

Crimson worm of the middle east...

Psalm 22 was prophetic and gives a "picture" of the cross from the perspective of our Good Shepherd, In great detail, the psalm describes the suffering and death of the Messiah that would take place 1,000 years later.

On the cross, Messiah quoted Psalm 22 when He cried, "My Eli-YAHU, my Eli-YAHU, why hast thou forsaken me? (Mat 27:46, Mark 15:34). For those standing at the foot of the cross, His words should have evoked the words of this psalm in their minds. Had they remembered David's words, they could have seen what was happening before their eyes and remembered the promise of hope in this psalm's closing words.

This psalm is prophetic of the cross of Messiah, and verse six says, "But I am a worm, and no man..." Messiah was certainly a man on the cross, so what did the psalmist mean when he wrote, "But I am a worm"?

The Hebrew word for a worm is "rimmah," which is defined as a maggot or a worm. However, in Psalm 22:6, the word for "worm" is towla' or tola'ath. Strong's Dictionary defines this word as: a maggot (as voracious); the crimson-grub, but used only (in this connection) of the color from it, and cloths dyed therewith:-crimson, scarlet, worm.

The word "tola'ath" used in Psalm 22:6 denotes not only a worm but a crimson or scarlet worm that is common to the Middle East, predominantly in Israel. It should be noted that crimson and scarlet are the colors of blood - a very deep, blackish red. And, in this crimson worm, we find a hidden meaning of biblical significance.

The Crimson Worm (scientific name: coccus ilicis or kermes ilicis) looks more like a grub than a worm. In the lifecycle of this worm is found a hidden meaning that points to the work of Messiah on the cross.

When the female crimson worm is ready to lay her eggs (which happens only once in her life), she climbs up a tree or fence and attaches herself to it. With its body attached to the wood, a hard crimson shell forms — a shell so hard and so secured to the wood that it can only be removed by tearing apart the body which would kill the worm.

The female worm lays her eggs under her body, under the protective shell. The larvae hatch and they remain under the mother's protective shell. The baby worms feed on the living body of the mother worm for three days. The mother worm then dies and her body excretes a crimson or scarlet dye that stains the wood to which she is attached and her baby worms. The baby worms remain crimson colored for their entire life.

On day four, the tail of the mother worm pulls up into her head, forming a heart-shaped body that is no longer crimson but has turned into a snow-white wax, looking like a patch of wool on the tree or fence. It then begins to flake off and drop to the ground looking like snow (sounds like manna).

Isa 1:18 Come now, and let us reason together, saith YHWH: though your sins be as scarlet

tola'ath], they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson [tola'ath], they shall be as wool.

In biblical times, the red dye excreted from the Crimson Worm (Ps 22:6, Isa 1:18, Isa 66:24) was used in the High Priest's robe and probably for Ram's skins dyed red in the covering of the Tabernacle in the wilderness. Uses of this red dye continue today:

The worm's body and shell, while still red and attached to the tree, are scraped off and used to make what is called "Royal Red Dye."

The waxy material is used to make high-quality shellac that is used in the Middle East as a wood preserver.

Just as the mother worm attaches herself to the tree or fence, Messiah put himself on a wooden cross, or "tree," and He willingly allowed the nails to be driven into His hands. (1 John 3:16) However, it wasn't the nails that held Him on the cross. It was His desire to fulfill the purpose and plan of the Father to redeem man from sin (Gal 1:4).

Just as the mother worm attaching itself to a tree is the design of the Most High in the creation of its lifecycle, so also it was His plan from before the foundations of the world to send His son to die on a tree/wooden cross (2 Tim 1:9, 1 Pet 1:20). **THE CRIMSON GIVING TOLAH!**

Just as the mother worm, when crushed, excretes a crimson/scarlet dye that covers the baby worms and stains, or marks, them, Messiah was bruised/crushed for our iniquities (Isa 53:5). His scourging and death brought forth His crimson/scarlet blood that both washes away our sins (Rev 1:5) and marks us as His own (Eph 2:13).

Just as the baby worm is dependent on the mother worm for the crimson dye to give it life and to mark it, a repentant sinner must depend on the blood of Messiah for the forgiveness of sins, to receive new life, and be marked as His own (Acts 4:12, 1 Pet 1:18-19).

Messiah became a worm, a lowly worm TOLAH. He was crushed for our sakes and He poured out His red blood—the blood that washes us clean. The blood that gives us life.

"Come now, and let us reason together, saith the YHUH: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be [white] as wool." Isaiah 1:18 he became JUDGED A WORM TOLAH!

Tolah Strong's 8438 Used only for scarlet Coverings, Exodus 39:1-8, The vessels and the high Priests garments covered in Tolah crimson royal dye.

Or

scarlet judgment [Jonah 4:7](#), Exodus 16:9, [Isaiah 66:24](#) or

scarlet redemption [Isaiah 41:14](#).. [Isaiah 14:11](#) refers to s.a.tan as the one destroyed by death worms or rhema because TOLAH has covered you in defeat so you eat

dust and the worms therein. Here Tolah scarlet redemption brings judgment or defeat upon s.a.tan

Job 25:6. Tolah reverses curse of remah Strongs 7415. Second Adam reverses curse of first Adam, as second man is not a man but a TOLAH of and for scarlet redemption receiving YAH's judgment for sin, that makes us as white as the wax that begins new life on day 4 after His crimson death!