

in His ministry by sin, the Old Testament saint knew the presence of the Spirit was a special privilege which could be withdrawn at will even as it was given.^24

Charles C. Ryrie, in his book, *The Holy Spirit*, says:

Although the Spirit did indwell men in Old Testament times, it was a selective ministry, both in regard to whom He indwelt and for how long. Can this relationship be summarized in any simple way? Yes, for the Lord summarized it by telling His disciples that up to that time the Spirit had been abiding with them, though on and after the day of Pentecost He would be in them (John 14:7) Although in the Old Testament there were clear instances when the Spirit indwelt men, His ministry could not be described generally as a ministry of being in men but only with them. Many things may not be clear in this contrast between "with" and "in," but a contrast is clear.^25

Arthur W. Pink, in his work, *The Holy Spirit*, asserts:

It is a great mistake to say, as many have done, that the Holy Spirit was never in any believer before Pentecost That the Holy Spirit indwelt saints under the Legal economy is clear from many considerations; how otherwise could they have been regenerated, had faith, been enabled to perform works acceptable to God? The Spirit prompted true prayer, inspired spiritual worship, produced His fruit in the lives of believers then ... as much as He does now All the spiritual good which has ever been wrought in and through men must be ascribed unto the Holy Spirit.^26

Charles W. Carter, in his book. *The Person and Ministry of the Holy Spirit: A Wesleyan Perspective*, states:

Though there were certain individuals in the Old Testament who experienced the Spirit's indwelling presence in their lives, this experience was the rare exception ... a few special individuals in the Old Testament experienced it as