the door posts with the blood of the Lamb at 'passover'



Look now to the Baptismal covenant, a purification covenant [for the remission of sins], a symbolic "passing through" to our 3rd Estate and future resurrected life full of the purifying Holy Spirit of the Celestial Kingdom (as the Gift of the Holy Ghost).



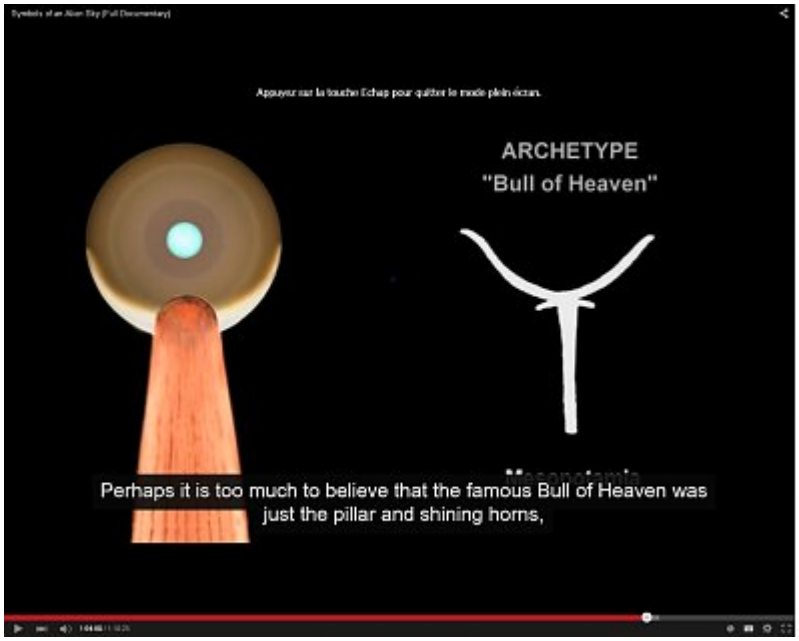
The Priesthood 'parts' the bread and 'divides' the water, 'passing it to' the Saints to renew their Baptismal covenants by 'partaking' (consuming) the symbolic body and passing through the symbolic blood of the Lamb of God. The Divine Body and eternal atoning sacrifice.



Notice how we 'pass through' the bodies of divine oxen at the Temple?



I could go on a cosmic tangent... you can always go back to the original meaning of these things, why part a divine lamb and pass through and partake of its blood and body?



Mayhaps an echo of the dissolution of the cosmic Lamb of God or Bull of Heaven [Dividing of the 'Earth'] and the passing of Earth to a new cosmic blood/spirit state.

Think of the dividing of Osiris. The fall of Adam/Atum/Saturn. A new covenant with Father Noah - before Abram...

11:04 4%

Bull of Heaven

For the American band, see Bull of Heaven (band).

In ancient Mesopotamian mythology, the **Bull of Heaven** is a mythical beast fought by the hero Gilgamesh. The story of the Bull of Heaven has two different versions: one recorded in an earlier Sumerian poem and a later version in the standard Akkadian *Epic of Gilgamesh*. In the Sumerian poem, the Bull is sent to attack Gilgamesh by the goddess Inanna for reasons that are unclear. The more complete Akkadian account comes from Tablet VI of the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, in which Gilgamesh rejects the sexual advances of the goddess Ishtar, the East Semitic equivalent of Inanna, leading the enraged Ishtar to demand her father Anu for the Bull of Heaven, so that she may send it to attack Gilgamesh in Uruk. Anu gives her the Bull and she sends it to attack Gilgamesh and his companion, the hero Enkidu, who slay the Bull together.



Ancient Mesopotamian terracotta relief (c. 2250 – 1900 BC) showing Gilgamesh slaying the Bull of Heaven,[1] an episode described in Tablet VI of the *Epic of Gilgamesh*[2][3]

After defeating the Bull, Enkidu hurls the Bull's right thigh at Ishtar, taunting her. The slaying of the Bull results in the gods condemning Enkidu to death, an event which catalyzes Gilgamesh's fear for his own death, which drives the remaining portion of the epic. The Bull was identified with the constellation Taurus and the myth of its slaying may have held astronomical significance to the ancient Mesopotamians. Aspects of the story have been compared to later tales from the ancient Near East, including legends from Ugarit, the tale of Joseph in the Book of Genesis, and parts of the ancient Greek epics, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

These earlier archetypes and shadows would have pointed forward to the coming Mortal incarnation of Jehova - the creator of the planets - and the chosen Messiah to overcome the Fall of Adam and redeem all mankind.

The ultimate symbolic template - the Atonement of Jesus Christ



THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

P.s.

Robertson Smith supposed that:

"the persons who stood or passed between the pieces of the victim were thought to be thereby united with each other by the bond of a common blood;"

I love to ponder on this and our bond of common blood through Christ

P.s.s.

Did Adam part and pass through his blood covenant sacrifices?

Why wasn't Jesus' body parted?

Though the forerunner John's body was parted and passed through on a platter was...

By one Divine Man, Adam - all men fell.
By one Divine Man, Christ - all men will rise

P.s.s.s.
This is the reason we "cut a deal" or why garments are "rent" (divided) when oaths or covenants are made/sworn.

We are required and asked by Christ to "rend" or offer a "broken heart" and contrite spirit as our blood sacrifice today. To write His covenants on our hearts

