

Deuteronomy 14:16

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

The little owl, and the great owl, and the swan,

Analysis

The little owl, and the great owl, and the swan—Three water and nocturnal birds: kos (כוס, little owl), yanshuf (ינשוף, great owl or ibis), tinshemeth (תנשמת, swan or barn owl). Owls inhabited ruins (Isaiah 34:11, Zephaniah 2:14), symbolizing desolation and God's judgment. They thrived where humans perished.

The gospel reverses this: Christ entered our ruin (**He hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives**, Luke 4:18) and transforms desolation into habitation. Where owls roosted in Babylon's ruins (Isaiah 13:21), God promises Israel: **I will make the wilderness a pool of water** (Isaiah 41:18). The food laws pointed Israel away from death's dwelling toward life's source.

Historical Context

Owls were associated with Athena in Greek culture (wisdom) and with death omens in Roman culture. Israel's prohibition rejected both pagan wisdom traditions and superstitious fear, anchoring knowledge in covenant relationship with YHWH alone.

Related Passages

1 John 4:8 — God is love

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

Study Questions

1. What 'ruins' in your life (broken relationships, past failures) has Christ entered to bring healing?
2. How does the world's 'wisdom' (secular philosophy, self-help) resemble the owl—impressive but associated with spiritual darkness?
3. Where do you see God transforming 'wilderness' (barren, dead areas) into 'pools of water' (life and fruitfulness)?

Interlinear Text

אֶת	הַ כּוֹס	וְאֶת	הַיֵּנֶשׁ וְיָ	וְהַתְּנִשְׁמֶת:
H853	The little owl	H853	and the great owl	and the swan
	H3563		H3244	H8580

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