

FEET WASHING

C. H. Cayce

If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him," John 13:14-16.

Here it is plainly stated, that "Ye also ought to wash one another's feet." The Lord said this. He either was correct in this statement or else He was wrong. If He was wrong, then we should say, "Ye also ought not to wash one another's feet." Will you say, "Ye ought not to wash one another's feet," or will you say, "Ye also ought to wash one another's feet?"

Was the Saviour right or was He wrong? John 13:15 says, "I have given you an example." An example is something to be followed. If the Lord was right in this statement, the example which He set in washing the disciples' feet should be followed. Again, "That ye should do as I have done to you," is a statement also made by Him in that same verse. An example which is right is something that those people to whom it is given are under obligation to follow. Anything which one ought to do is something which is wrong for him to leave undone. Anything which one should do is something which he is obligated to do. This obligation of doing rests upon him, and he is blameworthy if he fails. From this it is evident that there can be no question but what the followers of the Lord are required to wash each other's feet, or to engage in the practice of feet washing.

Now the question is, as asked by you, "When should this be done?"By referring to John 13:2 you will find that John says, "And supper being ended." And in John 13:4 says, "He riseth from supper," and then goes on and relates the entire circumstance of the Saviour washing the disciples' feet, down to and including verse seventeen. Then beginning with John 13:18, he goes back and relates the conversation which took place during the eating of the Passover supper, at which (Passover supper) he instituted the sacramental supper, or communion. To show you this is the same conversation I refer you to this fact—in John 13:21 he records the Saviour's language thus, "Verily, verily I say unto you, That one of you shall betray me." Matthew 26:20-29 gives an account of the eating of this Passover and the institution of the sacramental supper. In Matthew 26:21 he tells us that the Saviour said, "Verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me." This shows that the conversation was during the Passover supper. Verses twenty-six to twenty-nine in

Matthew 26 (Matthew 26:26-29) show that the sacramental supper was instituted at the close of this Passover. Then John's language shows that when the supper was ended the Saviour washed the disciples' feet. Please read these references, and others, and investigate, according to this way of harmonizing the matters recorded concerning this question." (*Cayce's Editorials vol. 2, ppg 215, 216*)

FEET WASHING: Did the Lord wash the feet of Judas Iscariot?: C. H. Cayce:

The sacramental supper was instituted at the close of the eating of the last Passover supper which Jesus ate with His disciples. In the eating of that last Passover supper the Savior had the conversation as to who should betray Him. That conversation is referred to in the thirteenth chapter of John. It is also referred to by Matthew and Mark. During the eating of that Passover Jesus dipped bread in the sop (or gravy) and gave it to Judas, then Judas went immediately out. See John's account of the matter.

Then when Judas had gone out, Jesus took the bread and the wine, the substance of the Passover supper, and instituted the sacramental supper. Then when the sacramental supper was ended He washed the disciples' feet. Judas was present at neither the sacramental supper nor the washing of the disciples' feet. He had gone out during the eating of the passover supper. (*Cayce's Editorials vol. 3, ppg 359*)